

1938

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS

VOLUME 1

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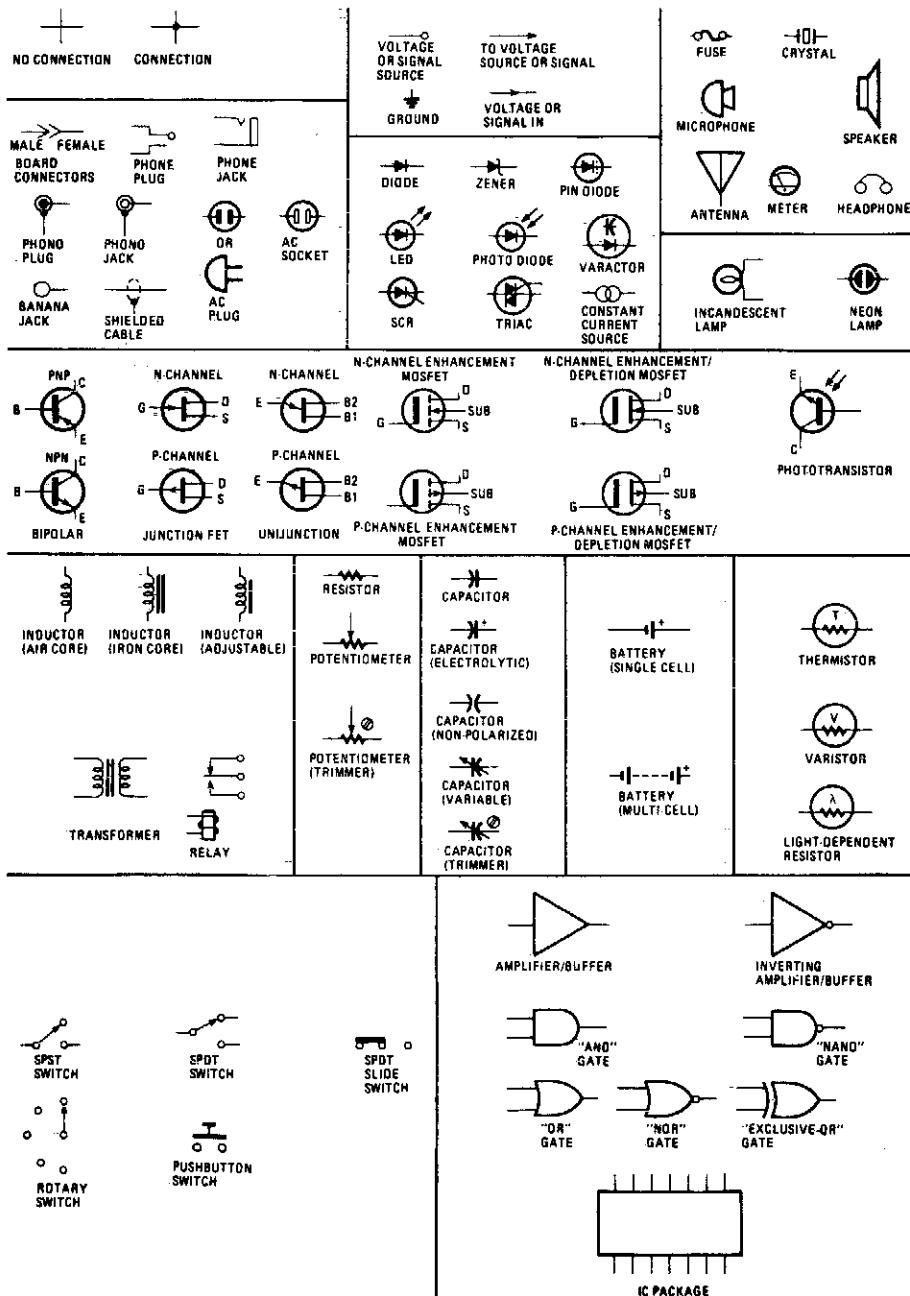
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Common Schematic Symbols



1

Alarms

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Computalarm	Blown Fuse Alarm
Automotive Burglar Alarm	Auto Burglar Alarm
Security Alarm	Continuous-Tone 2 kHz Buzzer with Bridge
Vehicle Security System	Drive, Gated on by a Logic-0
Home Security Monitor System	Pulsed-Tone Alarm, Gated by a High Input,
Antitheft Device	with Direct-Drive Output
Auto Burglar Alarm	Piezoelectric Alarm
Tamper-Proof Burglar Alarm	Gated 2 kHz Buzzer
Latching Burglar Alarm	Burglar Alarm
Motion-Activated Motorcycle or Car Alarm	Latching Burglar Alarm
Boat Alarm	Sun - Powered Alarm
Freezer Meltdown Alarm	

COMPUTALARM

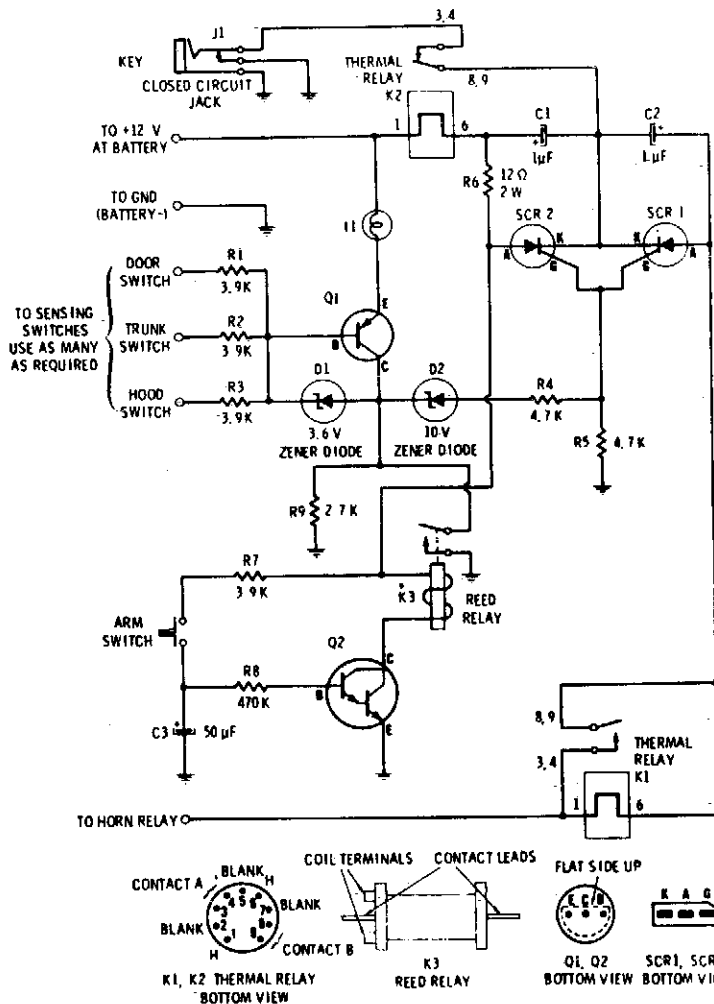


Fig. 1-1

Circuit Notes

The circuit has a built-in, self-arming feature. The driver turns off the ignition, presses the arm button on the Computalarm, and leaves the car. Within 20 seconds, the alarm arms itself—all automatically! The circuit will then detect the opening of any monitored door, the trunk lid, or the hood on the car. Once activated, the circuit remains dormant for 10 seconds. When the 10-second time delay has run out, the circuit will close the car's horn relay and sound the horn in periodic blasts (approx-

imately 1 to 2 seconds apart) for a period of one minute. Then the Computalarm automatically shuts itself off (to save your battery) and re-arms. If a door, the trunk lid, or the hood remains ajar, the alarm circuit retriggers and another period of horn blasts occurs. The Computalarm has a "key" switch by which the driver can disarm the alarm circuit within a 10-second period after he enters the door. The key switch consists of a closed circuit jack, J1, and a mating miniature plug.

AUTOMOTIVE BURGLAR ALARM

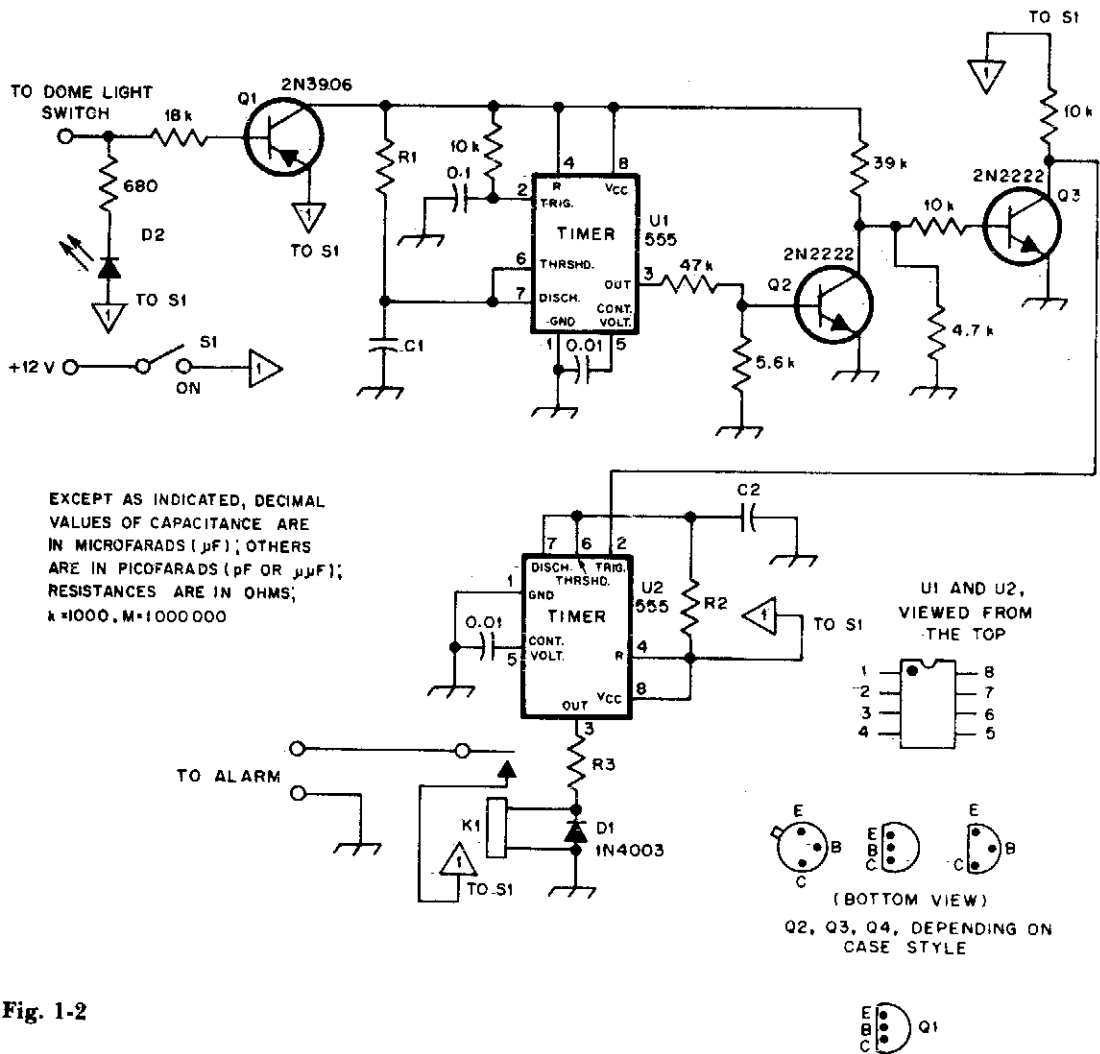


Fig. 1-2

Circuit Notes

Alarm triggers on after a 13 second delay and stays on for 1-1½ minutes. Then it resets automatically. It can also be turned off and reset by opening and reclosing S1.

4



This alarm features open- and closed-loop detector and automatic alarm shutoff. Offers 15 second exit/entrance delay. Alarm on time can be adjusted from 1 to 15 minutes.

Fig. 1-3

VEHICLE SECURITY SYSTEM

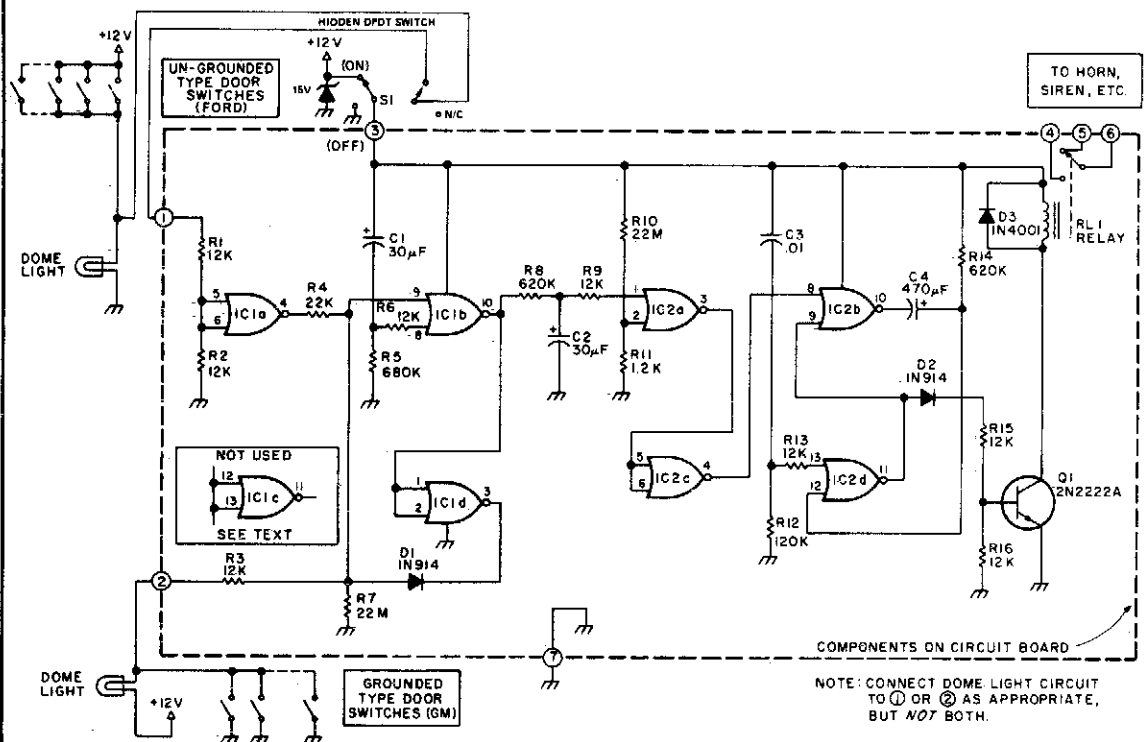


Fig. 1-4

Circuit Notes

This alarm gives a 15-20 second exit and entrance delay. After being triggered, the alarm sounds for five minutes and then shuts off. Once triggered, the sequence is automatic and is not affected by subsequent opening or closing of doors.

HOME SECURITY MONITOR SYSTEM

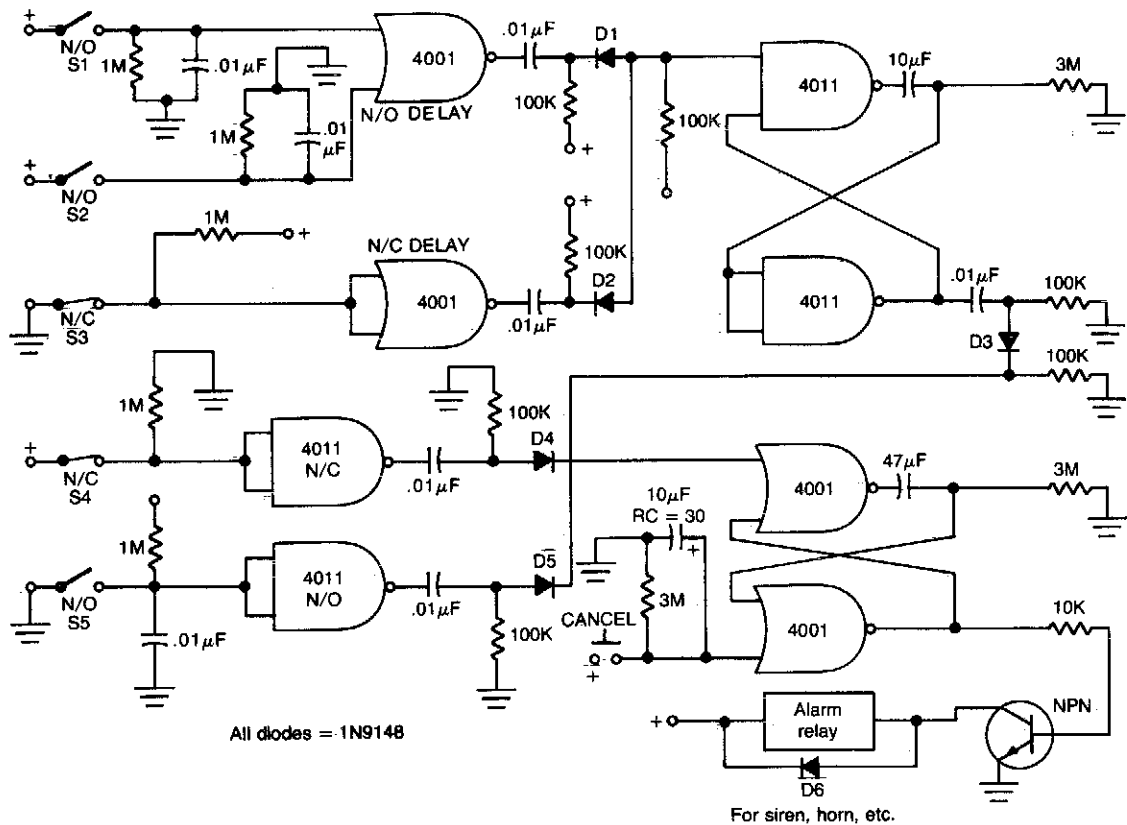
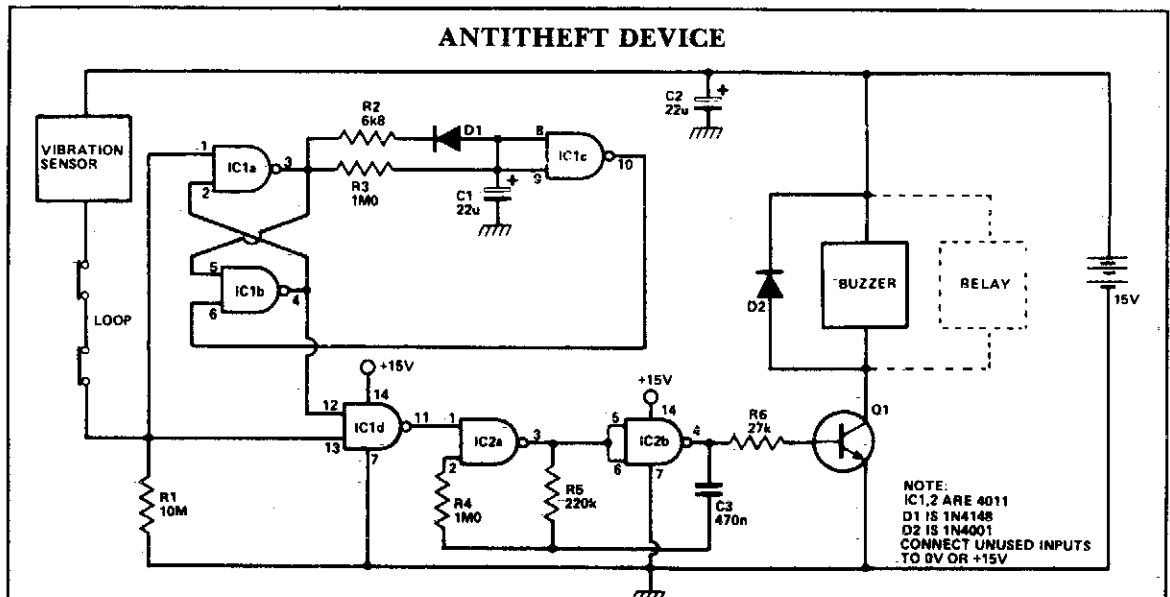


Fig. 1-5

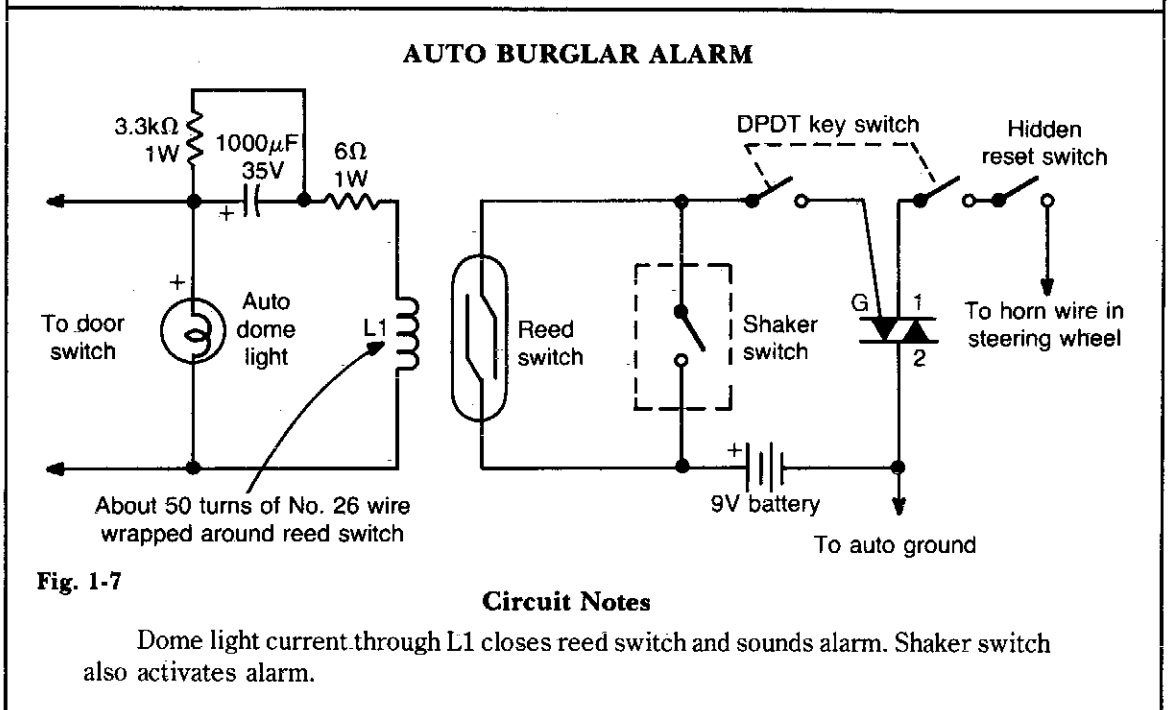
Circuit Notes

This circuit provides normally open (NO) and normally closed (NC) contacts S1, S2, and S3 to turn on the alarm after a 30 second delay. S4 and S5 operate instantly. The CANCEL switch resets the alarm.



Circuit Notes

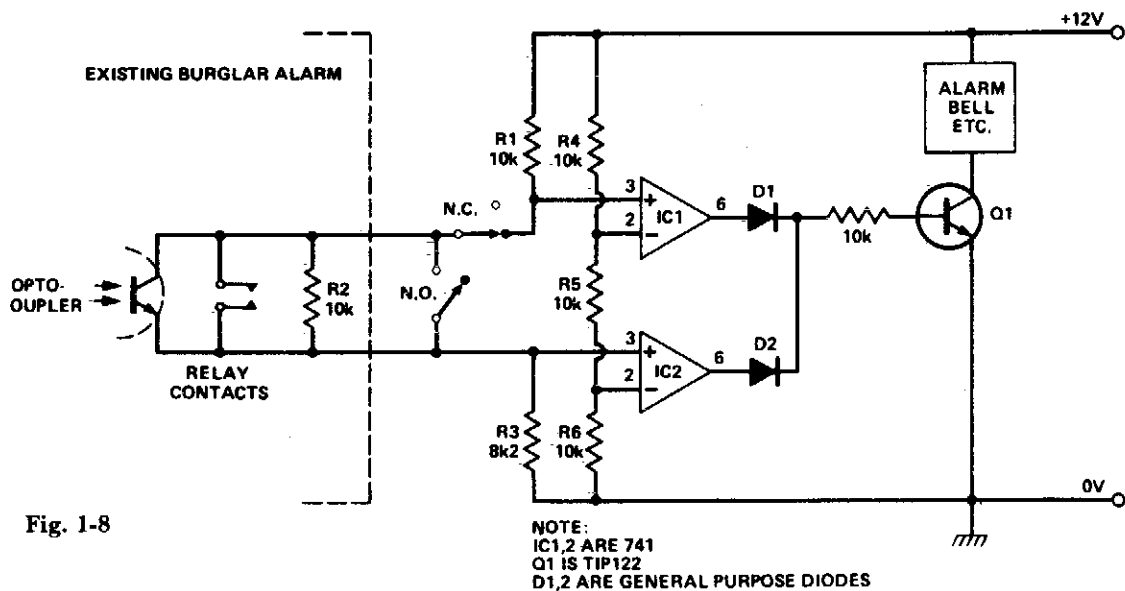
Any momentary break in the protective loop or tripping of the normally closed vibration sensor, causes alarm to sound for 20 seconds. If the circuit is open all the time, the alarm will sound continuously.



Circuit Notes

Dome light current through L1 closes reed switch and sounds alarm. Shaker switch also activates alarm.

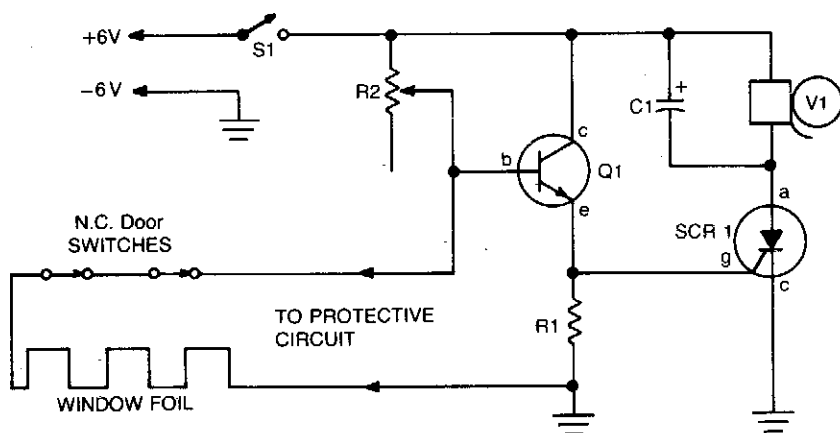
TAMPER-PROOF BURGLAR ALARM



Circuit Notes

If R2 is opened or shorted, the alarm sounds.

LATCHING BURGLAR ALARM



Circuit Notes

When the protective circuit is interrupted (opened), the alarm sounds. To set the circuit, adjust R2 (with protective circuit open) for 1 V across R1.

MOTION-ACTIVATED MOTORCYCLE OR CAR ALARM

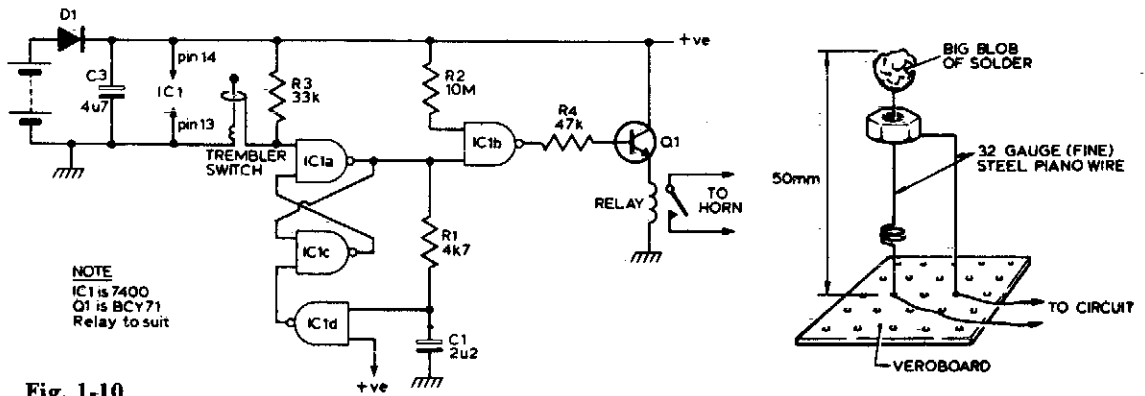


Fig. 1-10

Circuit Notes

Trembler (motion activated) switch sounds the alarm for 5 seconds. Then it goes off. Circuit is timed out for 10 seconds to allow the trembler switch to settle.

BOAT ALARM

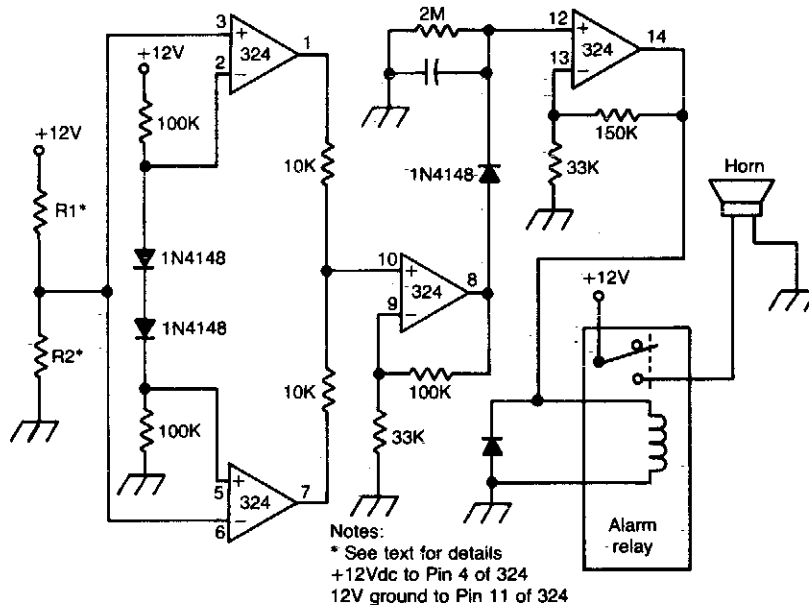


Fig. 1-11

Circuit Notes

Removing R1 or R2 from the circuit (i.e., the potential thief breaks a hidden wire that connects R1 to +12V and R2 to ground) activates the alarm for about five minutes.

BLOWN-FUSE ALARM

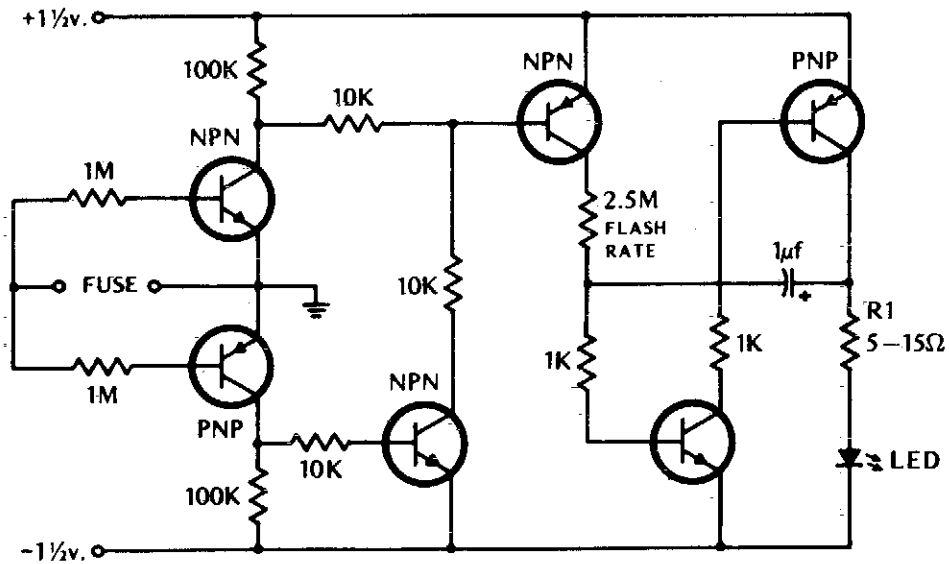


Fig. 1-12

Circuit Notes

If the fuse blows, the LED indicator starts to blink.

AUTO BURGLAR ALARM

SHORT DURATION TIMERS ARE NEEDED
TO ALLOW ENTRY AND EXIT

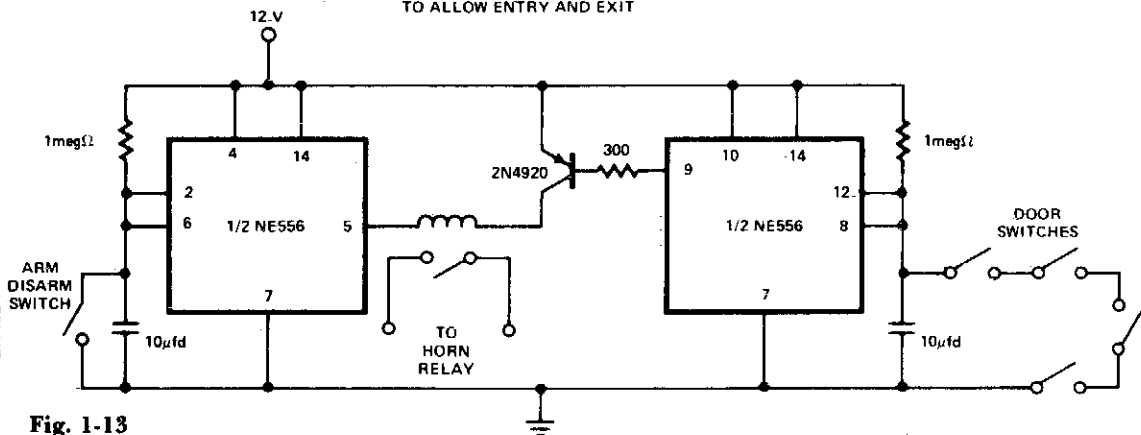
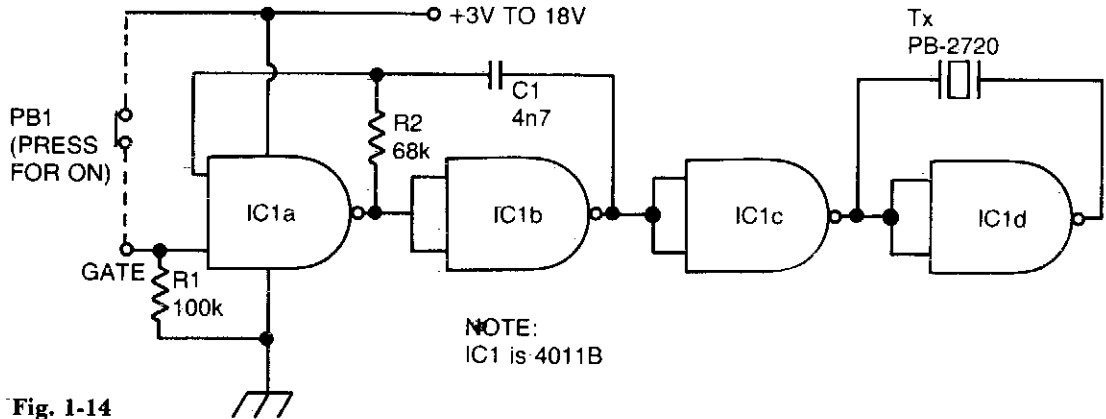
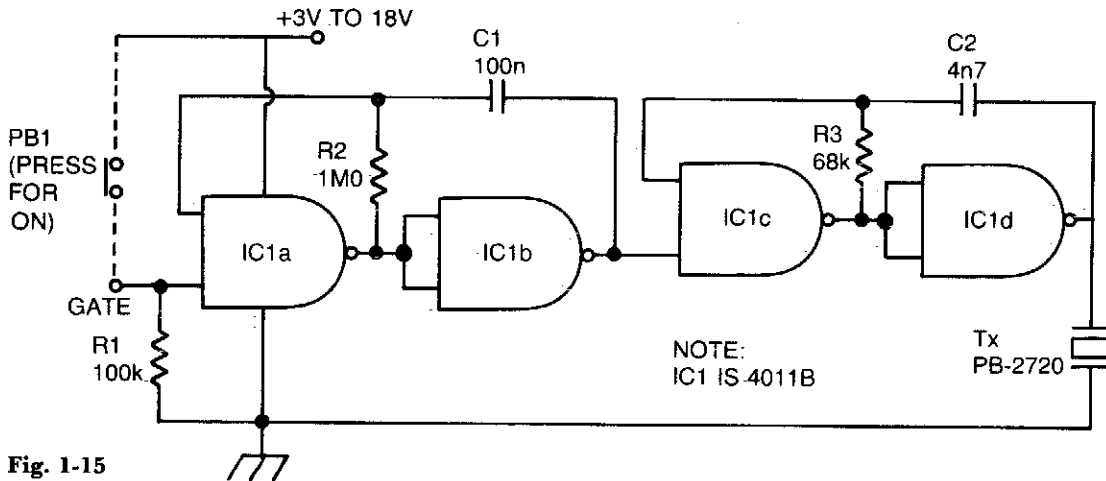


Fig. 1-13

**CONTINUOUS-TONE 2 kHz BUZZER
WITH BRIDGE DRIVE, GATED ON BY A LOGIC 0**



**PULSED-TONE ALARM,
GATED BY A HIGH INPUT,
WITH DIRECT-DRIVE OUTPUT**



PIEZOELECTRIC ALARM

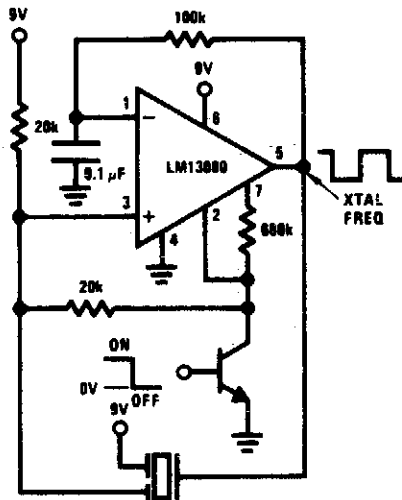


Fig. 1-16

BURGLAR ALARM

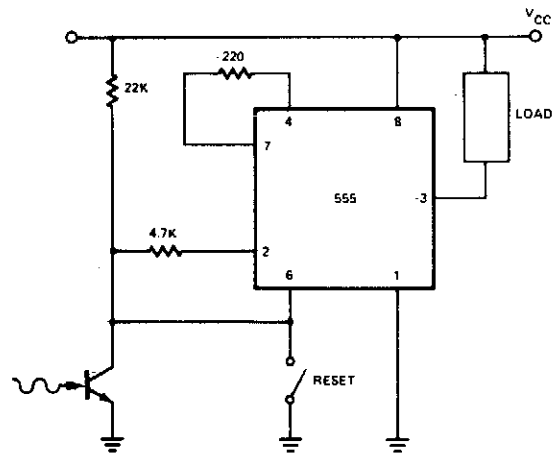


Fig. 1-18

GATED 2 kHz BUZZER

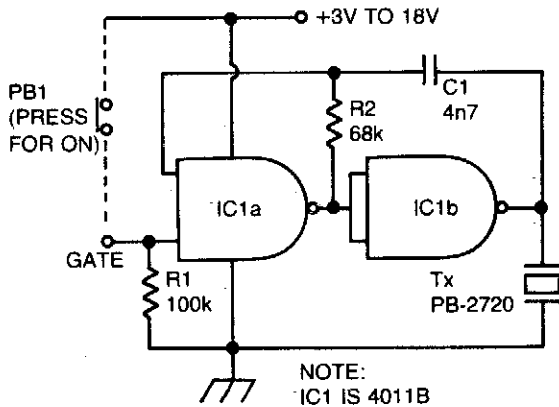


Fig. 1-17

LATCHING BURGLAR ALARM

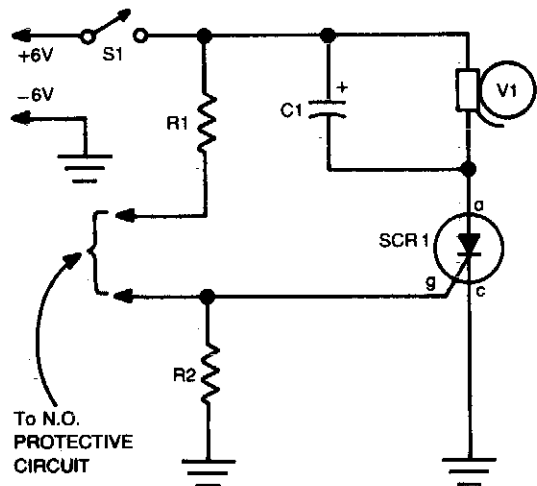
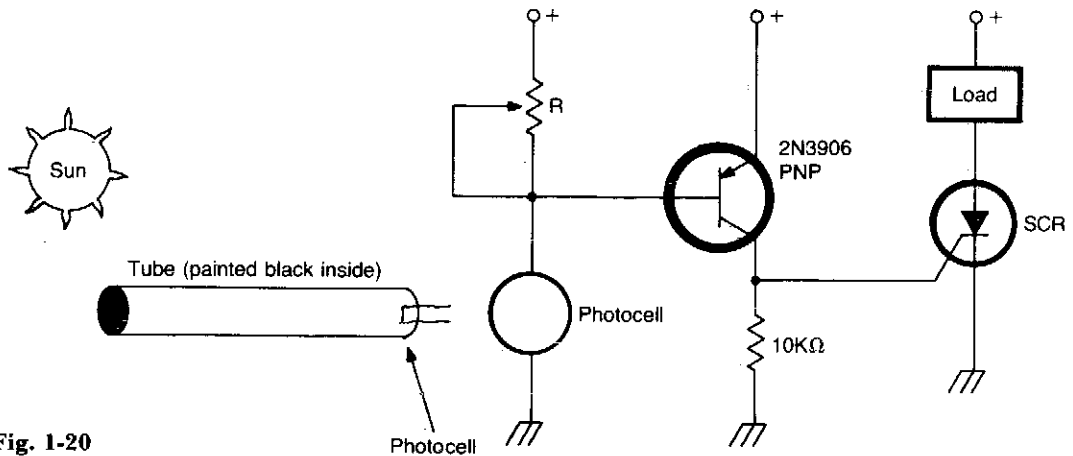


Fig. 1-19

Circuit Notes

Closing the protective circuit (i.e., R1 to R2) applies positive voltage to the gate of SCR1 and sounds the alarm. It can only be turned off with S1.

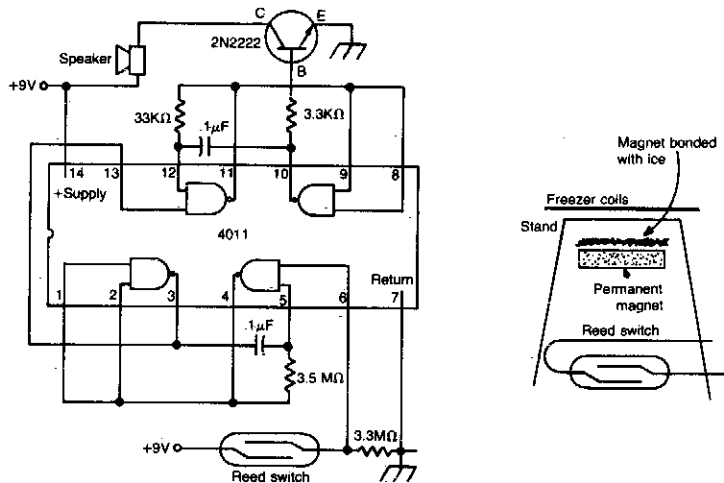
SUN-POWERED ALARM



Circuit Notes

Circuit turns on when light (sunlight) strikes photocell. Potentiometer R sets light level at which the alarm sounds. Painted tube (black on inside) may be used on photocell to aim at the sun.

FREEZER MELTDOWN ALARM



Circuit Notes

The meltdown is a magnet held to a small stand by ice. A reed switch is below the magnet. When the ice melts, the magnet falls on the switch, closing it, and completing the alarm circuit.

2

Amateur Radio

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Code Practice Oscillator Produces Automatic
Dits and Dahs
Rf Power Meter
In-Line Wattmeter
CW Signal Processor
Two-Meter Preamplifier for Handitalkies
Repeater Beeper
Electronic Keyer
Code Practice Oscillator
Automatic Tape Recording

Self-Powered CW Monitor
Remote Rf Current Readout
Code Practice Oscillator
SWR Warning Indicator
Subaudible Tone Encoder
Audio Mixers
Rf Powered Sidetone Oscillator
Harmonic Generator
Automatic TTL Morse-Code Keyer
Remote Rf Current Readout

CODE-PRACTICE OSCILLATOR PRODUCES AUTOMATIC DITS AND DAHS

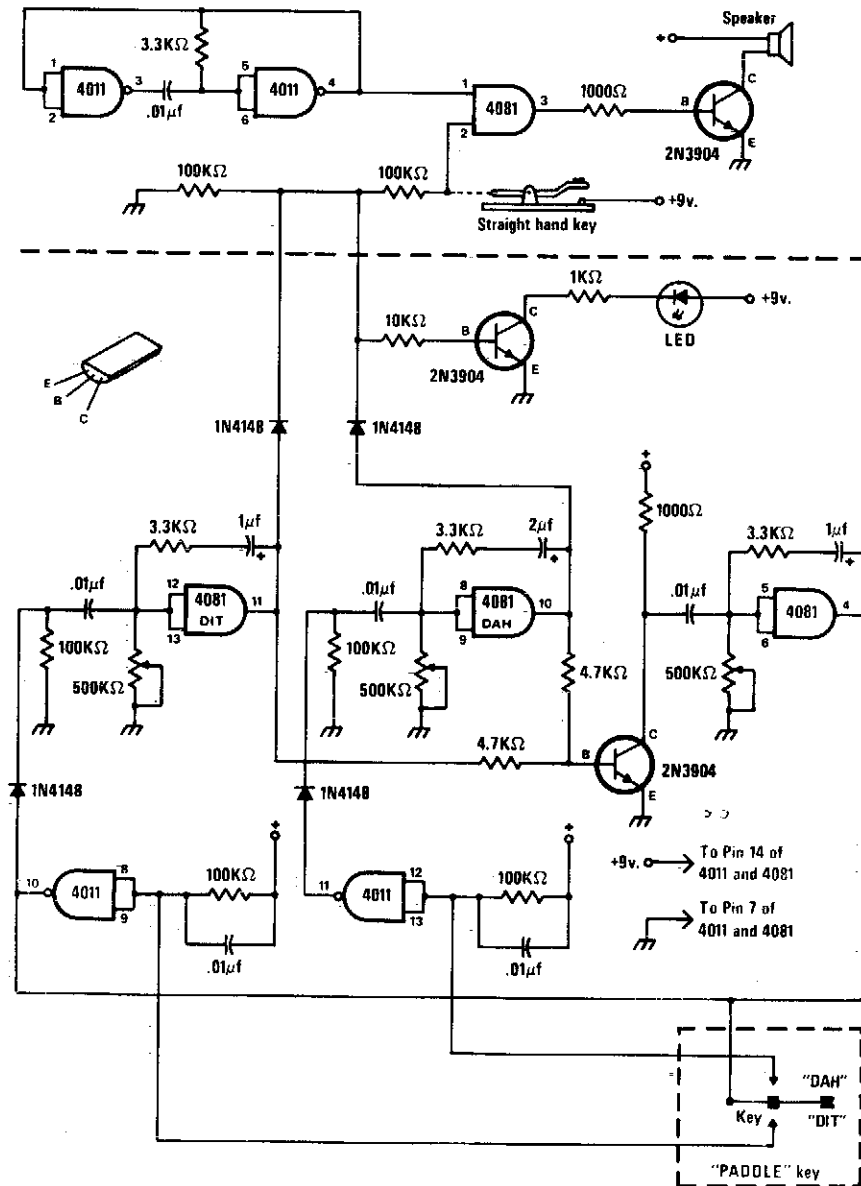


Fig. 2-1

Circuit Notes

The circuit consists of a basic oscillator (above dashed line) and an automatic keyer (below dashed line). The unit can be used with a straight hand key or a paddle key for automatic operation.

RF POWER METER

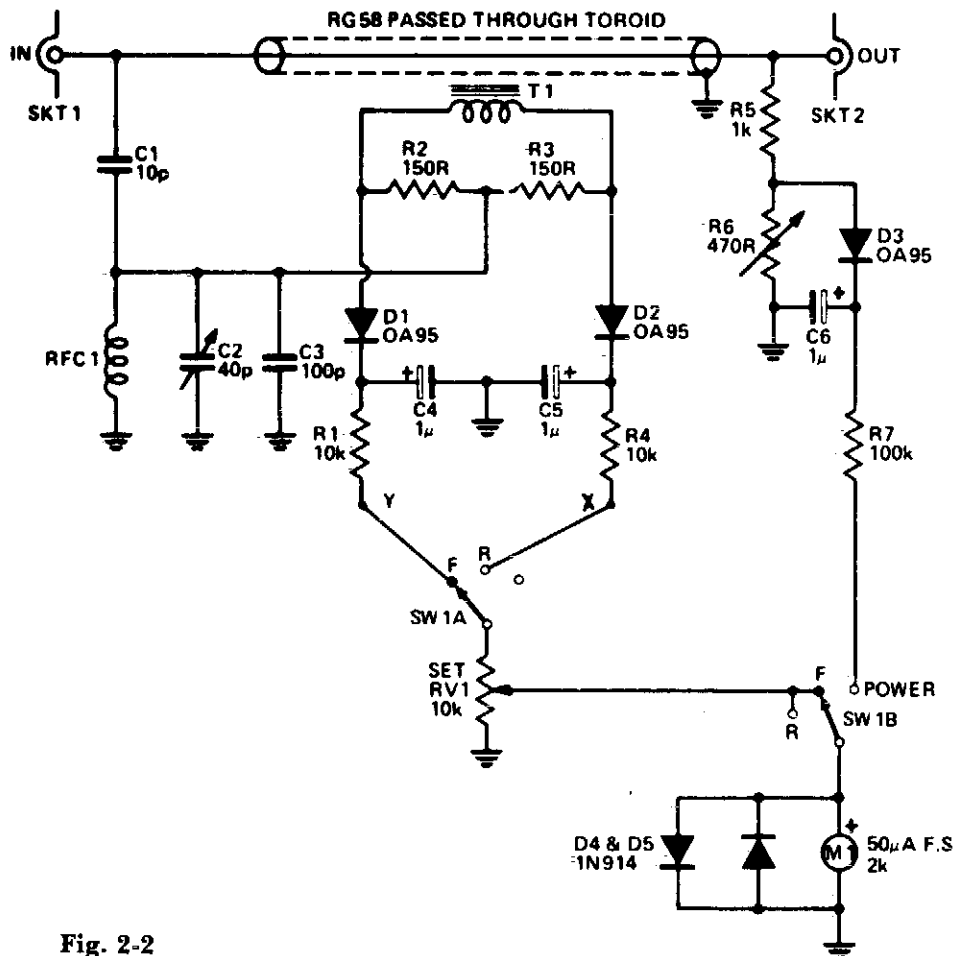


Fig. 2-2

Circuit Notes

Reflectometer (SWR Power Meter) covers three decades—from 100 kHz to 100 MHz. It can be constructed for rf powers as low as 500 mW or up to 500 watts.

IN-LINE WATTMETER

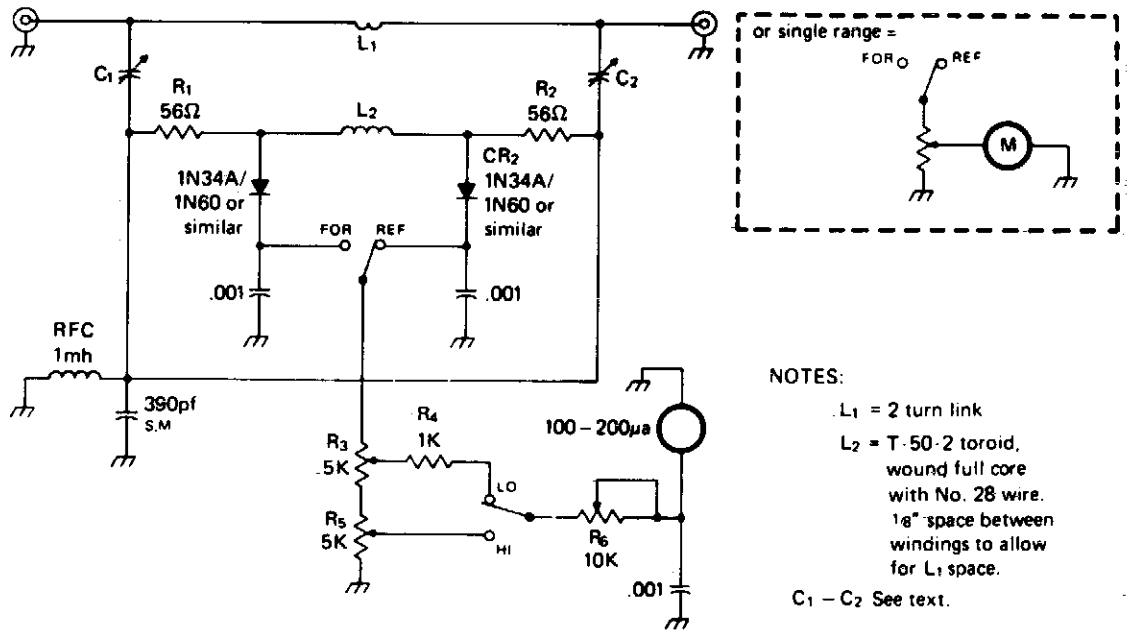
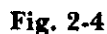


Fig. 2-3

Circuit Notes

The circuit is not frequency sensitive. Its calibration will be accurate over a wide frequency spectrum, such as the entire amateur hf spectrum, if the values of L2, the voltage divider capacitors C1-2 and C3, and the resistances of R1-2 are chosen properly. R1-2 and CR1-2 should be matched for best results. Generally, R1-2 must be small compared to the

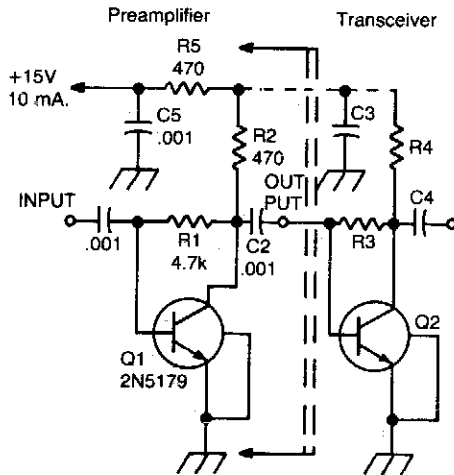
reactance of L2 so as to avoid any significant effect on the L2 current which is induced by the transmission line current flowing through L1. The lower frequency limit of the bridge is set by the R1-R2/Ls ratio, and the cutoff is at the point where the value of R1-R2 becomes significant with reference to the reactance of L2 at that frequency point.



This circuit provides interferenced rejection for the CW operator. The 567 phase-locked loop is configured to respond to tones from 500 to 1100 Hz. The Schmitt trigger reduces the weighting effect caused by the output of the PLL remaining low after removal of the audio signal. Ten to 15 millivolts of audio acti-

vate the circuit. For periods of loss of signal, circuit B will automatically switch back to live receiver audio after a suitable delay. (If a relay with a 5-volt coil is not available, the circuit can also be powered from +12 volts.) When circuit B is used, the contacts on relay K1 replace S1.

TWO-METER PREAMPLIFIER FOR HANDTALKIES



Circuit Notes

This simple, inexpensive, wideband rf amplifier provides 14 dB gain on two meters without the use of tuned circuits.

Fig. 2-5

REPEATER BEEPER

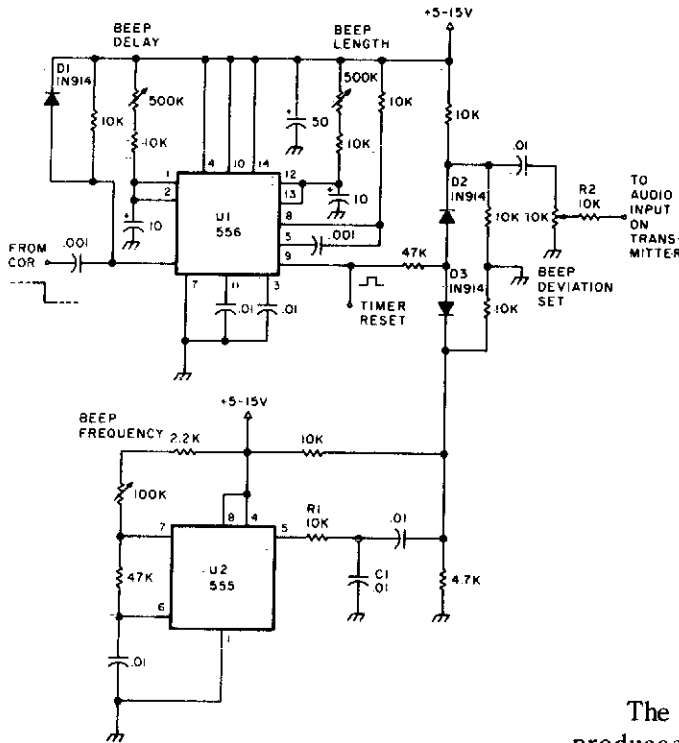


Fig. 2-6

Circuit Notes

The signal from COR triggers U1 which produces a beep-gate pulse that enables the analog gate consisting of D2 and D3 to pass the beep tone generated by U2.

DELAY RANGE 0.15 TO 5 SECONDS
BURST RANGE 0.15 TO 5 SECONDS
TONE RANGE 500 TO 1400Hz

ELECTRONIC KEYS

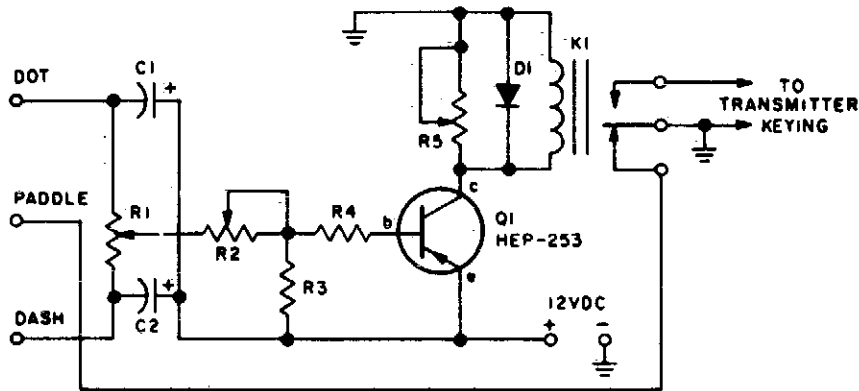


Fig. 2-7

PARTS LIST FOR HAM'S KEYS

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| C1—3- μ F, 6-VDC electrolytic capacitor | Q1—HEP-253 pnp transistor |
| C2—10- μ F, 6-VDC electrolytic capacitor | R1—10,000-ohm linear potentiometer |
| D1—1N60 diode | R2—50,000-ohm potentiometer |
| K1—12-VDC relay | R3—1200-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor |
| | R4—560-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor |
| | R5—5000-ohm potentiometer |

Circuit Notes

This circuit automatically produces Morse code dots and dashes set by time constants involving C1 and C2. R1 sets dot/dash ratio and R2 sets the speed. R5 sets the relay drop-out point.

CODE PRACTICE OSCILLATOR

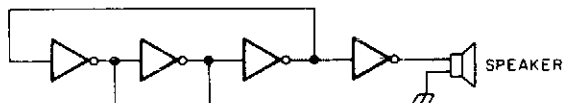
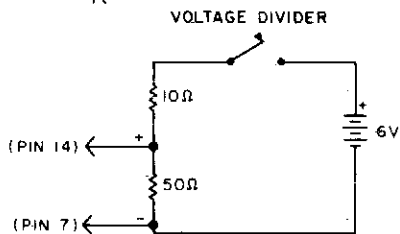
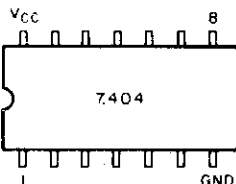


Fig. 2-8



Circuit Notes

This simple cpo uses the 7404 low-power Schottky hex inverter. C is a 5- to 30- μ F electrolytic selected for the desired pitch. The speaker is a 2-inch, 8-ohm unit.



AUTOMATIC TAPE RECORDING

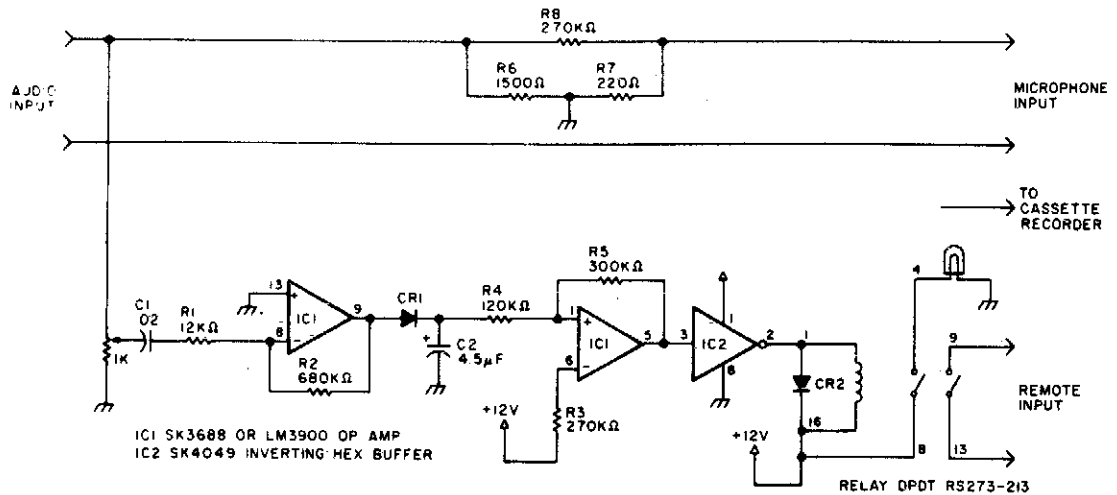


Fig. 2-9

Circuit Notes

Amateurs don't have to miss the action while away from the rig. This circuit turns on a tape recorder whenever the receiver's squelch is broken. After signal loss, the recorder will shut off following a slight delay.

SELF-POWERED CW MONITOR

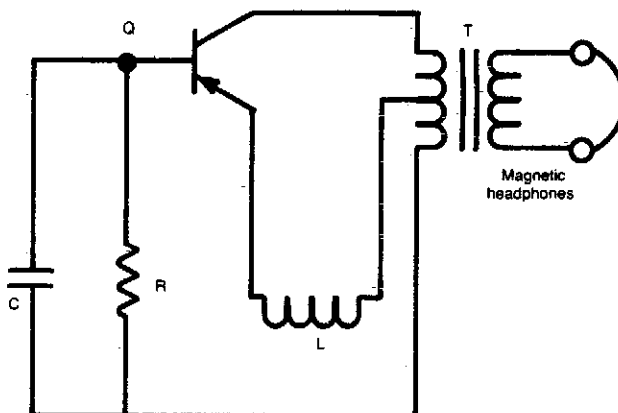


Fig. 2-10

Circuit Notes

Position L near the transmitter output tank to hear the key-down tone. Then tape the coil in place. $C = .047 \mu F$, $R = 8.2 K$, $Q = \text{HEP 253 (or equal)}$, $T = 500:500$ ohm center tapped transformer. $L = 2$ to 6 turns on $\frac{1}{2}$ " coil form.

REMOTE RF CURRENT READOUT

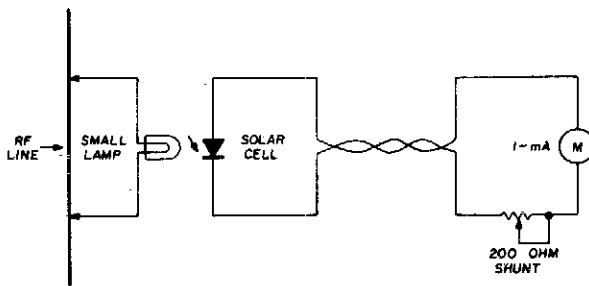


Fig. 2-11

Circuit Notes

A suitable pilot lamp is illuminated by a small sample of rf and energizes an inexpensive solar cell; the dc current generated by the cell is a measure of relative rf power, and may be routed to a low-current meter located at any convenient point. A sensitive, low-current pilot lamp is desirable to cause minimum disturbance to normal rf circuit conditions. The number 48 or 49, 60 mA lamp is suitable for use with transmitters above 1-watt output.

CODE PRACTICE OSCILLATOR

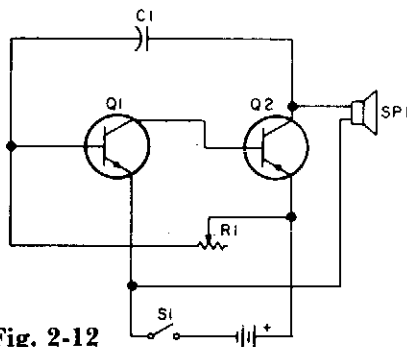


Fig. 2-12

Circuit Notes

Oscillator, works with 2 to 12 Vdc (but 9 to 12 volts gives best volume and clean keying). R1 can be replaced with a 500 K pot and the circuit will sweep the entire audio frequency range.

SWR WARNING INDICATOR

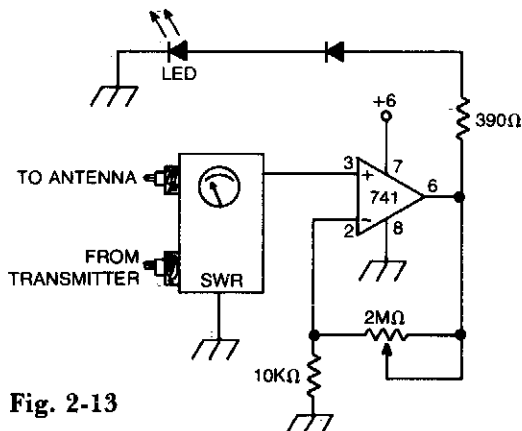


Fig. 2-13

Circuit Notes

Op amp with dc input from SWR meter can be adjusted to preset the SWR reading at which the LED lights.

SUBAUDIBLE TONE ENCODER

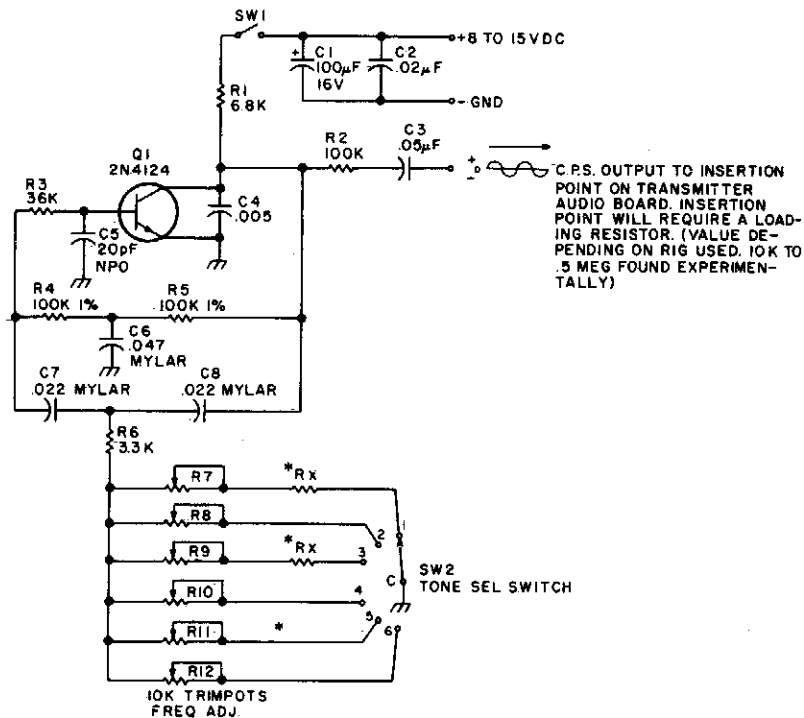


Fig. 2-14

Circuit Notes

This twin-T oscillator produces six preset subaudible tones from 93 to 170 Hz in three ranges.

AUDIO MIXER

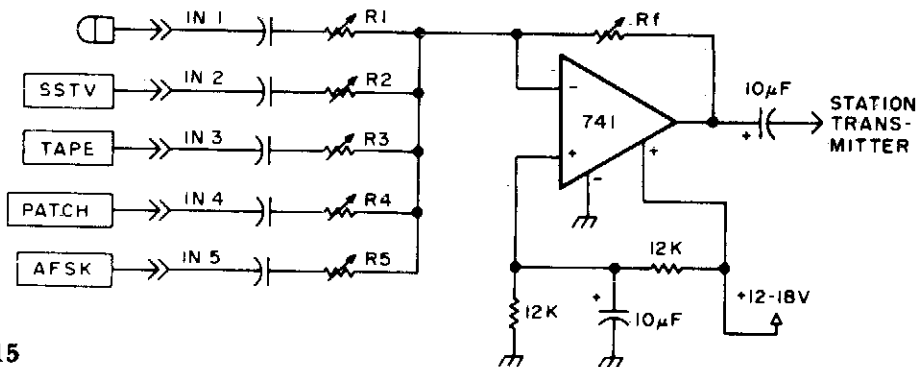


Fig. 2-15

Circuit Notes

The 741 op amp is used as a summing amplifier to combine several audio inputs. Overall gain is set by R_f .

RF-POWERED SIDETONE OSCILLATOR

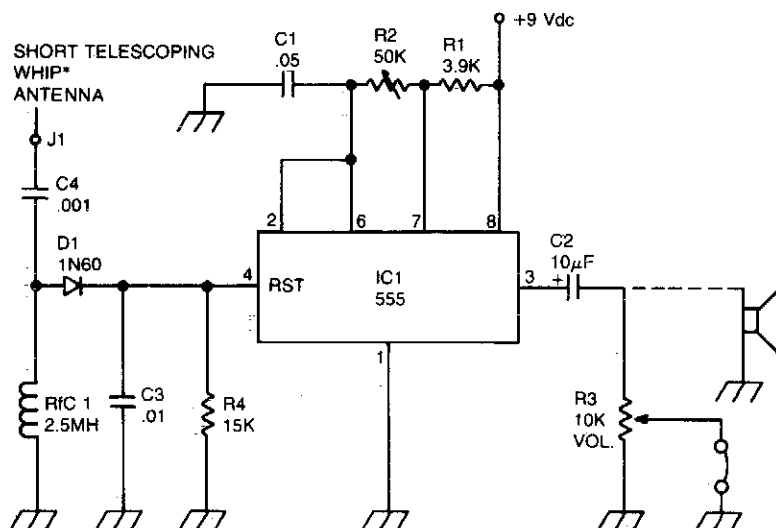


Fig. 2-16

*PORTABLE RADIO REPLACEMENT TYPE

Circuit Notes

A sidetone oscillator is a special audio oscillator that is turned on and off with the transmitter. The oscillator is rf-driven and battery operated. It uses a 555 IC timer as an astable multivibrator. Keying is accomplished by applying a positive dc potential, developed from the rf signal, to the reset terminal of the 555.

HARMONIC GENERATOR

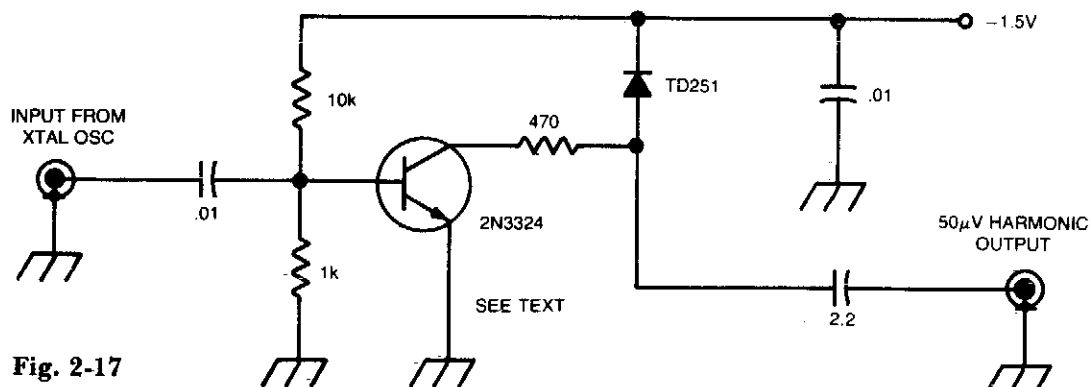


Fig. 2-17

Circuit Notes

This circuit will produce 50 μ V harmonics through 1296 MHz with an input of 0.15-1 V from a 100 or 1000 kHz crystal oscillator. With a germanium diode instead of a tunnel diode, harmonics can be heard to about 147 MHz.

[illegible]

Circuit Notes

Automatically generated dits and dahs are produced over a speed range of 11 to 39 wpm. The upper limit can be raised by decreasing R2. SW1 and SW2 can be a "homebrew" paddle operated key.

3

Amplifiers

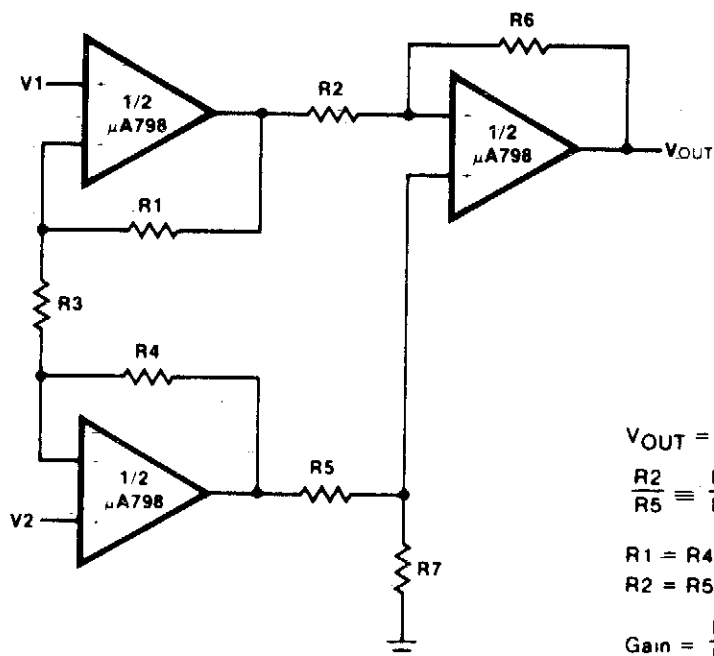
The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

High Impedance Differential Amplifier
 Unity Gain Follower
 Voltage Controlled Variable Gain Amplifier
 Power Booster
 Logarithmic Amplifier
 Voltage Controlled Variable Gain Amplifier
 Discrete Current Booster
 Precision Process Control Interface
 Voltage Controlled Amplifier
 Absolute Value Amplifier
 Programmable Gain Noninverting Amplifier
 with Selectable Inputs
 × 1000 Amplifier Circuit
 Inverting Amplifier with Balancing Circuit
 Switching Power Amplifier
 Precision Power Booster
 Noninverting Voltage Follower
 Color Video Amplifier
 Fast Voltage Follower
 Isolation Amplifier for Capacitive Loads
 Cable Bootstrapping
 Current Booster
 Wideband Unity Gain Inverting Amplifier
 in a 75 Ohm System
 High-Speed Current to Voltage Output
 Amplifier

Gated Amplifier
 Reference Voltage Amplifier
 Fast Summing Amplifier
 Adjustment-Free Precision Summing Amplifier
 Summing Amplifier with Low Input Current
 × 10 Operational Amplifier Using L161
 × 100 Operational Amplifier Using L161
 Precision Absolute Value Circuit
 Ultra-Low-Leakage Preamp
 Dc to Video Log Amplifier
 ±100 V Common Mode Range Differential
 Amplifier
 Wide Bandwidth, Low Noise, Low Drift
 Amplifier
 Signal Distribution Amplifier
 Audio Distribution Amplifier
 High Input Impedance, High Output Current
 Voltage Follower
 Precision Amplifier
 Preamplifier and High-to-Low Impedance
 Converter
 Noninverting Amplifier
 High Impedance, High Gain, High Fre-
 quency Inverting Amp
 Log-Ratio Amplifier
 Inverting Amplifier

Logarithmic Amplifier

HIGH IMPEDANCE DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER



$$V_{OUT} = C (1 + a + b)(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_5} \equiv \frac{R_6}{R_7} \text{ for best CMRR}$$

$$R_1 = R_4$$

$$R_2 = R_5$$

$$\text{Gain} = \frac{R_6}{R_2} \left(1 + \frac{2R_1}{R_3} \right) = C (1 + a + b)$$

Fig. 3-1

UNITY GAIN FOLLOWER

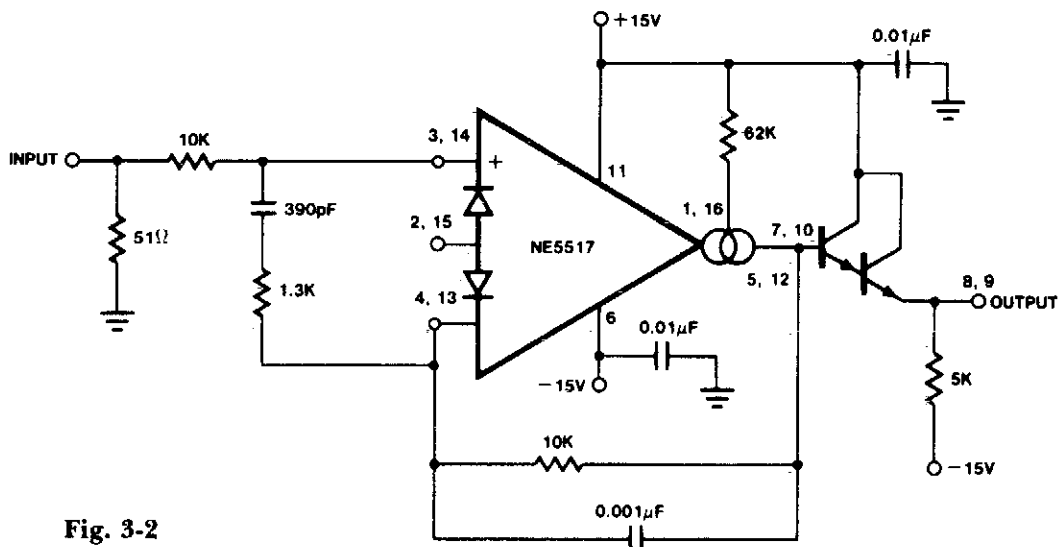


Fig. 3-2

VOLTAGE CONTROLLED VARIABLE GAIN AMPLIFIER

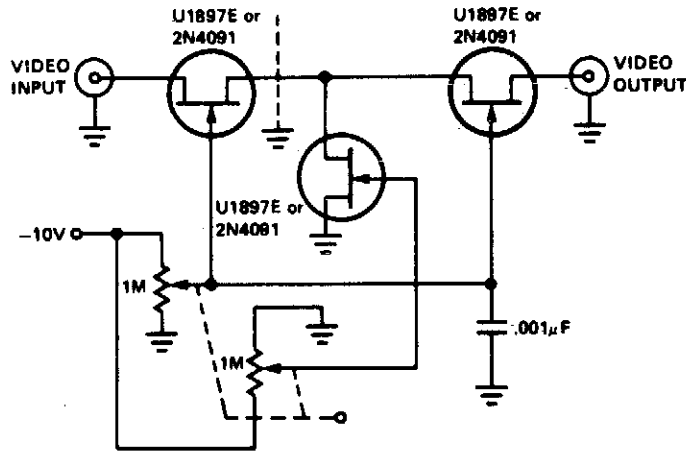
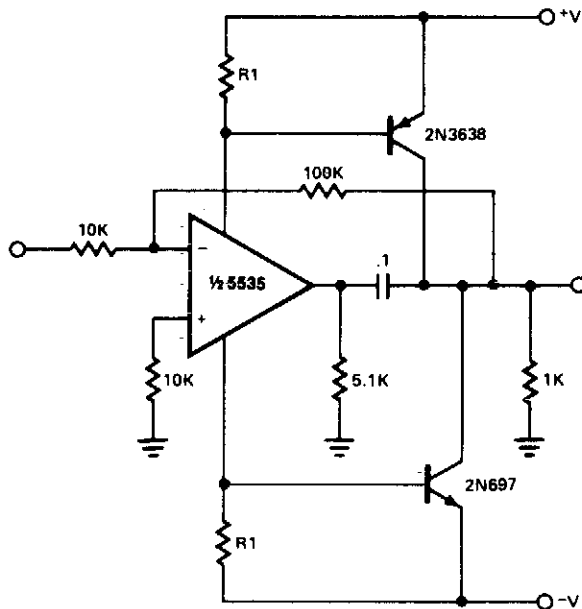


Fig. 3-3

Circuit Notes

The tee attenuator provides for optimum dynamic linear range attenuation up to 100 dB, even at $f = 10.7$ MHz with proper layout.

POWER BOOSTER



Circuit Notes

Power booster is capable of driving moderate loads. The circuit as shown uses a NE5535 device. Other amplifiers may be substituted only if R_1 values are changed because of the I_{cc} current required by the amplifier. R_1 should be calculated from the following expression:

$$R_1 = \frac{600 \text{ mW}}{I_{cc}}$$

All resistor values are in ohms.

Fig. 3-4

LOGARITHMIC AMPLIFIER

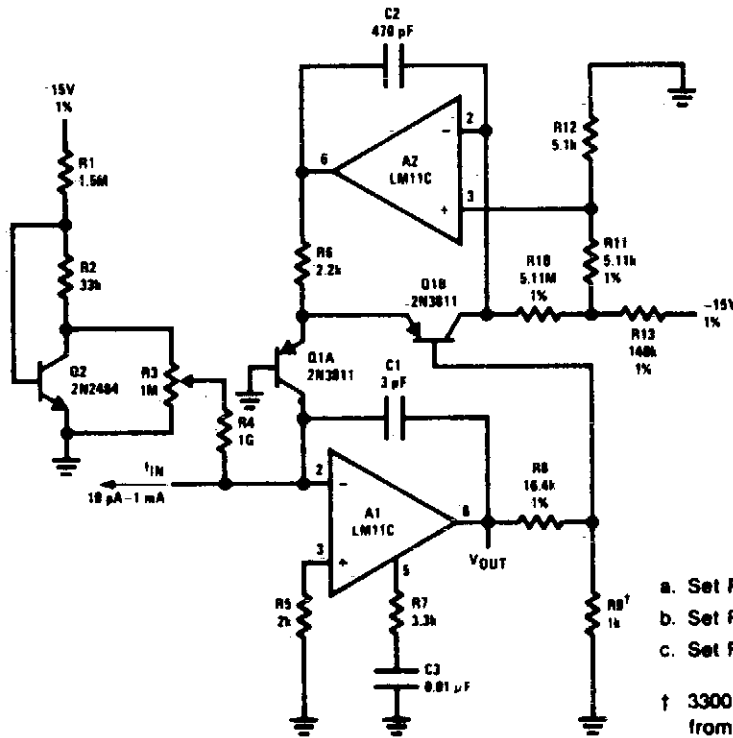


Fig. 3-5

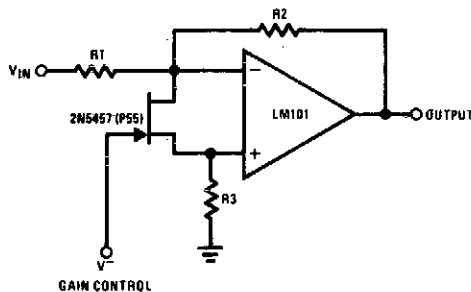
- Set R11 for $V_{OUT} = 0$ at $I_{IN} = 100 \mu A$
- Set R8 for $V_{OUT} = 3V$ at $I_{IN} = 100 \mu A$
- Set R3 for $V_{OUT} = -4V$ at $I_{IN} = 10 pA$

† 3300 ppM/°C. Type Q209 available from Tel Labs, Inc., Manchester, N.H.

Circuit Notes

Unusual frequency compensation gives this logarithmic converter a 100 μs time constant from 1 mA down to 100 μA , increasing from 200 μs to 200 ms from 10 nA to 10 pA. Optional bias current compensation can give 10 pA resolution from -55 °C to 100 °C. Scale factor is 1 V/decade and temperature compensated.

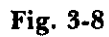
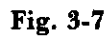
VOLTAGE CONTROLLED VARIABLE GAIN AMPLIFIER



Circuit Notes

The 2N5457 acts as a voltage variable resistor with an $R_{ds(on)}$ of 800 ohms max. Since the differential voltage on the LM101 is in the low mV range, the 2N5457 JFET will have linear resistance over several decades of resistance providing an excellent electronic gain control.

Fig. 3-6



VOLTAGE CONTROLLED AMPLIFIER

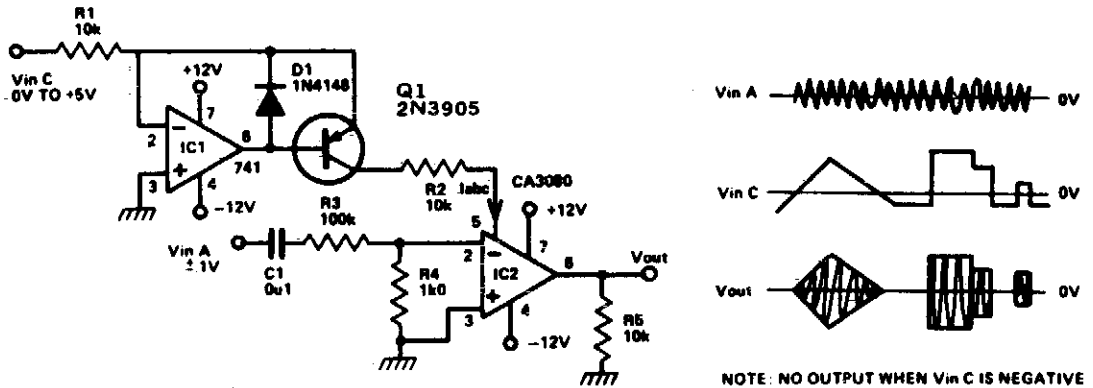


Fig. 3-9

Circuit Notes

This circuit is basically an op amp with an extra input at pin 5. A current I_{ABC} is injected into this input and this controls the gain of the device linearly. Thus by inserting an audio sig-

nal (± 10 mV) between pin 2 and 3 and by controlling the current on pin 5, the level of the signal output (pin 6) is controlled.

ABSOLUTE VALUE AMPLIFIER

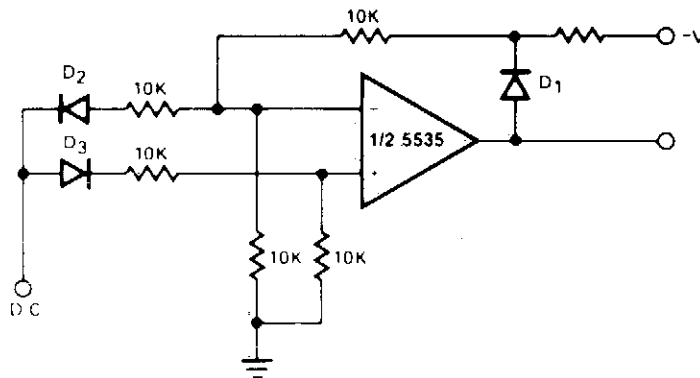


Fig. 3-10

Circuit Notes

The circuit generates a positive output voltage for either polarity of input. For positive signals, it acts as a noninverting amplifier and for negative signals, as an inverting amplifier.

The accuracy is poor for input voltages under 1 V, but for less stringent applications, it can be effective.

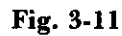
[illegible]

Fig. 3-12

INVERTING AMPLIFIER WITH BALANCING CIRCUIT

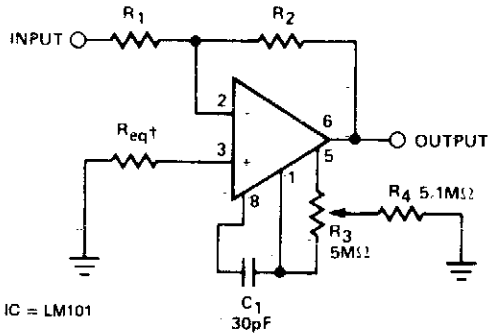


Fig. 3-13

Circuit Notes

R_{eq} may be zero or equal to the parallel combination of R_1 and R_2 for minimum offset.

PRECISION POWER BOOSTER

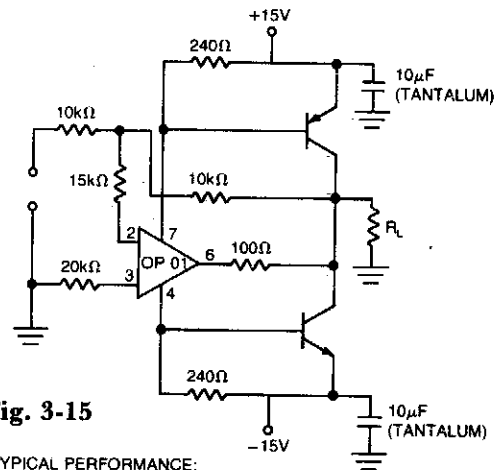


Fig. 3-15

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE:
SLEW RATE----- $\approx 18V/\mu SEC$
0.1% SETTling----- $4\mu SEC$ ($R_L = 500$)
QUIESCENT SUPPLY CURRENT----- $1.5mA$

SWITCHING POWER AMPLIFIER

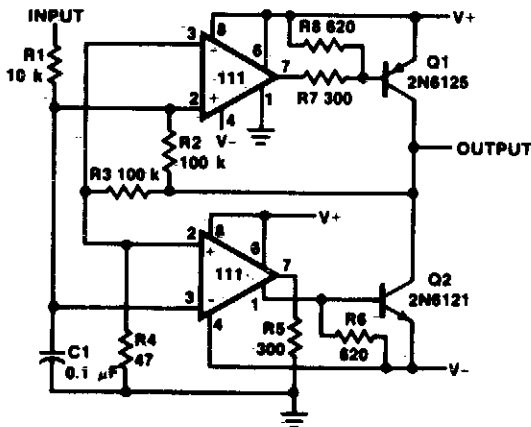


Fig. 3-14

NONINVERTING VOLTAGE FOLLOWER

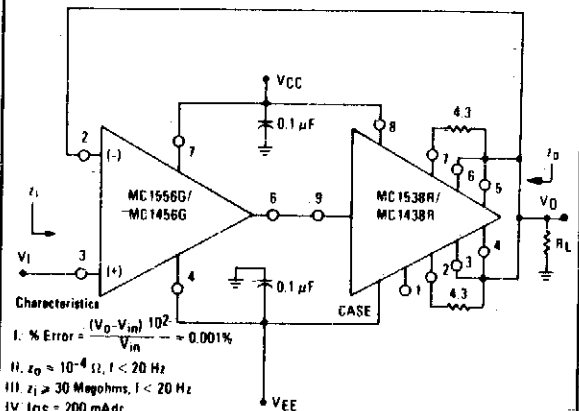
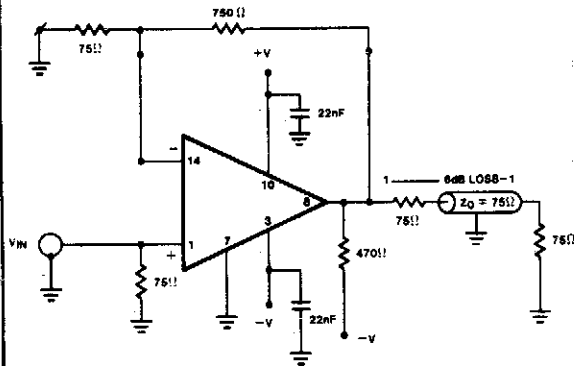


Fig. 3-16

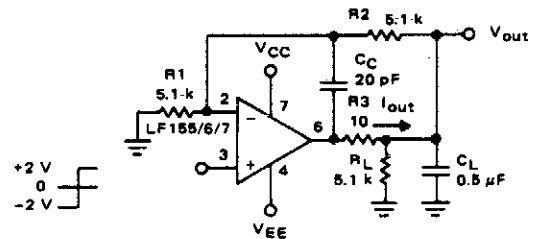
COLOR VIDEO AMPLIFIER



IC = NE5539

Fig. 3-17

ISOLATION AMPLIFIER FOR CAPACITIVE LOADS



- Overshoot 6%
- $t_s = 10 \mu s$
- When driving large C_L , the V_{out} slew rate is determined by C_L and $I_{out(max)}$:

$$\frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta t} = \frac{I_{out}}{C_L} \approx \frac{0.02}{0.5} V/\mu s = 0.04 V/\mu s \text{ (with } C_L \text{ shown)}$$

Fig. 3-19

FAST VOLTAGE FOLLOWER

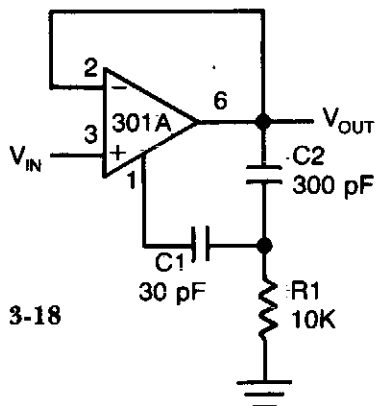


Fig. 3-18

Power Bandwidth: 15 kHz
Slew Rate: 1V/μs

CABLE BOOTSTRAPPING

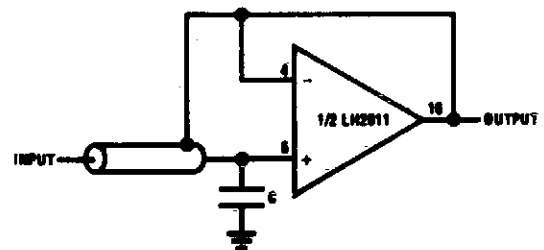
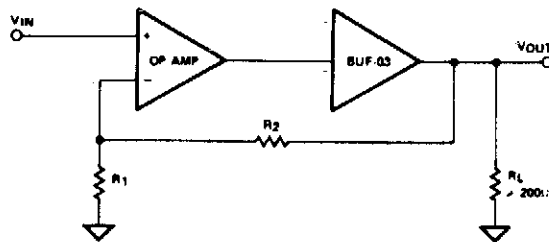


Fig. 3-20

Circuit Notes

Bootstrapping input shield for a follower reduces cable capacitance, leakage, and spurious voltages from cable flexing. Instability can be avoided with small capacitor on input.

CURRENT BOOSTER



$$\text{GAIN} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\text{MAXIMUM LOAD CURRENT} = 150\text{mA} (10\text{V} \div 200\Omega)$$

Fig. 3-21

HIGH-SPEED CURRENT TO VOLTAGE OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

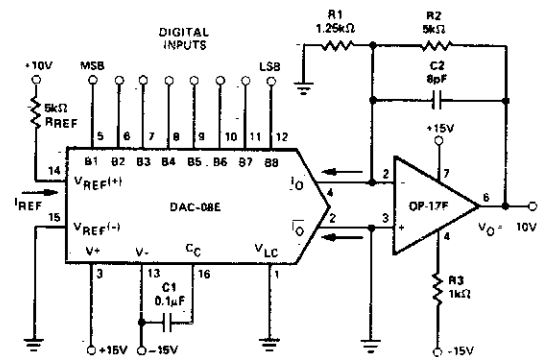


Fig. 3-23

WIDEBAND UNITY GAIN INVERTING AMPLIFIER IN A 75 OHM SYSTEM

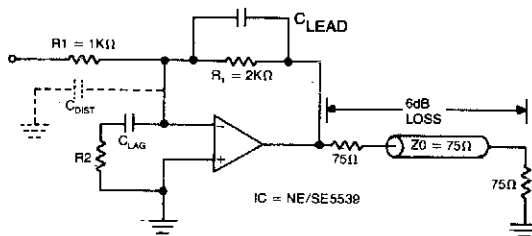


Fig. 3-22

LOGARITHMIC AMPLIFIER

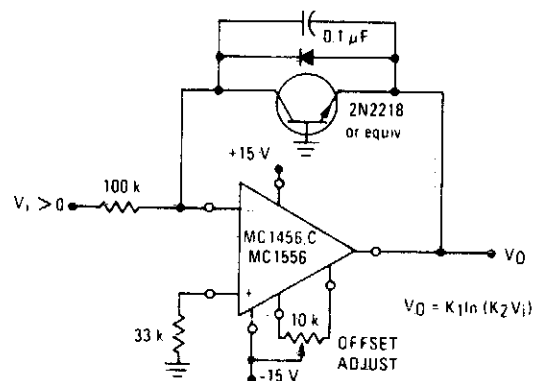


Fig. 3-24

GATED AMPLIFIER

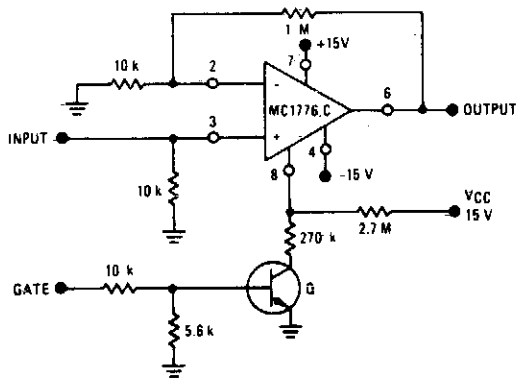
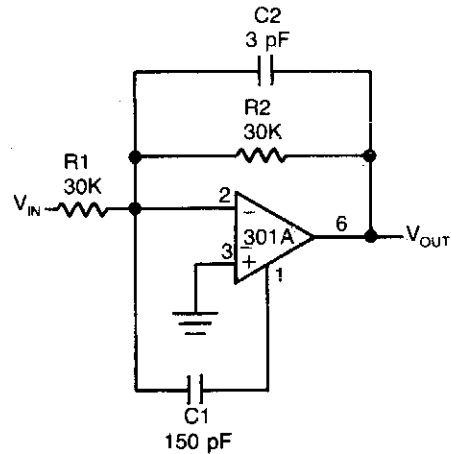


Fig. 3-25

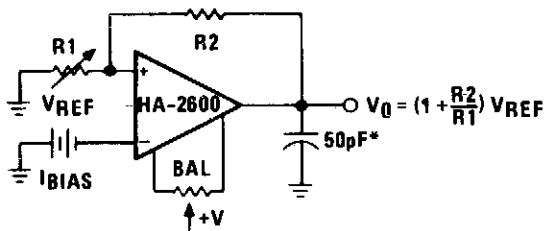
FAST SUMMING AMPLIFIER



Power Bandwidth: 250 kHz
Small Signal Bandwidth: 3.5 MHz
Slew Rate: 10V/μs

Fig. 3-27

REFERENCE VOLTAGE AMPLIFIER



FEATURES

- 1 MINIMUM BIAS CURRENT IN REFERENCE CELL
- 2 SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION

IC = HA-OP07

Fig. 3-26

ADJUSTMENT-FREE PRECISION SUMMING AMPLIFIER

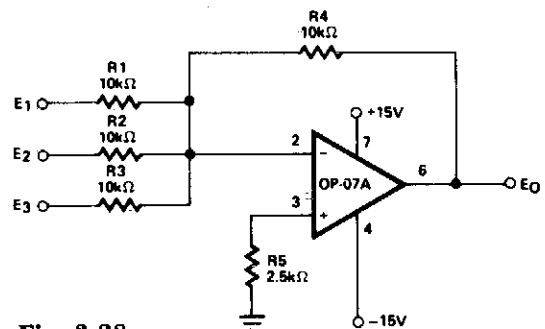


Fig. 3-28

Circuit Notes

This circuit produces continuous outputs that are a function of multiple input variables.

ULTRA-LOW-LEAKAGE PREAMP

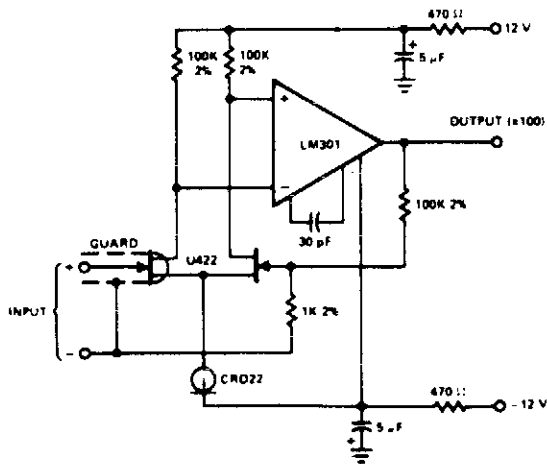
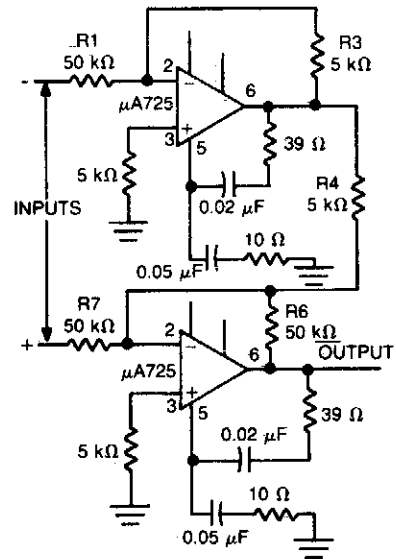


Fig. 3-33

Circuit Notes

Input leakage—2 pA at 75 °C.

±100 V COMMON MODE RANGE DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER



Pin numbers are shown for metal package only.

Fig. 3-35

DC TO VIDEO LOG AMPLIFIER

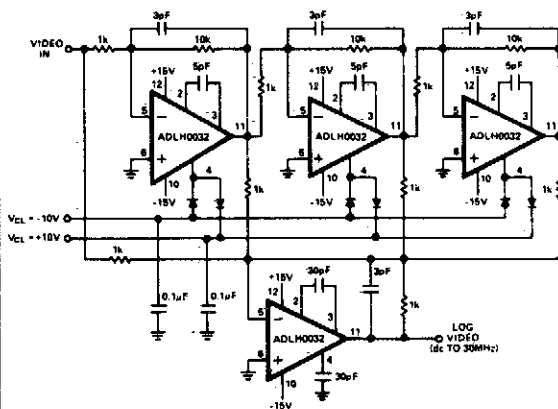
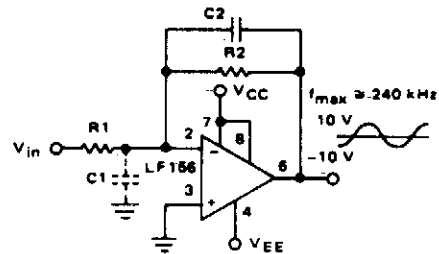


Fig. 3-34

WIDE BANDWIDTH, LOW NOISE, LOW DRIFT AMPLIFIER



• Power BW: $f_{max} = \frac{S_r}{2\pi V_p} \approx 240 \text{ kHz}$

- Parasitic input capacitance ($C_1 \approx 3 \text{ pF}$ for LF155, LF156, and LF157 plus any additional layout capacitance) interacts with feedback elements and creates undesirable high frequency pole. To compensate add C_2 such that: $R_2 C_2 \approx R_1 C_1$.

Fig. 3-36

HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE, HIGH OUTPUT CURRENT VOLTAGE FOLLOWER

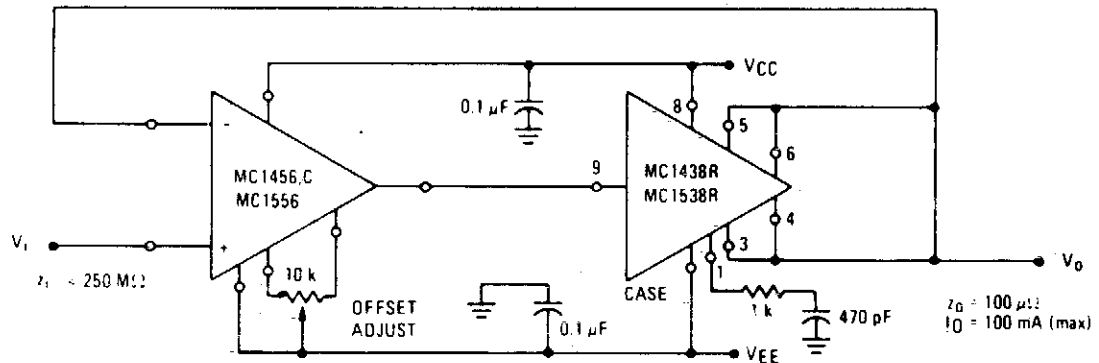
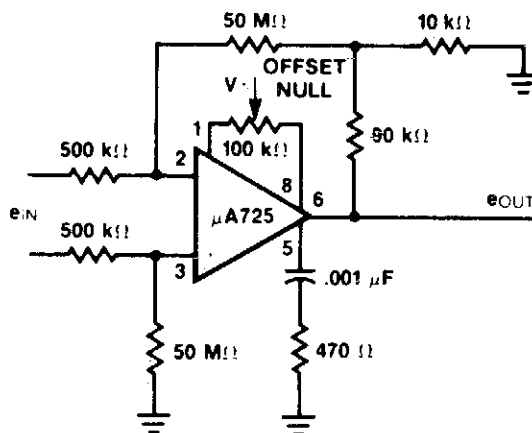


Fig. 3-39

PRECISION AMPLIFIER



Pin numbers are shown for metal package only.

Characteristics

$A_V = 1000 = 60 \text{ dB}$
 DC Gain Error = 0.05%
 Bandwidth = 1 kHz for -0.05% error
 Diff. Input Res. = 1 M Ω
 Typical amplifying capability
 $e_{IN} = 10 \mu\text{V}$ on $V_{CMI} = 1.0 \text{ V}$
 Caution: Minimize Stray Capacitance
 $A_{VCL} = 1000$

Fig. 3-40

PREAMPLIFIER AND HIGH-TO-LOW IMPEDANCE CONVERTER

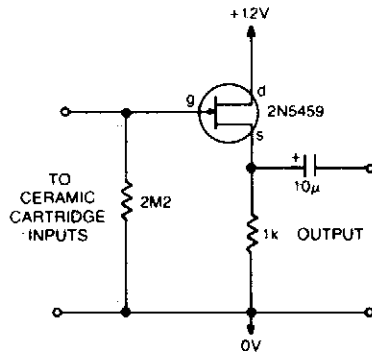


Fig. 3-41

Circuit Notes

This circuit matches the very high impedance of ceramic cartridges, unity gain, and low impedance output. By "loading" the cartridge with a 2MΩ input resistance, the cartridge

characteristics are such as to quite closely compensate for the RIAA recording curve. The output from this preamp may be fed to a level pot for mixing.

NONINVERTING AMPLIFIER

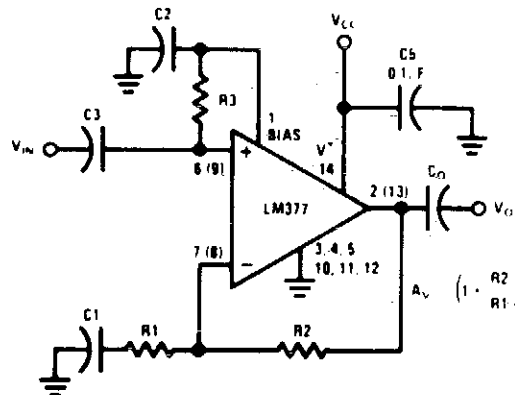


Fig. 3-42

HIGH IMPEDANCE, HIGH GAIN, HIGH FREQUENCY INVERTING AMP

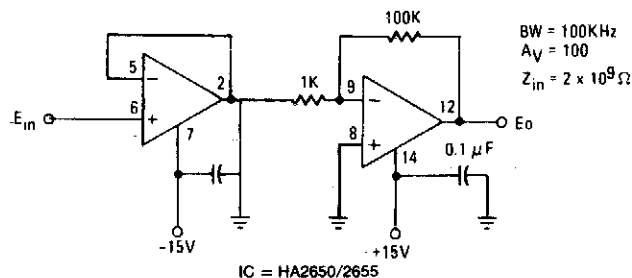


Fig. 3-43

Fig. 3-44

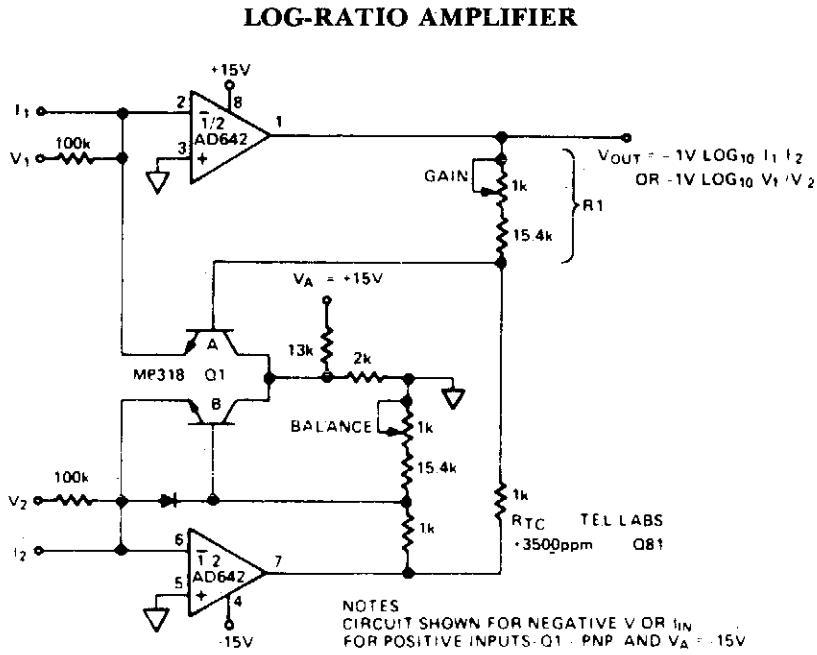
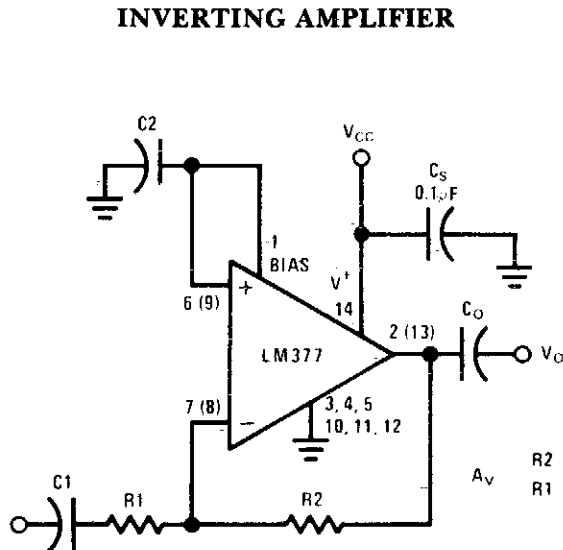


Fig. 3-45



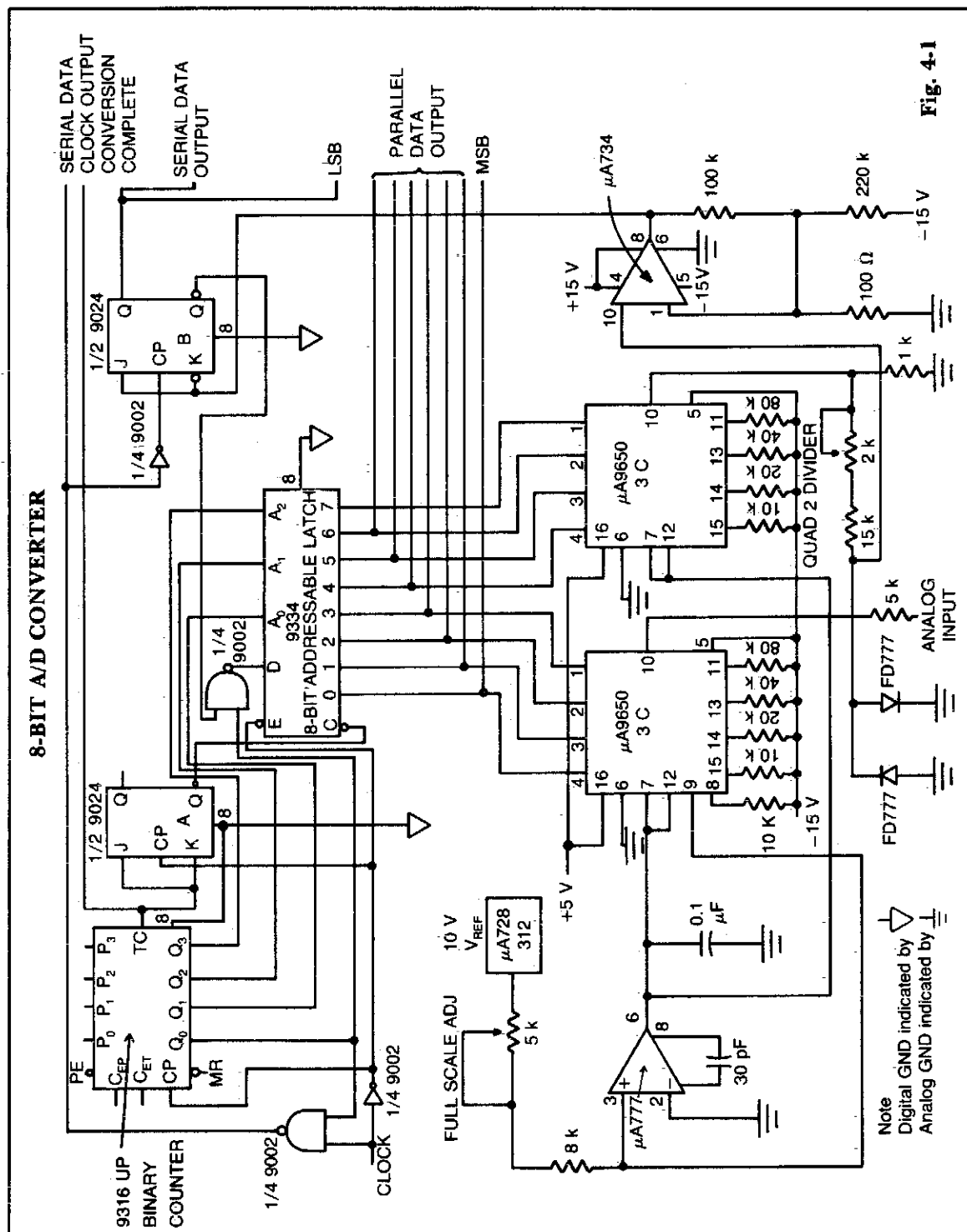
4

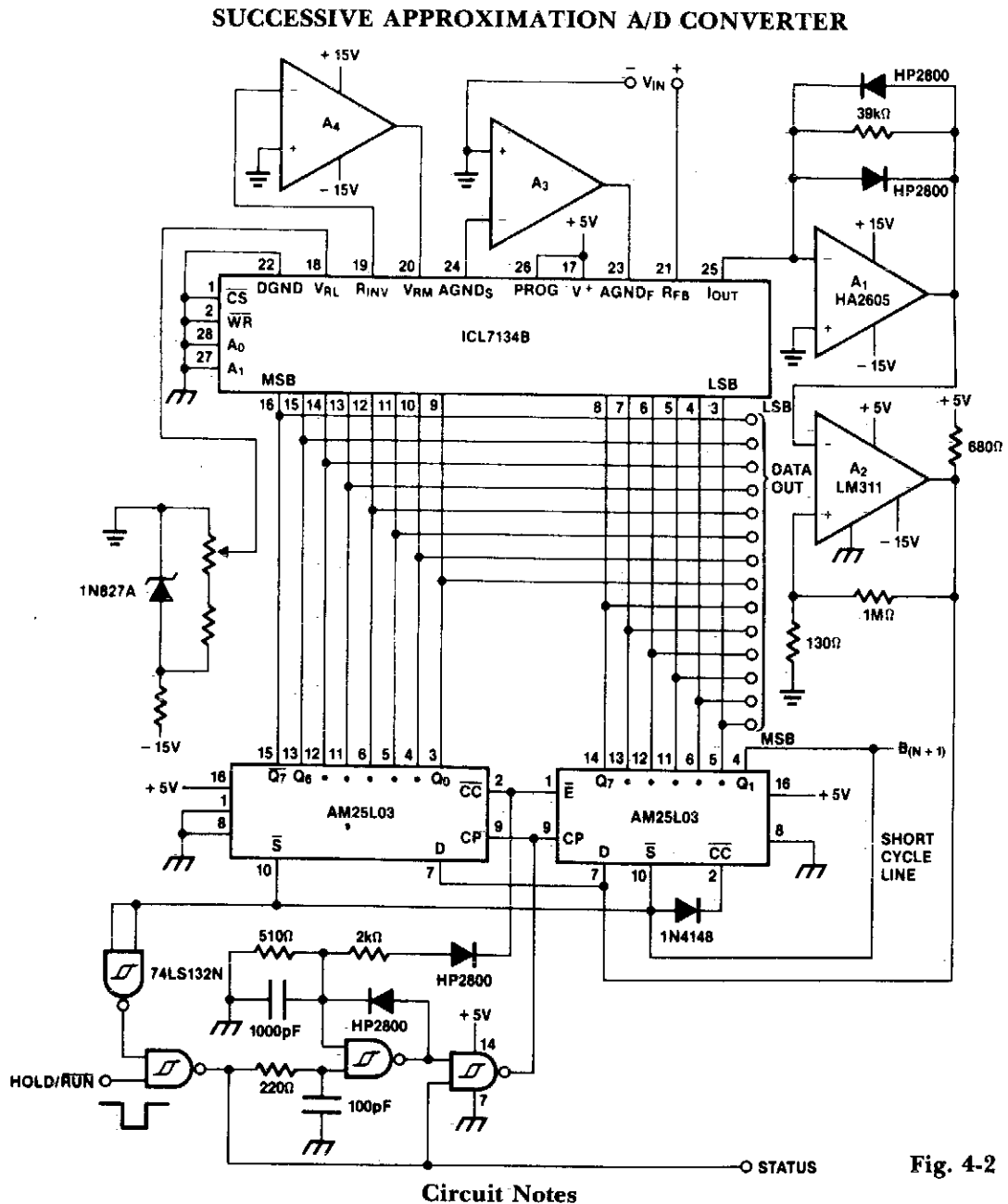
Analog-to-Digital Converters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

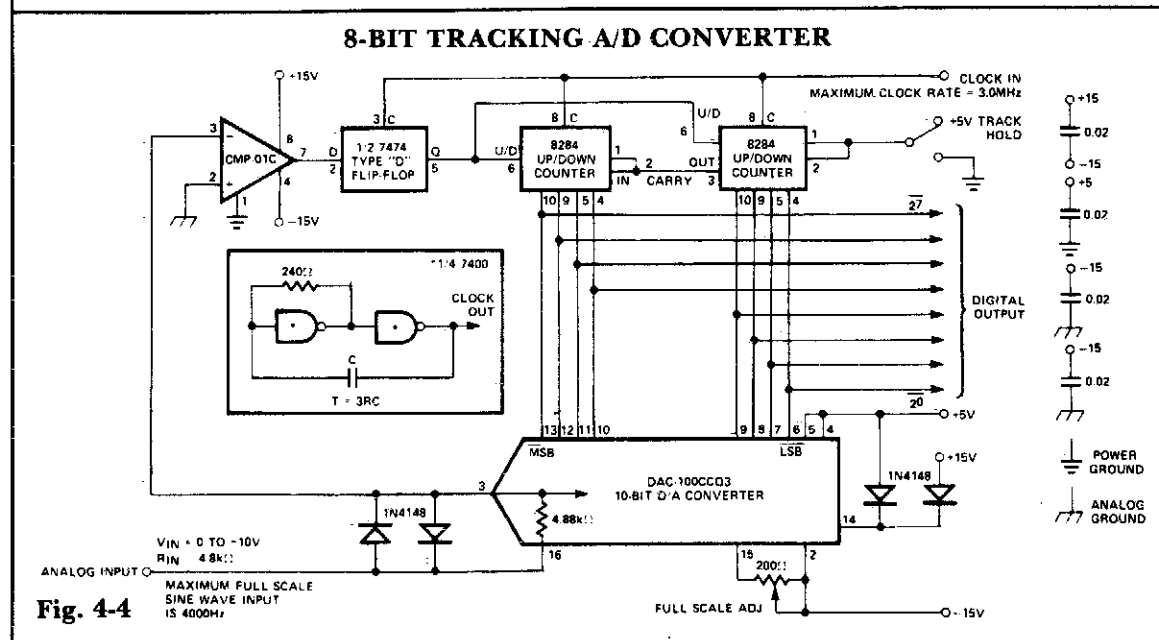
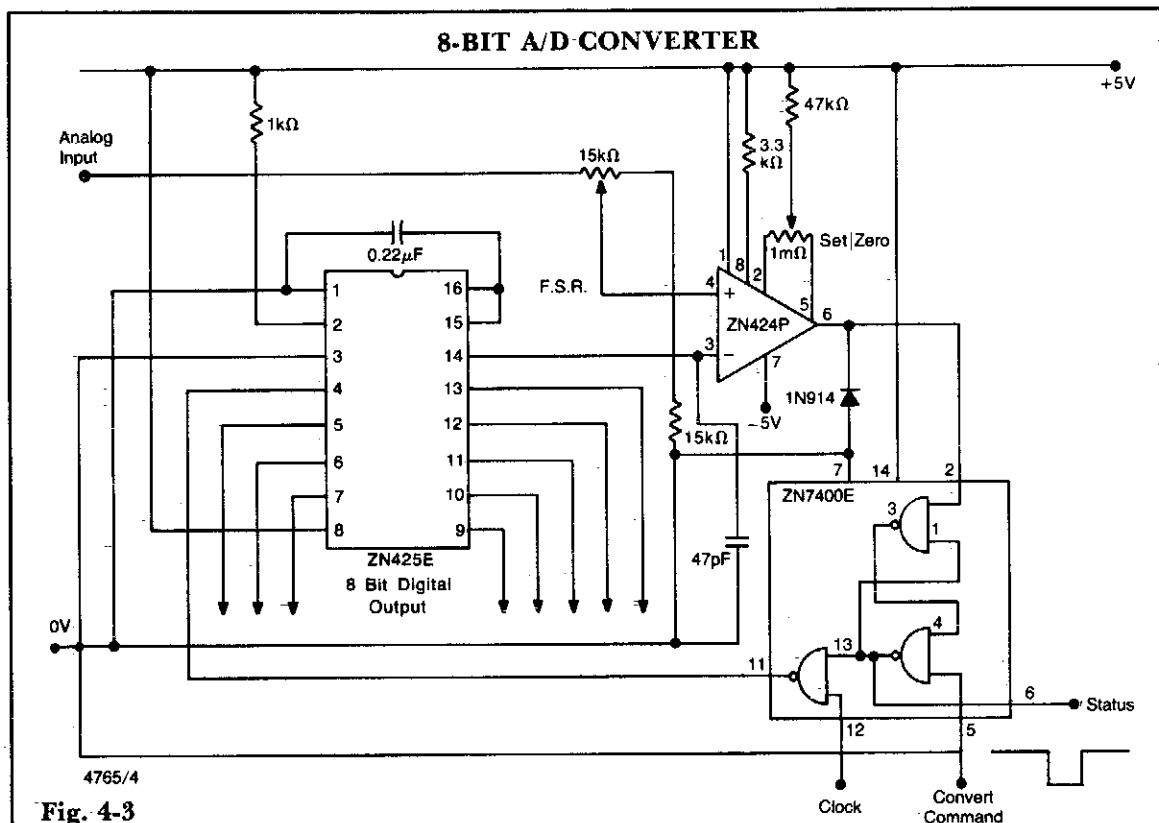
8-Bit A/D Converter
Successive Approximation A/D Converter
8-Bit A/D Converter
8-Bit Tracking A/D Converter
8-Bit Successive Approximation A/D Converter
Four Channel Digitally Multiplexed Ramp

A/D Converter
Three Decade Logarithmic A/D Converter
Tracking (Servo Type) A/D Converter
3½ Digit A/D Converter with LCD Display
Fast Precision A/D Converter
High Speed 3-Bit A/D Converter
Three IC Low Cost A/D Converter





A bipolar input, high speed A/D converter uses two AM25L03s to form a 14-bit successive approximation register. The comparator is a two-stage circuit with an HA2605 front-end amplifier used to reduce settling time problems at the summing node. Careful offset-nulling of this amplifier is needed.



8-BIT SUCCESSIVE APPROXIMATION A/D CONVERTER

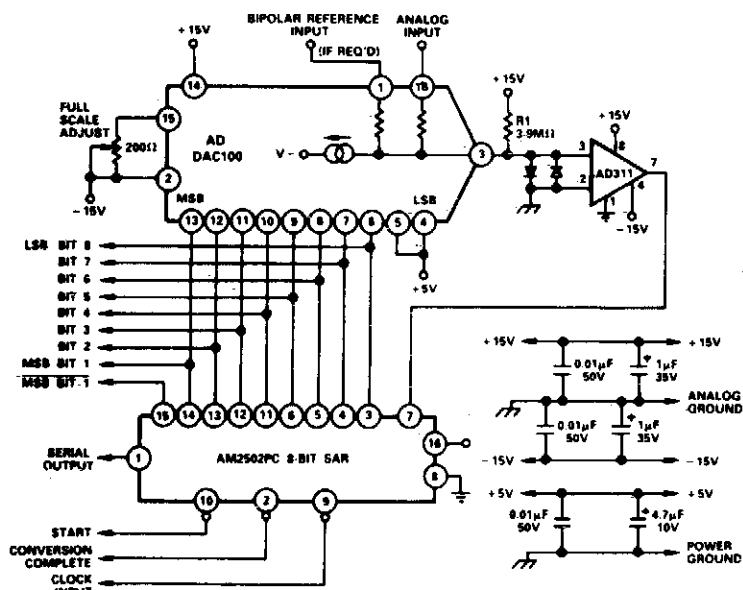


Fig. 4-5

FOUR CHANNEL DIGITALLY MULTIPLEXED RAMP A/D CONVERTER

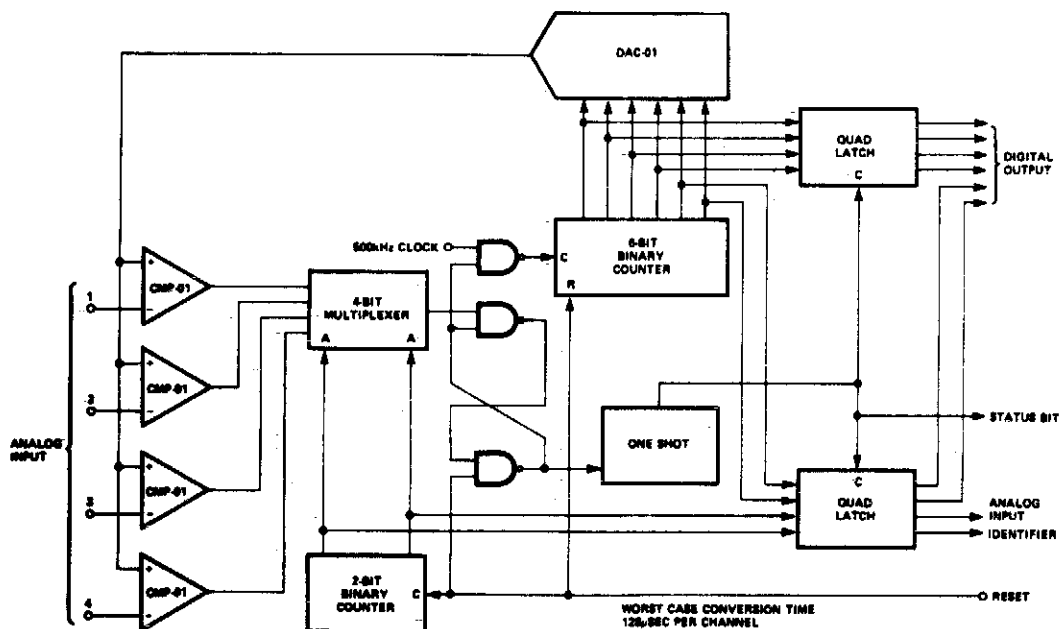


Fig. 4-6

THREE-DECADE LOGARITHMIC A/D CONVERTER

A, B, C, D = LM324A

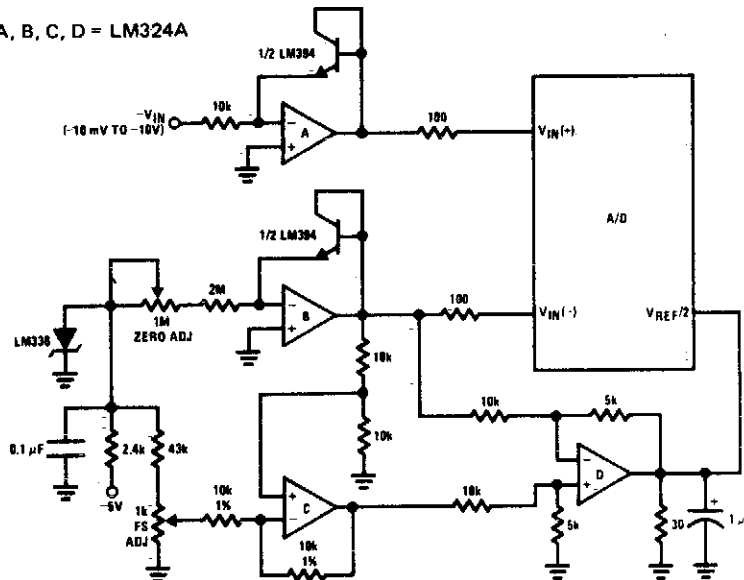


Fig. 4-7

TRACKING (SERVO TYPE) A/D CONVERTER

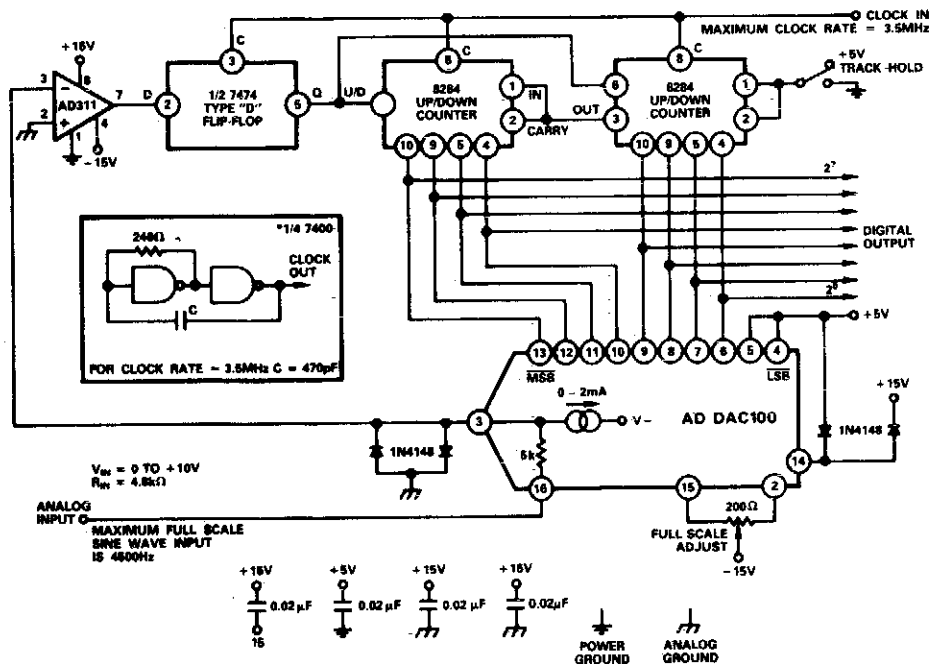
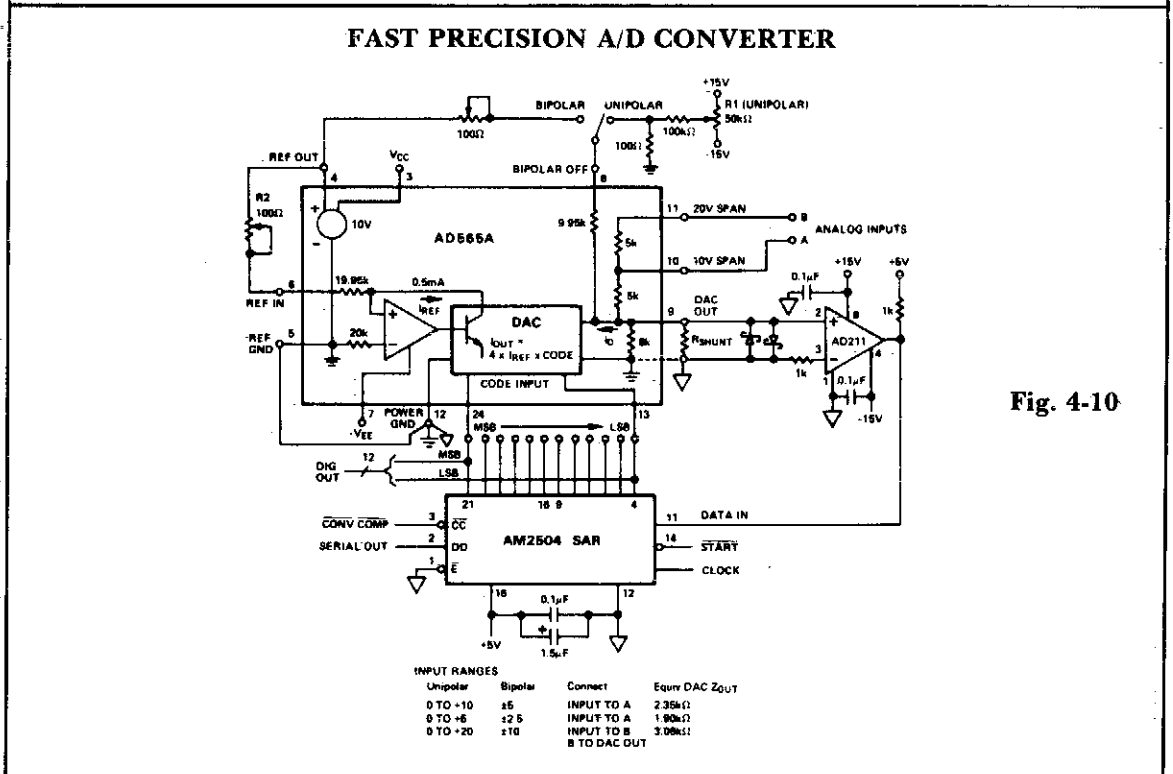
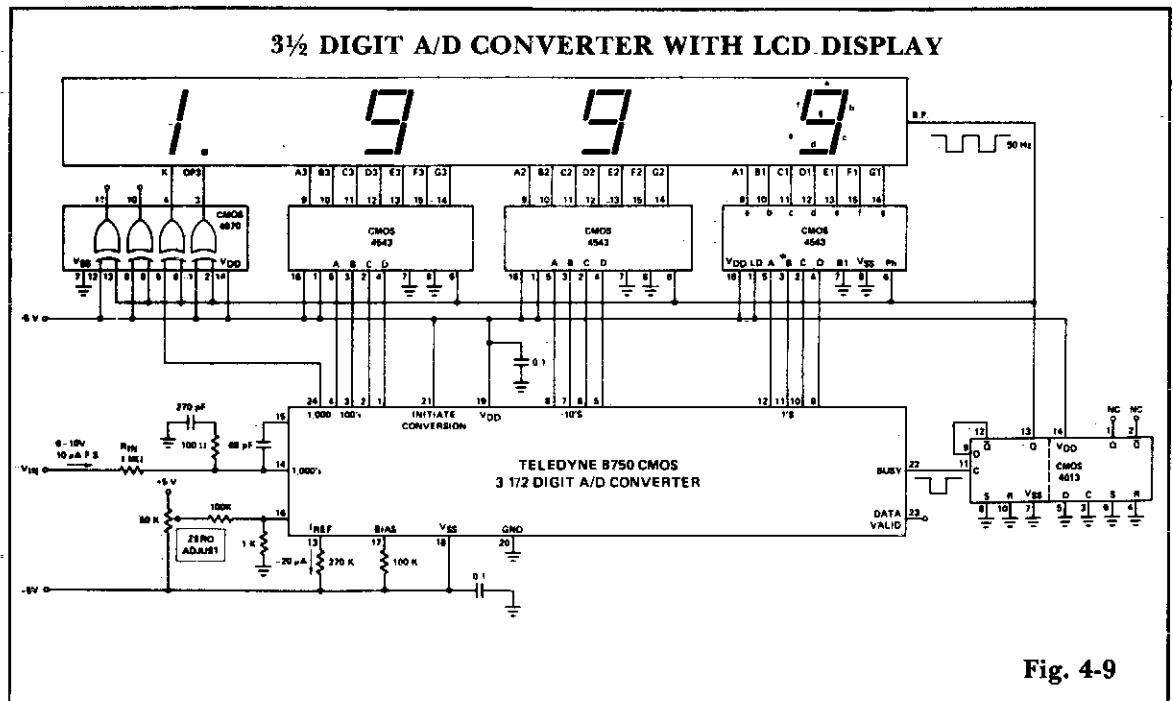


Fig. 4-8



HIGH SPEED 3-BIT A/D CONVERTER

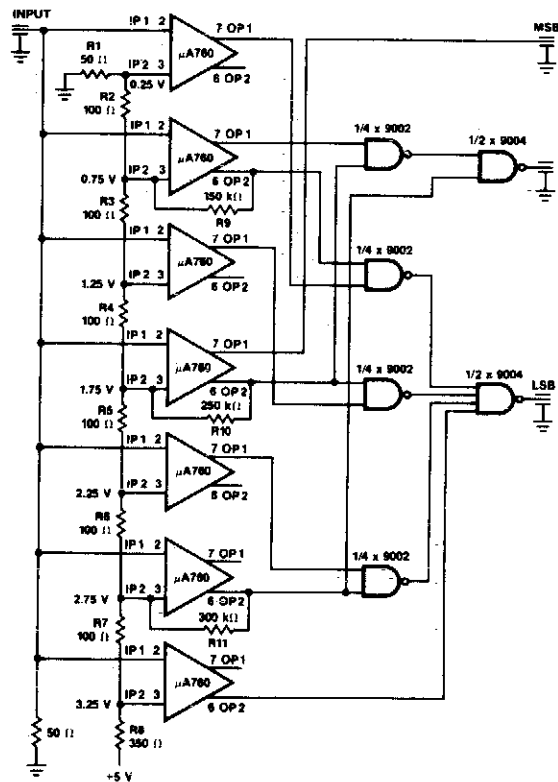


Fig. 4-11

Input voltage range: 3.5 V
Typical conversion speed: 30 ns

THREE IC LOW COST A/D CONVERTER

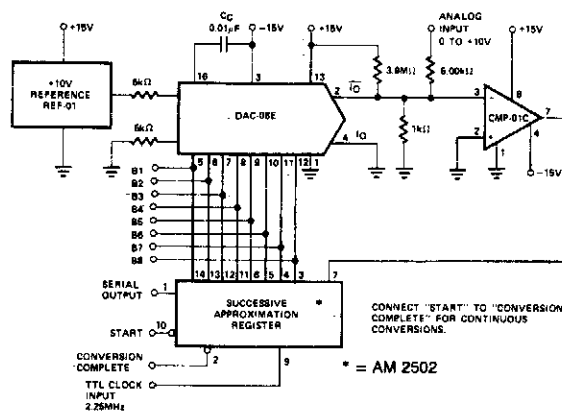


Fig. 4-12

5

Attenuators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Digitally Selectable Precision Attenuator
Variable Attenuator

Digitally Controlled Amplifier/Attenuator
Programmable Attenuator (1 to 0.0001)

DIGITALLY SELECTABLE PRECISION ATTENUATOR

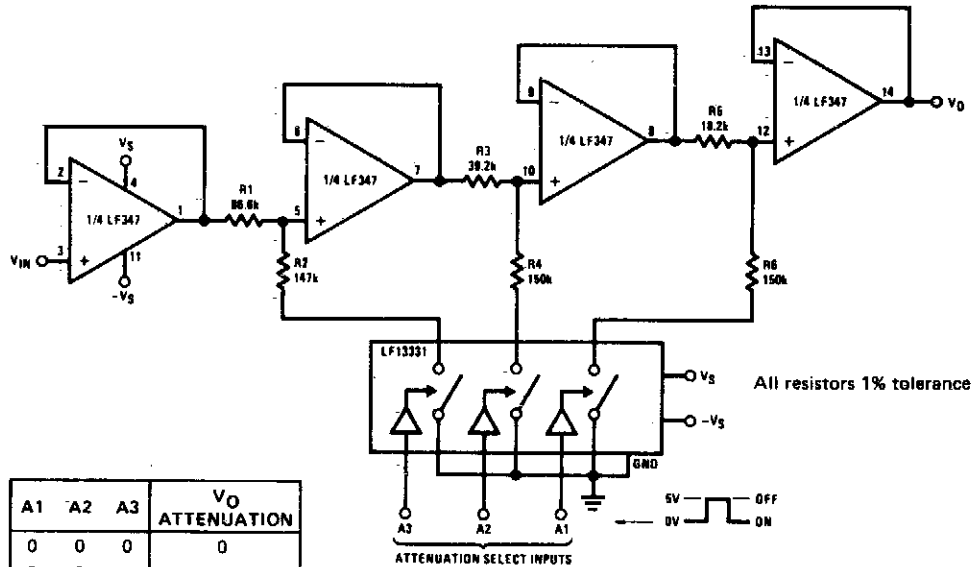
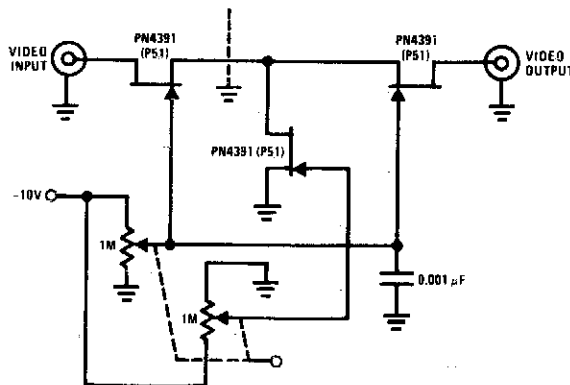


Fig. 5-1

A1	A2	A3	V _O ATTENUATION
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	-1 dB
0	1	0	-2 dB
0	1	1	-3 dB
1	0	0	-4 dB
1	0	1	-5 dB
1	1	0	-6 dB
1	1	1	-7 dB

- Accuracy of better than 0.4% with standard 1% value resistors
- No offset adjustment necessary
- Expandable to any number of stages
- Very high input impedance

VARIABLE ATTENUATOR

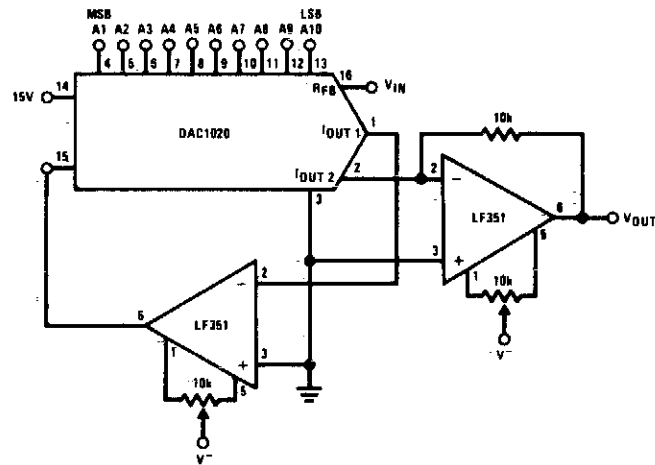


Circuit Notes

The PN4391 provides a low $R_{ds(on)}$ (less than 30 ohms). The tee attenuator provides for optimum dynamic linear range for attenuation and if complete turn-off is desired, attenuation of greater than 100 dB can be obtained at 10 MHz providing proper rf construction techniques are employed.

Fig. 5-2

DIGITALLY CONTROLLED AMPLIFIER/ATTENUATOR



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left[\frac{\frac{A_1}{2} + \frac{A_2}{4} + \dots + \frac{A_{10}}{1024}}{\frac{A_1}{2} + \frac{A_2}{4} + \dots + \frac{A_{10}}{1024}} \right] \text{ or } V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left(\frac{1023 - N}{N} \right)$$

where: $0 \leq N \leq 1023$

$N = 0$ for $A_N = \text{all zeros}$

$N = 1$ for $A_{10} = 1, A_1 - A_9 = 0$

$N = 1023$ for $A_N = \text{all 1's}$

Fig. 5-3

PROGRAMMABLE ATTENUATOR (1 TO 0.0001)

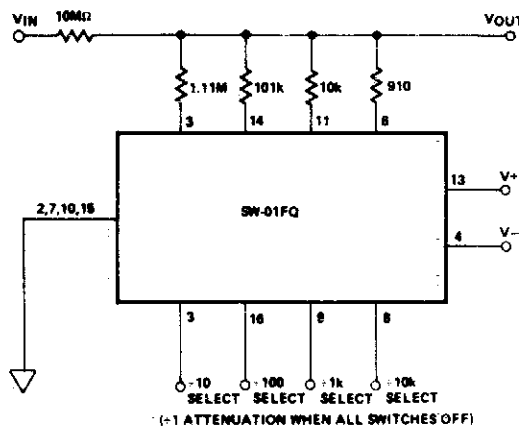


Fig. 5-4

6

Audio Mixers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Four Input Stereo Mixer
High-Level Four-Channel Mixer
Two Channel Panning Circuit
CMOS Mixer
Mixer Preamplifier with Tone Control

Passive Mixer
One Transistor Audio Mixer
Silent Audio Switching/Mixing
Hybrid Mixer
Four Channel Mixer

FOUR-INPUT STEREO MIXER

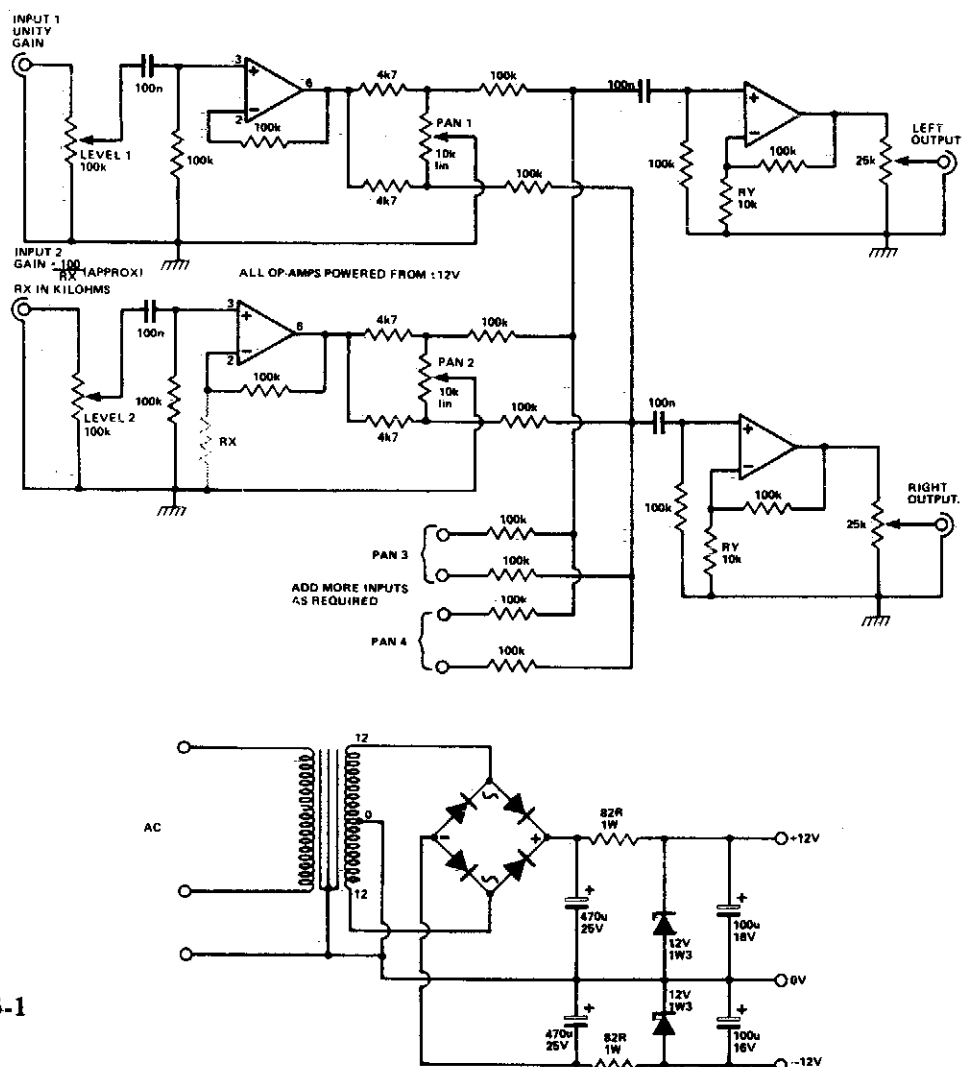


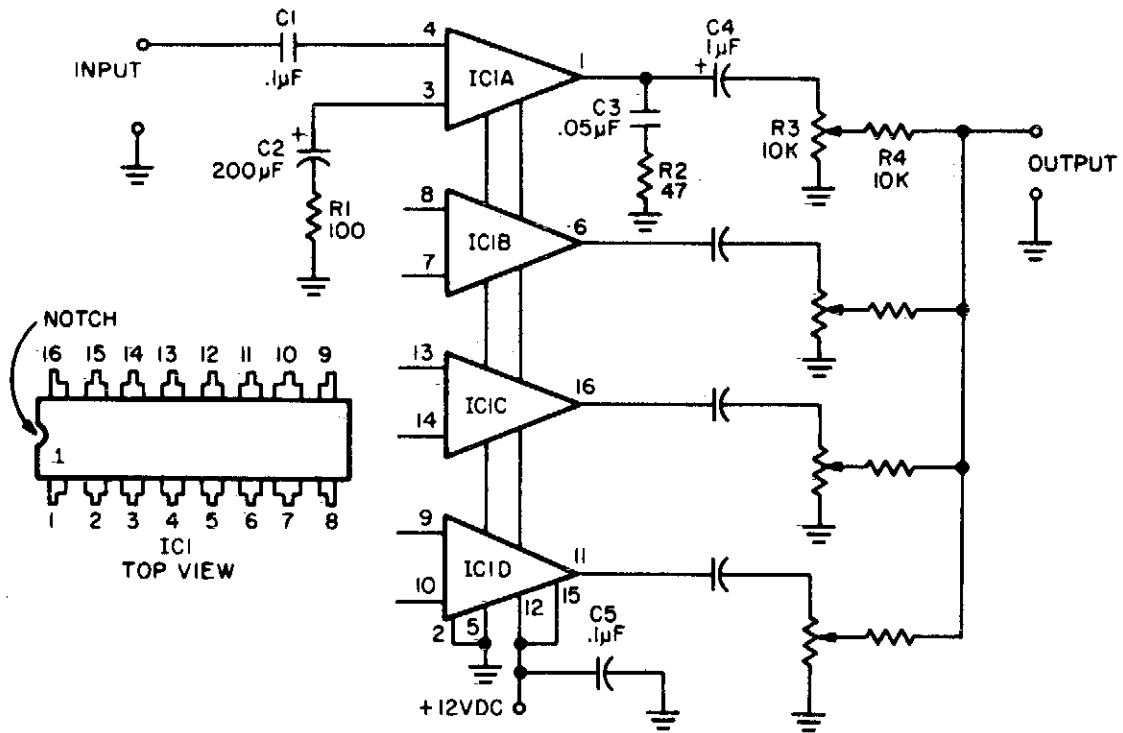
Fig. 6-1

Circuit Notes

Four (or more) inputs can be mixed and produce stereo output. Gain of each stage can be boosted by adding RX, but it should be kept below 50 (RX above 2.2 K) to avoid poor frequency response. If more than four stages are

used, decrease RX to 6.8 K for six inputs, or 4.7 K for eight inputs. The op amps are 741 or other lower noise types. The power supply circuit is also given.

HIGH-LEVEL FOUR-CHANNEL MIXER



PARTS LIST FOR HI-LEVEL MIXER

C1—0.1- μ F, 3 VDC capacitor
C2—200- μ F, 3 VDC capacitor
C3—0.05- μ F, 75 VDC disc capacitor
C4—1- μ F, 15 VDC capacitor
C5—0.1- μ F, 15 VDC capacitor

IC1—RCA CA 3052

R1—100-ohms, 1/2-watt resistor
R2—47-ohms, 1/2-watt resistor
R3—Potentiometer, 10,000-ohms audio taper
R4—10,000-ohms, 1/2-watt resistor

Fig. 6-2

Circuit Notes

To provide good signal-to-noise ratio, this four channel mixer amplifier controls the signal levels after the amplifiers, and then mixes them to offer a combined output. The circuit works with any 50 ohm to 50 K dynamic mi-

crophone but not with crystal or ceramic mikes because the IC input impedance is low. Note that all four circuits are identical but that only one is shown complete.

TWO CHANNEL PANNING CIRCUIT

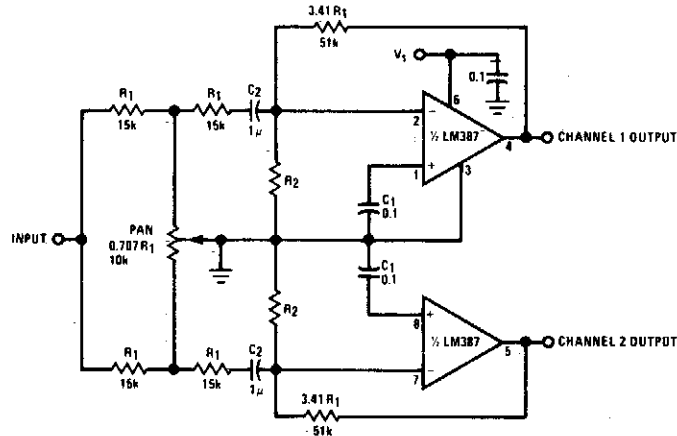


Fig. 6-3

Circuit Notes

This panning circuit (short for panoramic control circuit) provides the ability to move the apparent position of one microphone's input between two output channels. This effect is often required in recording studio mixing con-

soles. Panning is how recording engineers manage to pick up your favorite pianist and "float" the sound over to the other side of the stage and back again.

CMOS MIXER

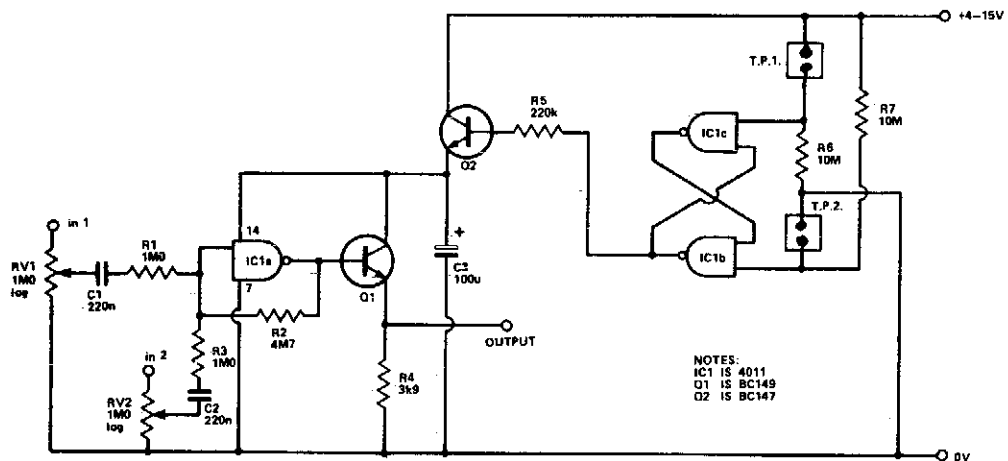


Fig. 6-4

Circuit Notes

Four inputs can be mixed by duplicating the circuit to the left of C3 and using the fourth gate of IC1. Two gates are used in a touch-operated switching circuit that controls the

voltage on the base of switching transistor Q2. Touching TP1 and TP2 alternately turns the circuit on and off.

MIXER PREAMPLIFIER WITH TONE CONTROL

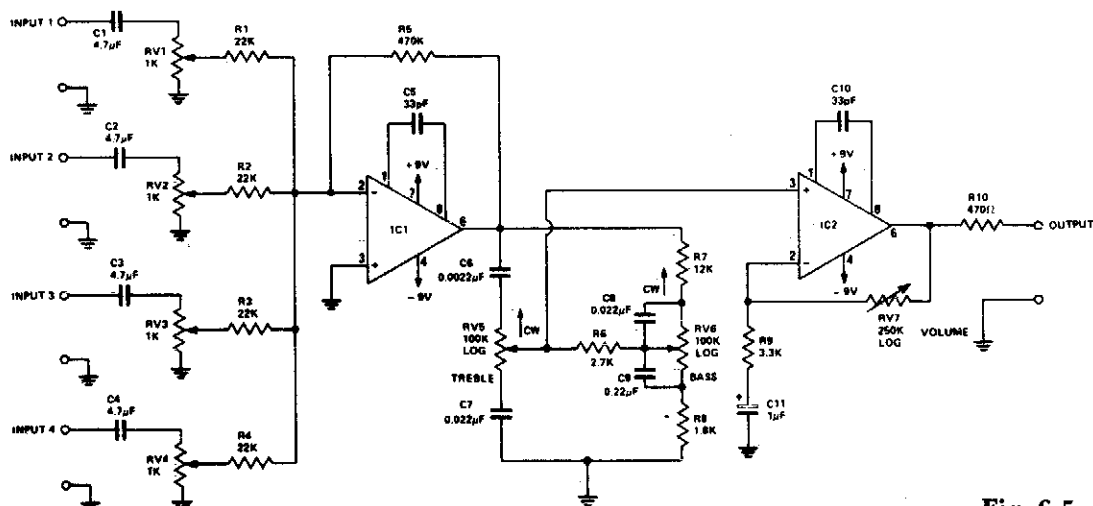


Fig. 6-5

Circuit Notes

General purpose preamplifier/mixer accepts up to four inputs, has a gain of 1600, and provides bass and treble controls that can be varied ± 10 dB at 100 Hz and 10 kHz respectively. IC1 and IC2 = LM301A.

PASSIVE MIXER

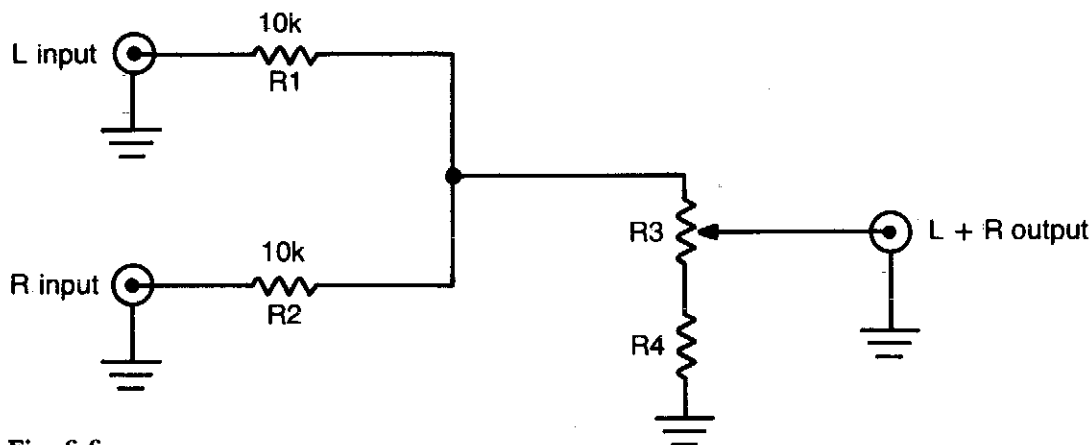


Fig. 6-6

Circuit Notes

This simple circuit can be used to combine stereo signals to produce a monaural output. R1 and R2 isolate both circuits and R3 controls the level of the combined output signal.

ONE TRANSISTOR AUDIO MIXER

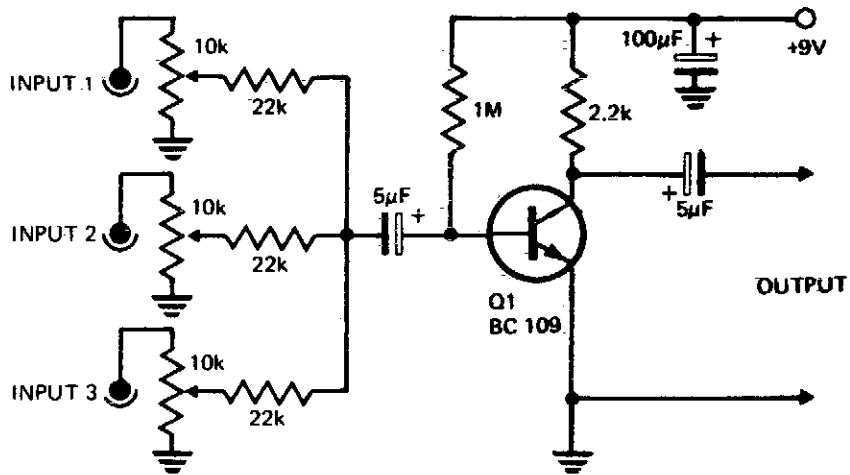


Fig. 6-7

Circuit Notes

Three or more inputs with individual level controls feed into the base of Q1 that provides a voltage gain of 20.

SILENT AUDIO SWITCHING/MIXING

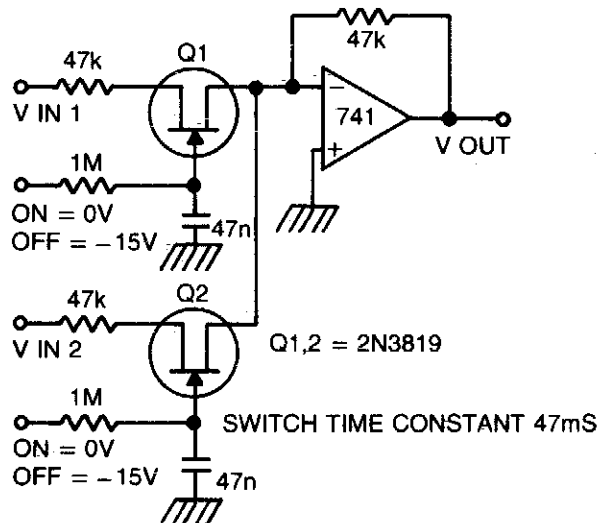


Fig. 6-8

Circuit Notes

Two or more signals can be switched and/or mixed without annoying clicks by using FETs and a low input-impedance op amp circuit.

HYBRID MIXER

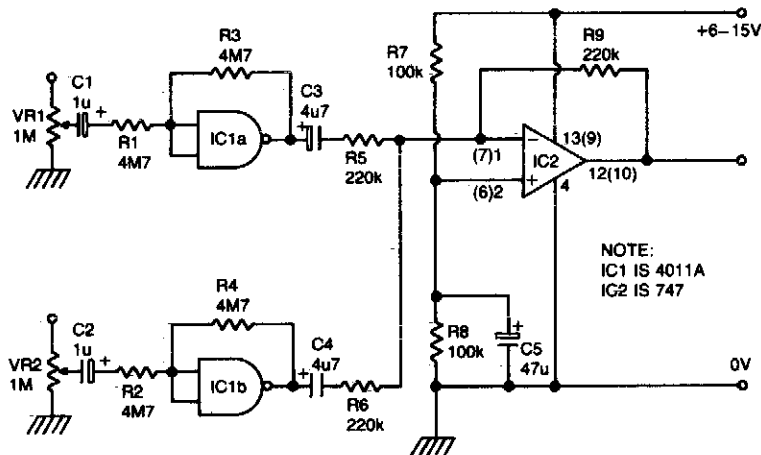


Fig. 6-9

Circuit Notes

IC1a and b are biased into the linear regions by R3 and R4. (IC1 must be 4011A). Outputs from gates are combined by op amp IC2, which provides low impedance output.

FOUR CHANNEL MIXER

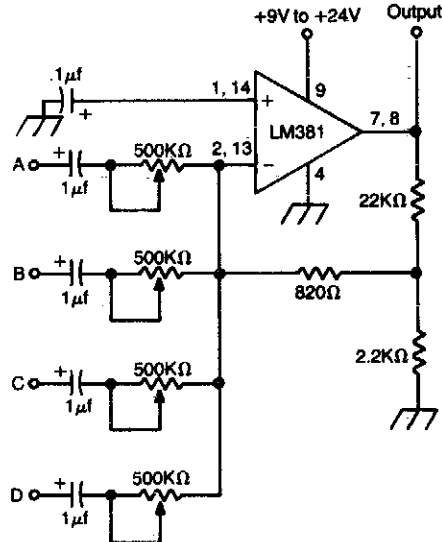


Fig. 6-10

Circuit Notes

High gain op amp combines up to four individually controlled input signals. The dc power source should be well filtered (battery is ideal), and the circuit should be well shielded to prevent hum pickup.

7

Audio Oscillators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Wien Bridge Oscillator	Tone Encoder
Wien Bridge Oscillator	Feedback Oscillator
Wien Bridge Oscillator	Phase Shift Oscillator
Very Low Frequency Generator	800 Hz Oscillator
Audio Oscillator	Tunable Single Comparator Oscillator
Sine Wave Oscillator	Wide Range Oscillator (Frequency Range of 500 to 1)
Easily Tuned Sine/Square Wave Oscillators	Wien Bridge Oscillator
Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator	Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator
Phase Shift Oscillator	

WIEN BRIDGE OSCILLATOR

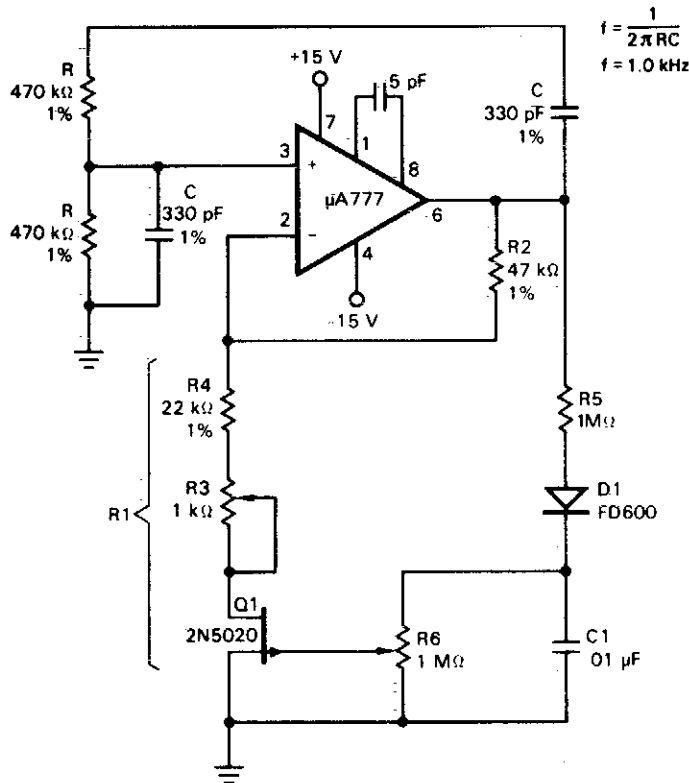


Fig. 7-1

Circuit Notes

Field effect transistor, Q1, operates in the linear resistive region to provide automatic gain control. Because the attenuation of the RC network is one-third at the zero phase-shift oscillation frequency, the amplifier gain determined by resistor R2 and equivalent resistor R1 must be just equal to three to make up the unity gain positive feedback requirement needed for stable oscillation. Resistors R3 and R4 are set to approximately 1000 ohm less than

the required R1 resistance. The FET dynamically provides the trimming resistance needed to make R1 one-half of the resistance of R2. The circuit composed of R5, D1, and C1 isolates, rectifies, and filters the output sine wave, converting it into a dc potential to control the gate of the FET. For the low drain-to-source voltages used, the FET provides a symmetrical linear resistance for a given gate-to-source voltage.

VERY LOW FREQUENCY GENERATOR

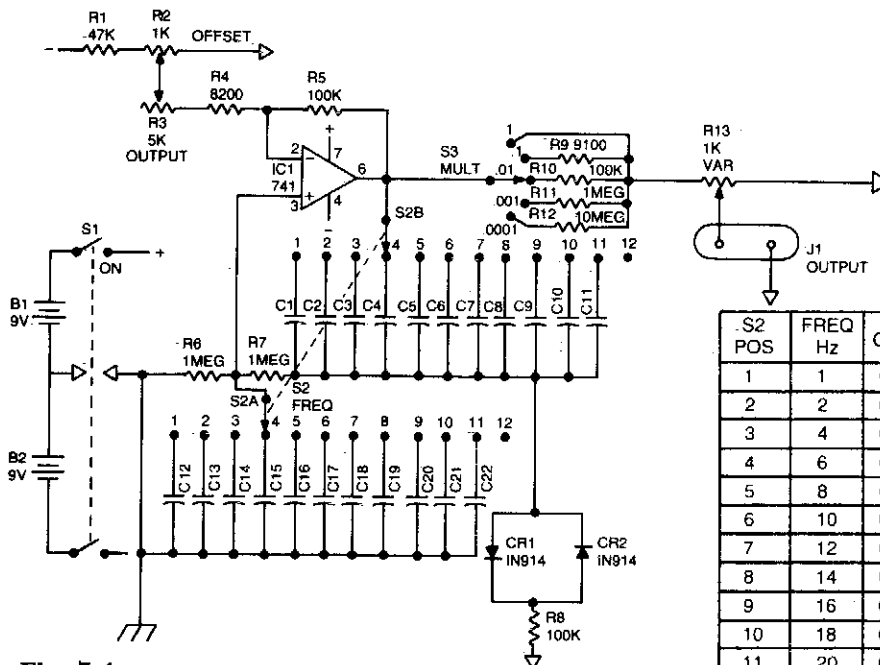


Fig. 7-4

Circuit Notes

Wien bridge oscillator generates frequencies of 1 Hz and 2 to 20 Hz in 2 Hz steps. Maximum output amplitude is 3 volts rms of 8.5 volts peak-to-peak. A pot-and-switch at-

tenuator allows the output level to be set with a fair degree of precision to any value within a range of 5 decades.

S2 POS	FREQ Hz	CAPACITOR	VALUE μF
1	1	C1=C12=	.5 + 1
2	2	C2=C13=	.15 + J5
3	4	C3=C14=	.15
4	6	C4=C15=	1
5	8	C5=C16=	.066 + .0068
6	10	C6=C17=	.D5 + D1
7	12	C7=C18=	.05
8	14	C8=C19=	.033 + .01
9	16	C9=C20=	0.33 + .0047
10	18	C10=C21=	.033
11	20	C11=C22=	.015 + .015
12	-	-	-

AUDIO OSCILLATOR

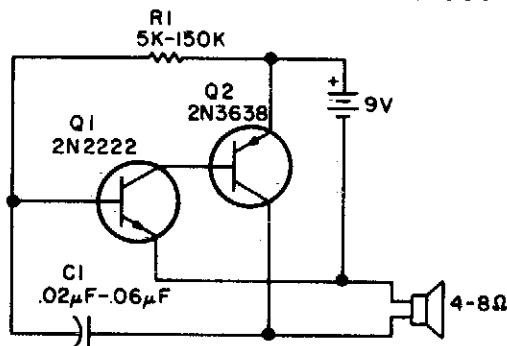


Fig. 7-5

Circuit Notes

Almost any transistor will work. R1 and C1 will vary the tone.

SINE WAVE OSCILLATOR

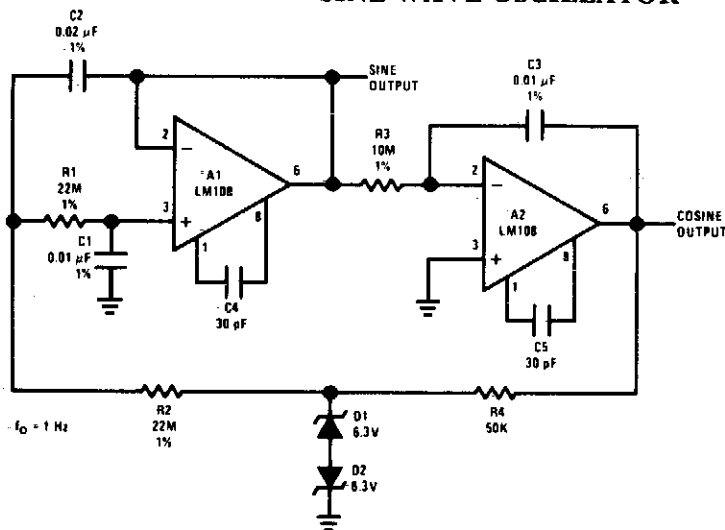


Fig. 7-6

Circuit Notes

The oscillator delivers a high-purity sinusoid with a stable frequency and amplitude.

EASILY TUNED SINE/SQUARE WAVE OSCILLATORS

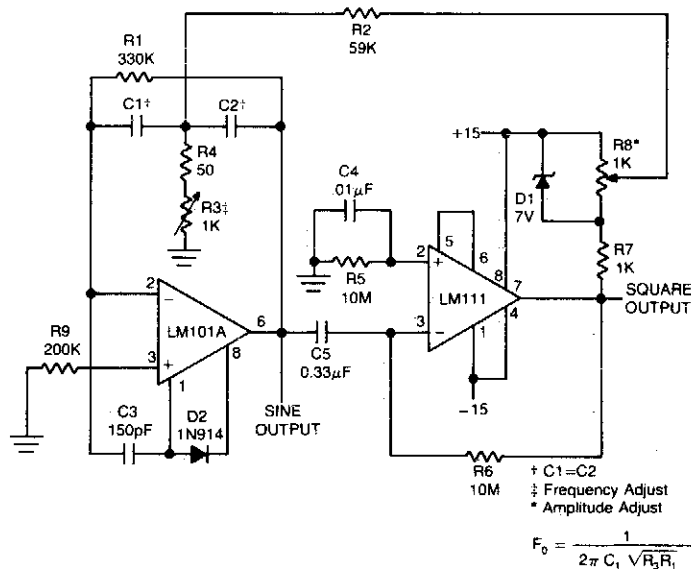
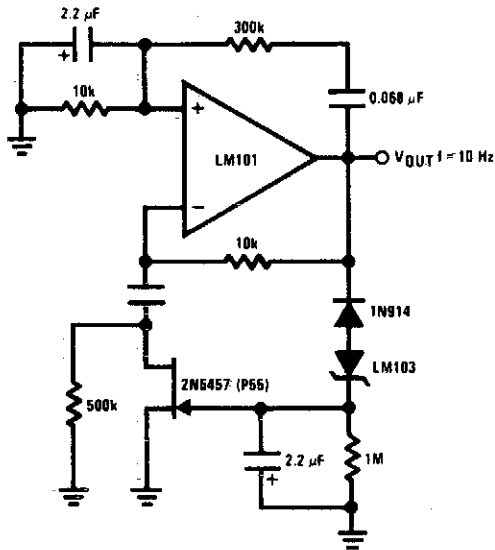


Fig. 7-7

Circuit Notes

This circuit will provide both a sine and square wave output for frequencies from below 20 Hz to above 20 kHz. The frequency of oscillation is easily tuned by varying a single resistor.

WIEN BRIDGE SINE WAVE OSCILLATOR



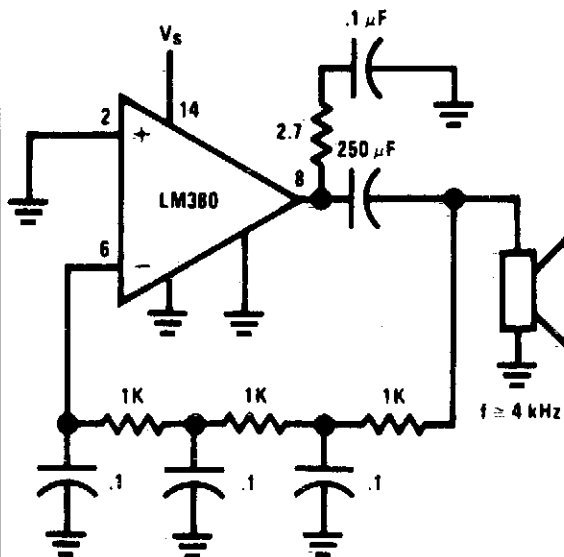
Circuit Notes

Using the 2N5457 JFET as a voltage variable resistor in the amplifier feedback loop, produces a low distortion, constant amplitude sine wave getting the amplifier loop gain just right. The LM103 zener diode provides the voltage reference for the peak sine wave amplitude.

Peak output voltage
 $V_p \approx V_z + 1V$

Fig. 7-8

PHASE-SHIFT OSCILLATOR



Circuit Notes

Circuit uses a simple RC network to produce an exceptionally shrill tone from a miniature speaker. With the parts values shown, the circuit oscillates at a frequency of 3.6 kHz and drives a miniature 2½" speaker with ear-piercing volume. The output waveform is a square wave with a width of 150 μs, sloping rise and fall times, and a peak-to-peak amplitude of 4.2 volts (when powered by 9 volts). Current drain of the oscillator is 90 mA at 9 volts, and total power dissipation at this voltage is 0.81 watt, which is well below the 1.25 watts the 14-pin version will absorb (at room temperature) before shutting down.

Fig. 7-9

TONE ENCODER

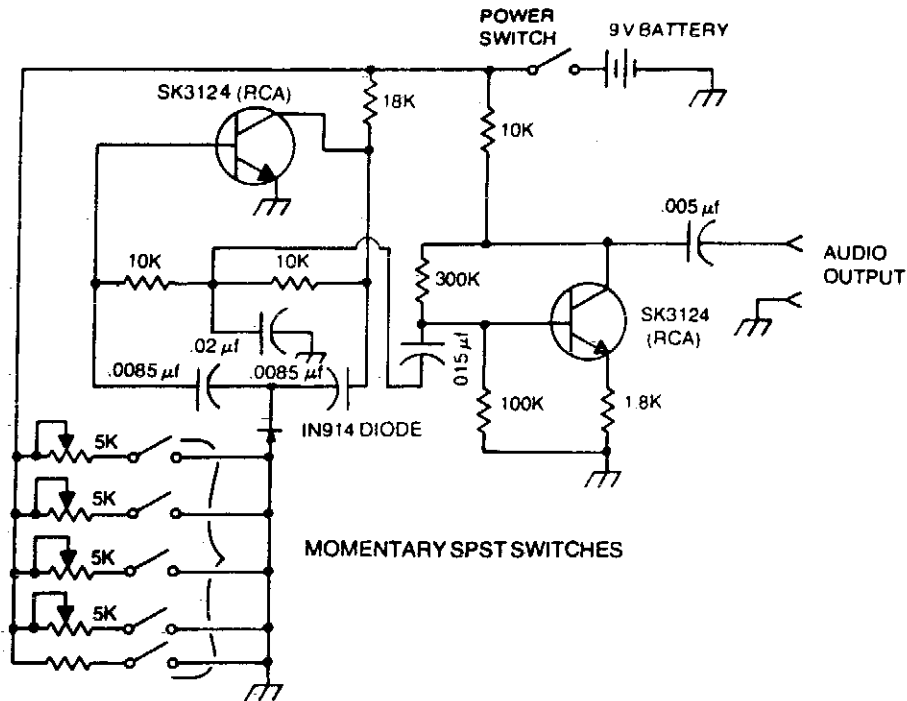
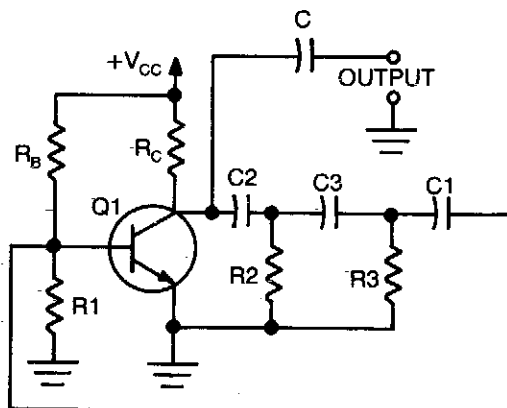


Fig. 7-10

Circuit Notes

A basic twin-T circuit uses resistors for accurately setting the frequency of the output tones, selected by pushbutton. Momentary switches produce a tone only when the button is depressed.

FEEDBACK OSCILLATOR



Circuit Notes

Circuit oscillates because the transistor shifts the phase of the signal 180° from the base to the collector. Each of the RC networks in the circuit is designed to shift the phase 60° at the frequency of oscillation for a total of 180° . The appropriate values of R and C for each network is found from $f = 1/2\sqrt{3\pi RC}$; that equation allows for the 60° phase shift required by the design.

Fig. 7-11

PHASE SHIFT OSCILLATOR

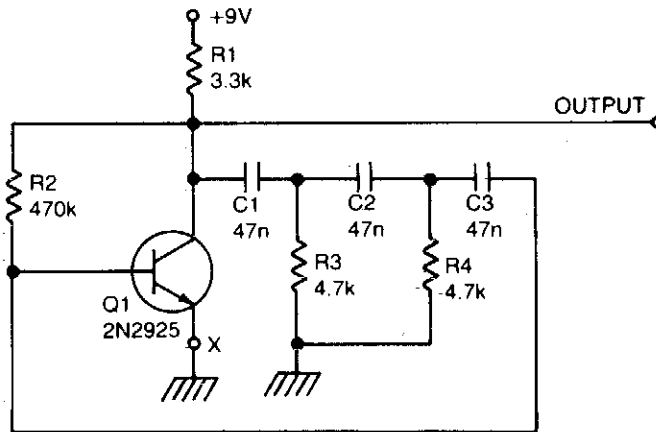


Fig. 7-12

Circuit Notes

A single transistor makes a simple phase shift oscillator. The output is a sine wave with distortion of about 10%. The sine wave purity can be increased by putting a variable resistor (25 ohms) in the emitter lead of Q1 (x). The resistor is adjusted so the circuit is only just oscillating, then the sine wave is relatively pure. Operating frequency may be varied by

putting a 10 K variable resistor in series with R3, or by changing C1, C2, and C3. Making C1, 2, 3 equal to 100 nF will halve the operating frequency. Operating frequency can also be voltage controlled by a FET in series with R3, or optically controlled by an LDR in series with R3.

800 Hz OSCILLATOR

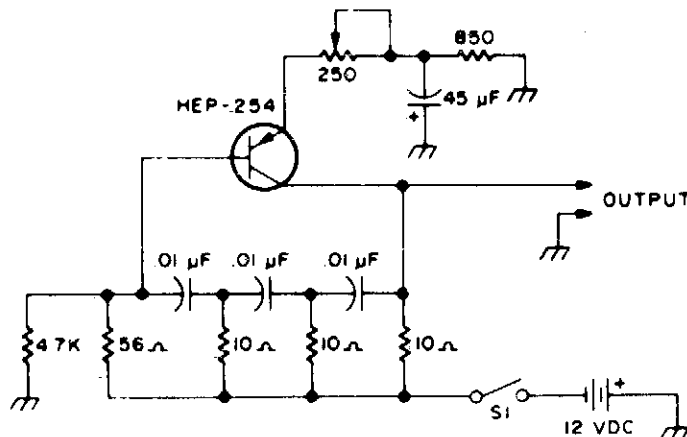


Fig. 7-13

Circuit Notes

The following transistors may be used: HEP-254, O.C-2, SK-3004, AT30H. To increase the frequency, decrease the value of the capacitors in the ladder network.

TUNABLE SINGLE COMPARATOR OSCILLATOR

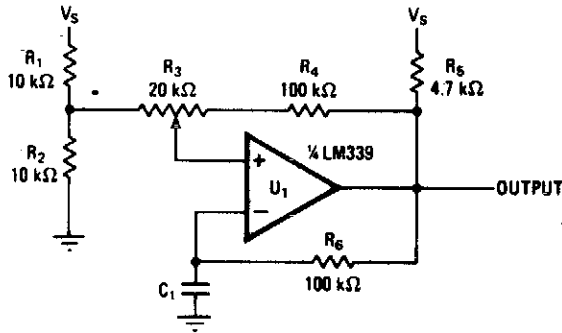


Fig. 7-14

Circuit Notes

Varying the amount of this comparator circuit's hysteresis makes it possible to vary output frequencies in the 740-Hz to 2.7-kHz range smoothly. The amount of hysteresis together with time constant R_6C_1 determines how much time it takes for C_1 to charge or discharge to the new threshold after the output voltage switches.

WIDE RANGE OSCILLATOR (FREQUENCY RANGE OF 5000 TO 1)

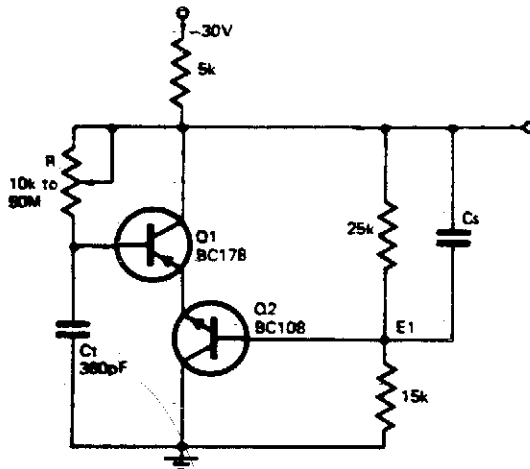


Fig. 7-15

Circuit Notes

Timing resistor R may be adjusted to any value between 10 K and 50 M to obtain a frequency range from 400 kHz to 100 Hz. Returning the timing resistor to the collector of Q_1 ensures that Q_1 draws its base current only from the timing capacitor C_t . The timing capacitor recharges when the transistors are off, to a voltage equal to the base emitter voltage of Q_2 plus the base emitter drops of Q_1 and Q_2 . The transistors then start into conduction. Capacitor C_s is used to speed up the transition. A suitable value would be in the region of 100 pF.

WIEN BRIDGE OSCILLATOR

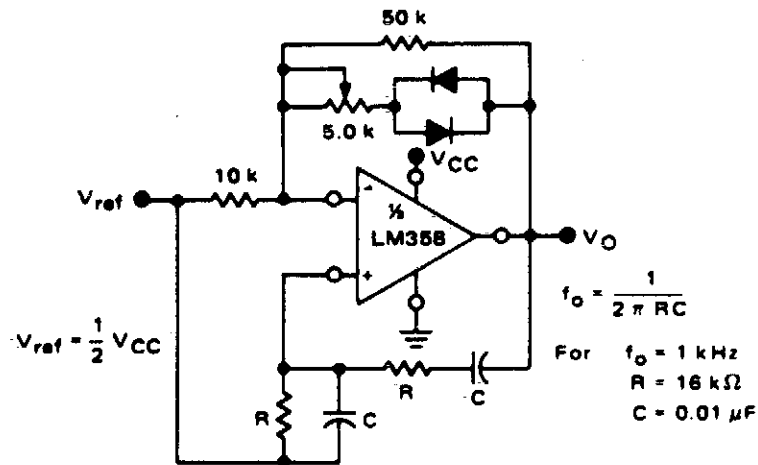


Fig. 7-16

WIEN BRIDGE SINE WAVE OSCILLATOR

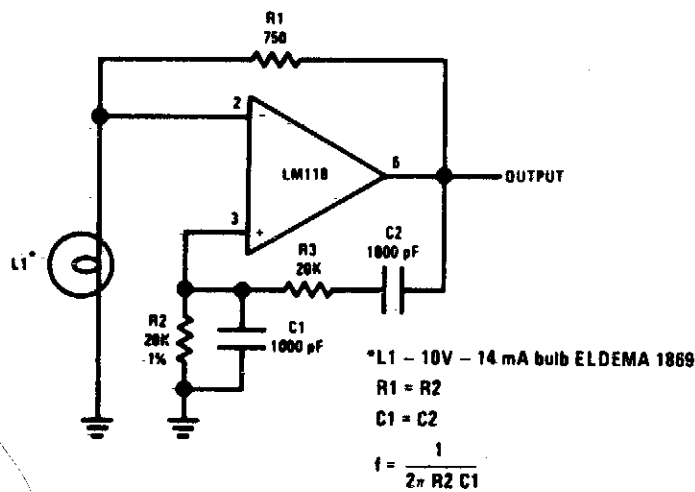


Fig. 7-17

8

Audio Power Amplifiers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Low Cost 20 W Audio Amplifier | Novel Loudspeaker Coupling Circuit |
| 75 Watt Audio Amplifier with Load Line Protection | Noninverting Ac Power Amplifier |
| Bridge Amplifier | Inverting Power Amplifier |
| Noninverting Amplifier Using Single Supply | Noninverting Power Amplifier |
| Noninverting Amplifier Using Split Supply | 4 W Bridge Amplifier |
| 6 W, 8 Ohm Output Transformerless Amplifier | Phono Amplifier with a "Common Mode" Volume and Tone with Control |
| 12 W Low-Distortion Power Amplifier | Phono Amplifier |
| 10 W Power Amplifier | Phonograph Amplifier (Ceramic Cartridge) |
| Stereo Amplifier with $A_v = 200$ | Inverting Unity Gain Amplifier |
| AM Radio Power Amplifier | Bridge Audio Power Amplifier |
| 470 mW Complementary-Symmetry Audio Amplifier | Phono Amplifier |
| | High Slew Rate Power Op Amp/Audio Amp |
| | 16 W Bridge Amplifier |

LOW COST 20 W AUDIO AMPLIFIER

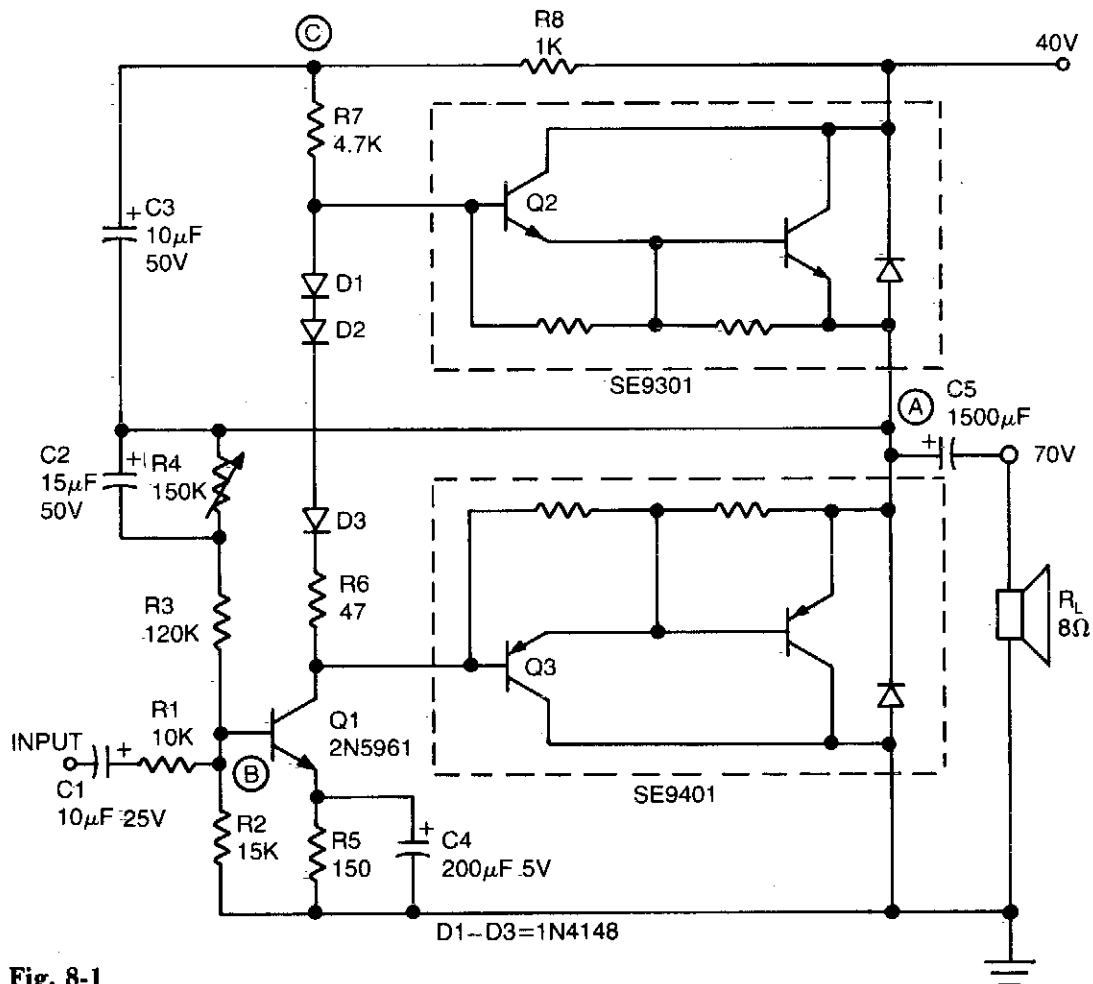


Fig. 8-1

Circuit Notes

This simple inexpensive audio amplifier can be constructed using a couple of TO-220 monolithic Darlington transistors for the push-pull output stage. Frequency response is flat within 1 dB from 30 Hz to 200 kHz with typical harmonic distortion below 0.2%. The amplifier requires only 1.2 V_{rms} for a full 20-W output into an 8 ohm load. Only one other transistor is needed, the TO-92 low-noise high-gain 2N5961 (Q1), to provide voltage gain for driving the output Darlington. Its base

(point B) is the tie point for ac and dc feedback as well as for the signal input. Input resistance is 10 K. The center voltage at point A is set by adjusting resistor R4. A bootstrap circuit boosts the collector supply voltage of Q1 (point C) to ensure sufficient drive voltage for Q2. This also provides constant voltage across R7, which therefore acts as a current source and, together with diodes D1-D3, reduces low-signal crossover distortion.

75 WATT AUDIO AMPLIFIER WITH LOAD LINE PROTECTION

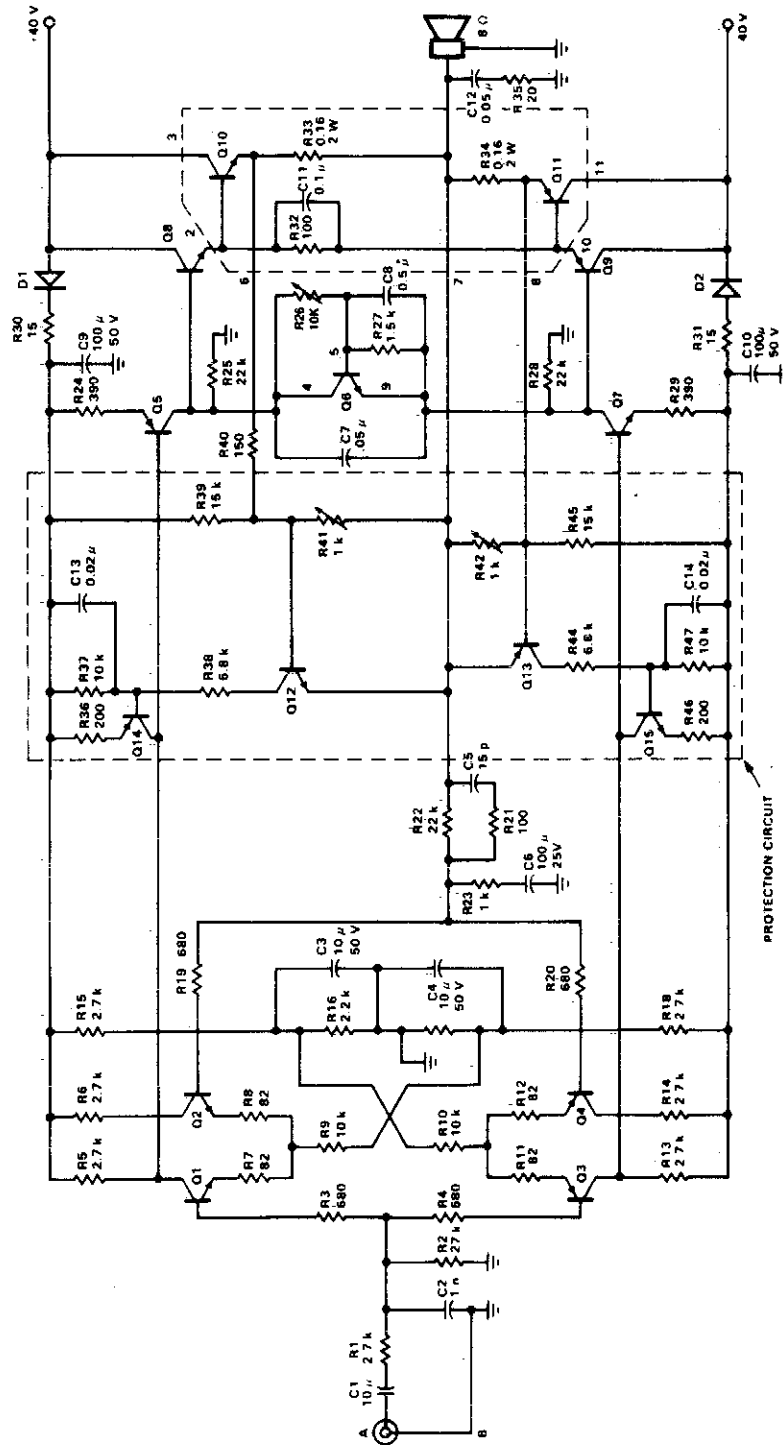


Fig. 8-2

BRIDGE AMPLIFIER

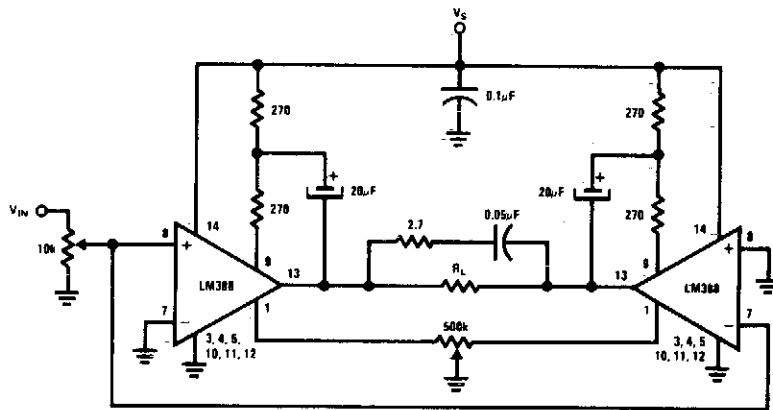

$$\begin{array}{lll} V_S = 8V & R_L = 4\Omega & P_O = 1.0W \\ V_S = 12V & R_L = 8\Omega & P_O = 3.5W \end{array}$$

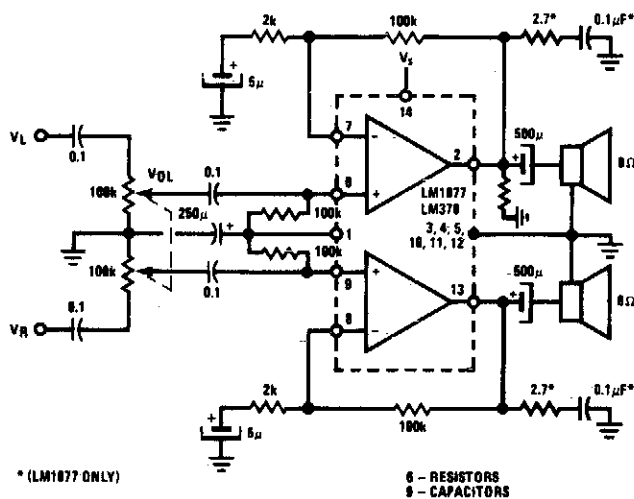
Fig. 8-3

Circuit Notes

This circuit is for low voltage applications requiring high power outputs. Output power levels of 1.0 W into 4 ohm from 6 V and 3.5 V into 8 ohm from 12 V are typical. Coupling capacitors are not necessary since the output

dc levels will be within a few tenths of a volt of each other. Where critical matching is required the 500 K potentiometer is added and adjusted for zero dc current flow through the load.

NONINVERTING AMPLIFIER USING SINGLE SUPPLY



* (LM1077-ONLY)

6 - RESISTORS
9 - CAPACITORS

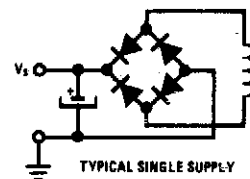


Fig. 8-4

NONINVERTING AMPLIFIER USING SPLIT SUPPLY

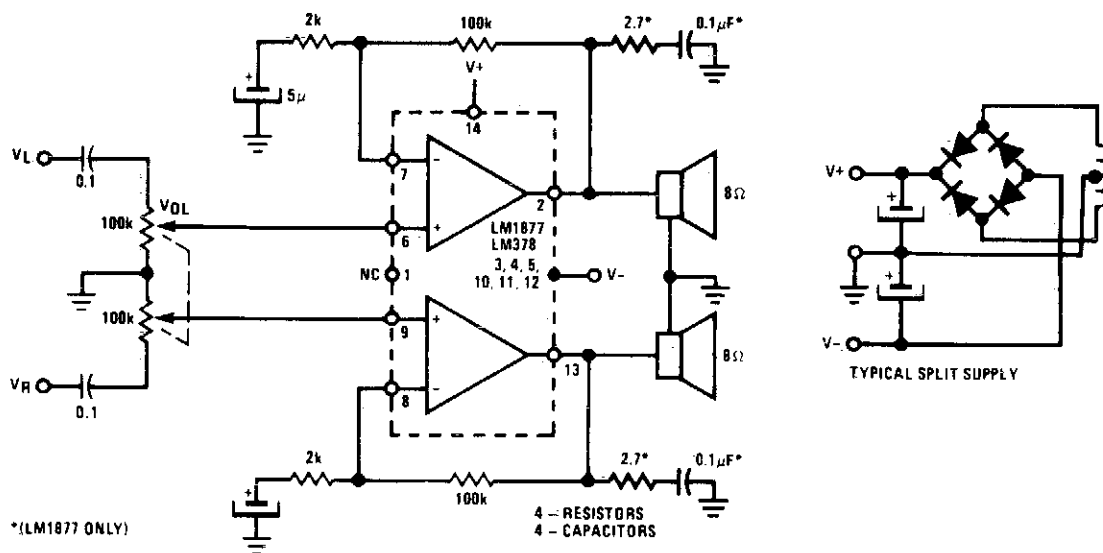


Fig. 8-5

6 W,8'OHM OUTPUT TRANSFORMERLESS AMPLIFIER

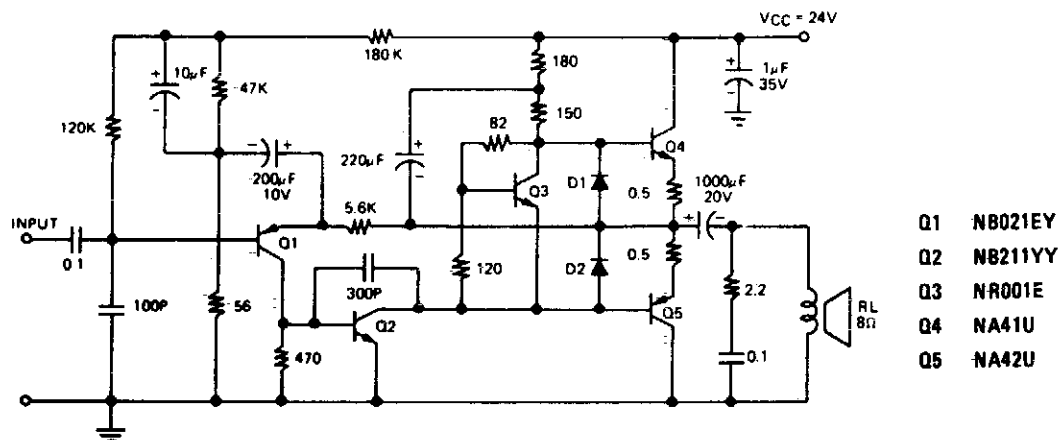
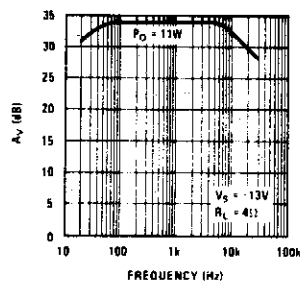
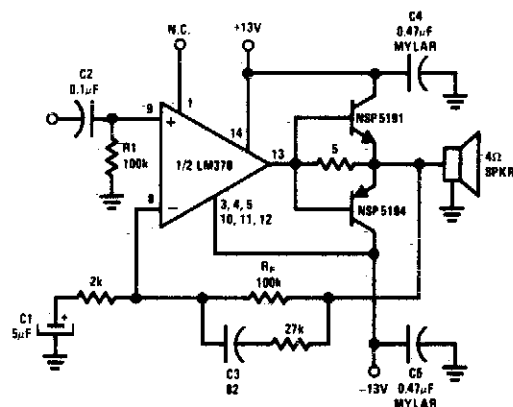
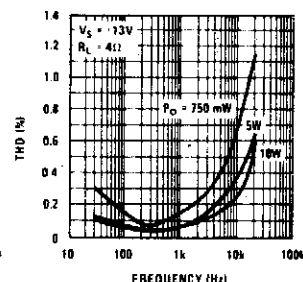


Fig. 8-6

12 W LOW-DISTORTION POWER AMPLIFIER



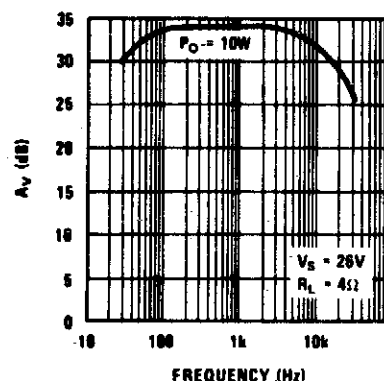
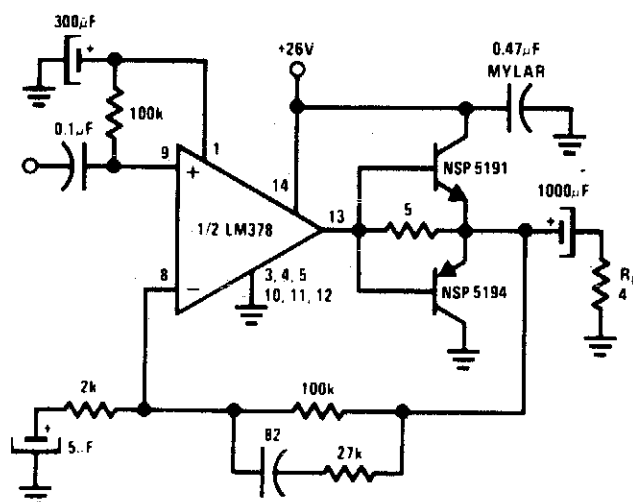
Response for Amplifier



Distortion for Amplifier

Fig. 8-7

10 W POWER AMPLIFIER



Frequency Response

Fig. 8-8

STEREO AMPLIFIER WITH $A_v = 200$

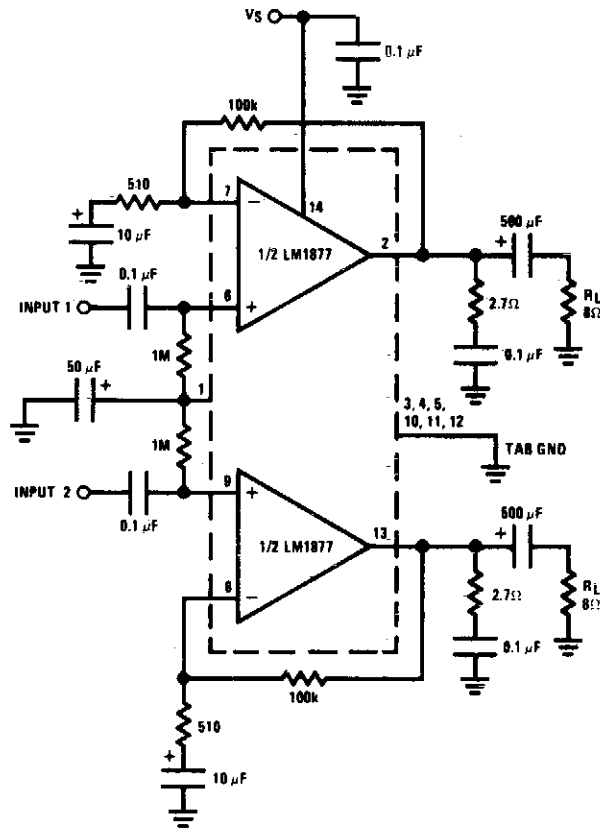
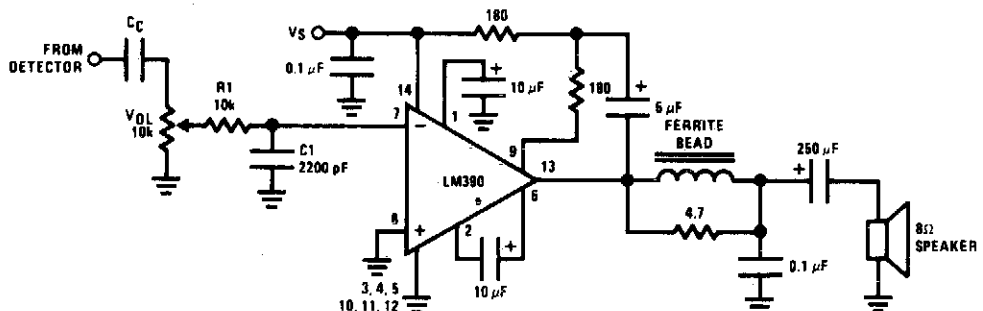


Fig. 8-9

AM RADIO POWER AMPLIFIER



Note 1: Twist supply lead and supply ground very tightly.

Note 2: Twist speaker lead and ground very tightly.

Note 3: Ferrite bead is Ferroxcube K5-001-001/3B with 3 turns of wire.

Note 4: R1C1 band limits input signals.

Note 5: All components must be spaced very close to IC.

Fig. 8-10

470 mW COMPLEMENTARY-SYMMETRY AUDIO AMPLIFIER

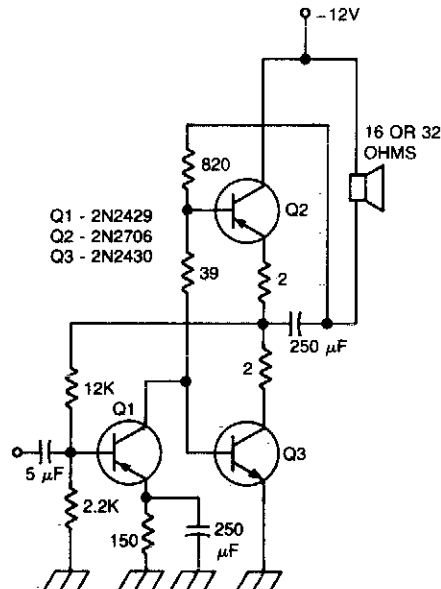


Fig. 8-11

Circuit Notes

This circuit has less than 2% distortion and is flat within 3 dB from 15 Hz to 130 kHz.

NOVEL LOUDSPEAKER COUPLING CIRCUIT

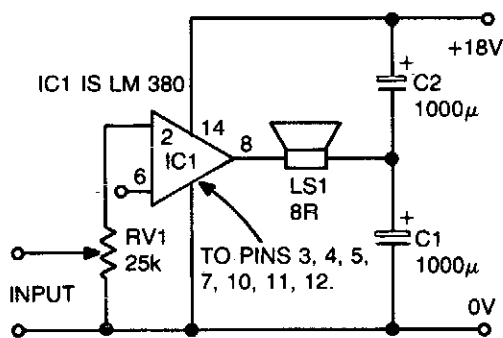


Fig. 8-12

Circuit Notes

The ground side of the speaker is connected to the junction of two equal high value capacitors (1000 μ F is typical) across the supply. The amplifier output voltage will be $V_s/2$, and so will the voltage across C1 (if C1 and C2 are equal); so as the supply voltage builds up, the dc voltage across the speaker will remain zero, eliminating the switch-on surge. C1 and C2 will also provide supply smoothing. The circuit is shown with the LM380, but could be applied to any amplifier circuit, providing that the dc voltage at the output is half the supply voltage.

NONINVERTING AC POWER AMPLIFIER

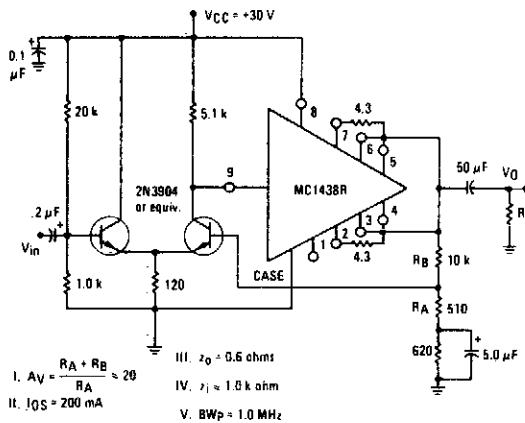


Fig. 8-13

NONINVERTING POWER AMPLIFIER

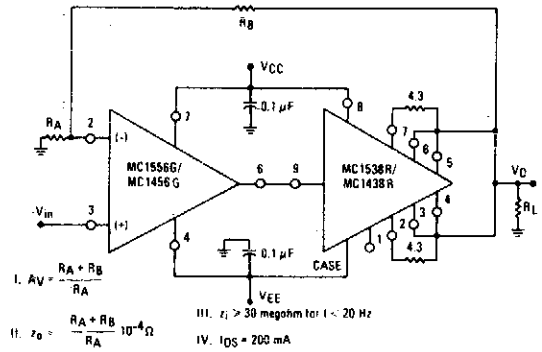


Fig. 8-15

INVERTING POWER AMPLIFIER

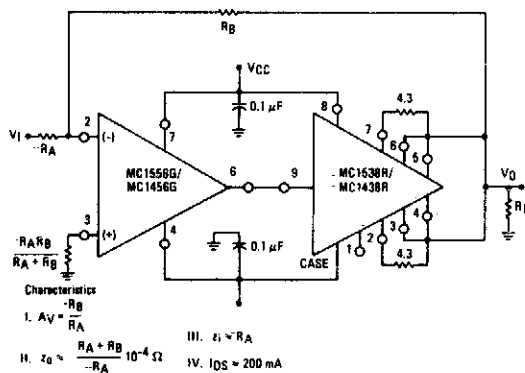


Fig. 8-14

4 W BRIDGE AMPLIFIER

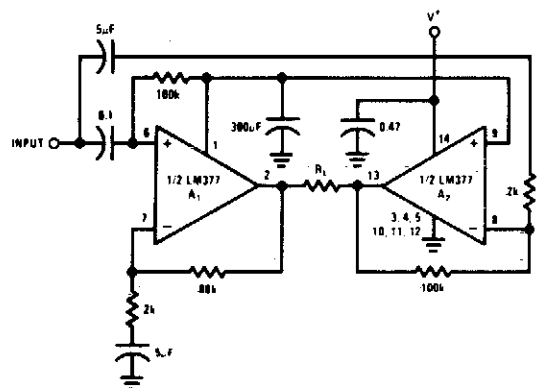


Fig. 8-16

PHONO AMPLIFIER WITH "COMMON MODE" VOLUME AND TONE CONTROL

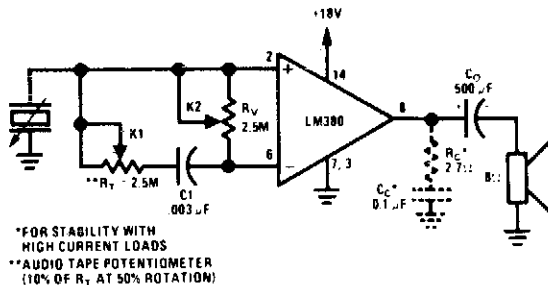


Fig. 8-17

PHONOGRAPH AMPLIFIER (CERAMIC CARTRIDGE)

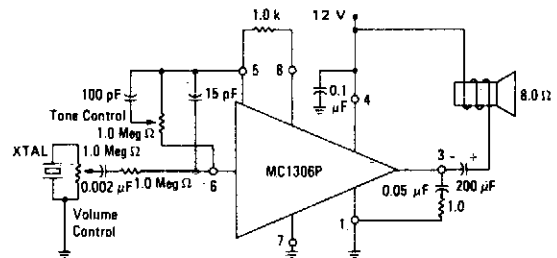


Fig. 8-19

PHONO AMPLIFIER

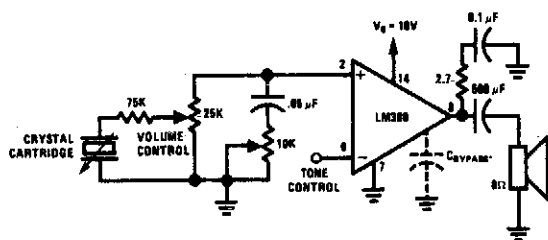


Fig. 8-18

INVERTING UNIT GAIN AMPLIFIER

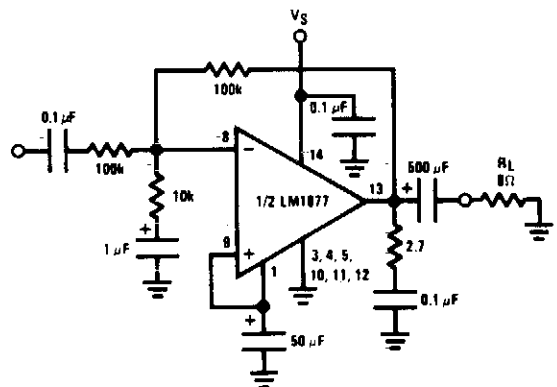
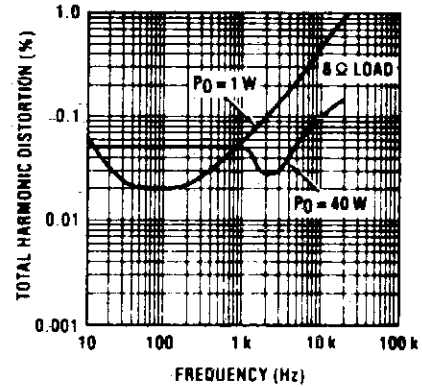
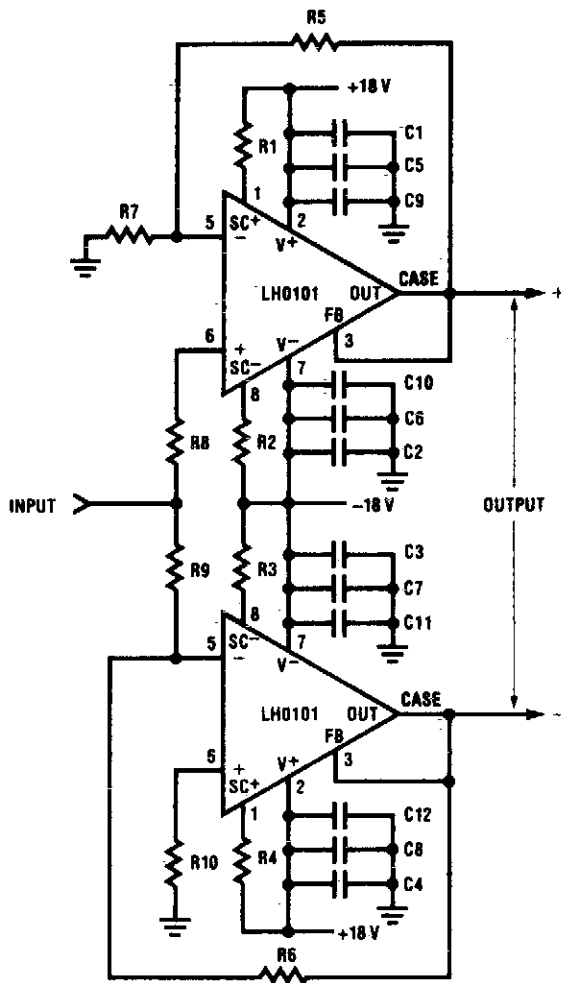


Fig. 8-20

BRIDGE AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER

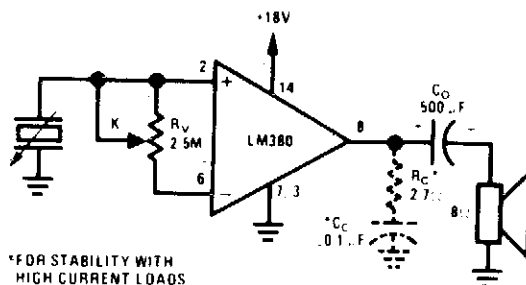


Total Harmonic Distortion vs.
Frequency of Bridge Power
Amplifier

R1-R4	CURRENT LIMIT RESISTOR	0.15 Ω 2 W
R5	FEEDBACK RESISTOR	5 k Ω
R6	FEEDBACK RESISTOR	15 k Ω
R7-R10	INPUT RESISTORS	10 k Ω
C1-C4	BYPASS CAPACITORS	47 μ F 25 V ELECTROLYTIC
C5-C8	BYPASS CAPACITORS	10 μ F 25 V TANTALUM
C9-C12	BYPASS CAPACITORS	0.1 μ F 25 V CERAMIC

Fig. 8-21

PHONO AMPLIFIER



Circuit Notes

Used when maximum input impedance is required or the signal attenuation of the voltage divider volume control is undesirable.

Fig. 8-22

HIGH SLEW RATE POWER OP AMP/AUDIO AMP

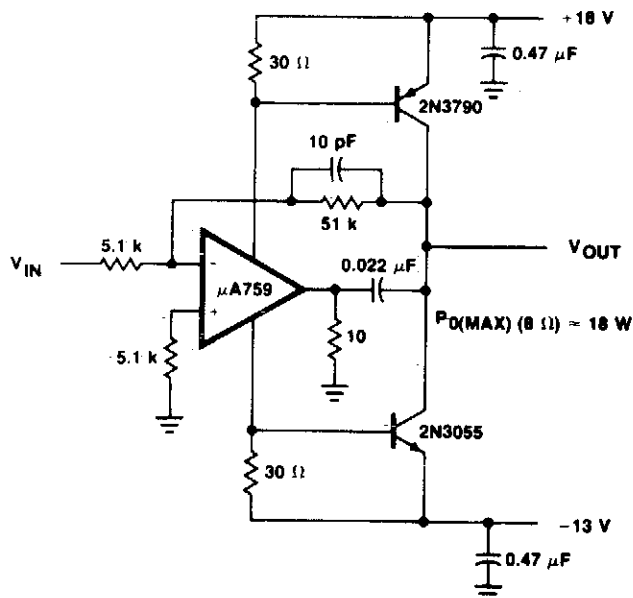


Fig. 8-23

Features

- High Slew Rate 9 V/μs
- High 3 dB Power Bandwidth 85 kHz
- 18 Watts Output Power Into an 8 Ω Load.
- Low Distortion — .2%, 10 VRMS, 1 kHz Into 8 Ω

16 W BRIDGE AMPLIFIER

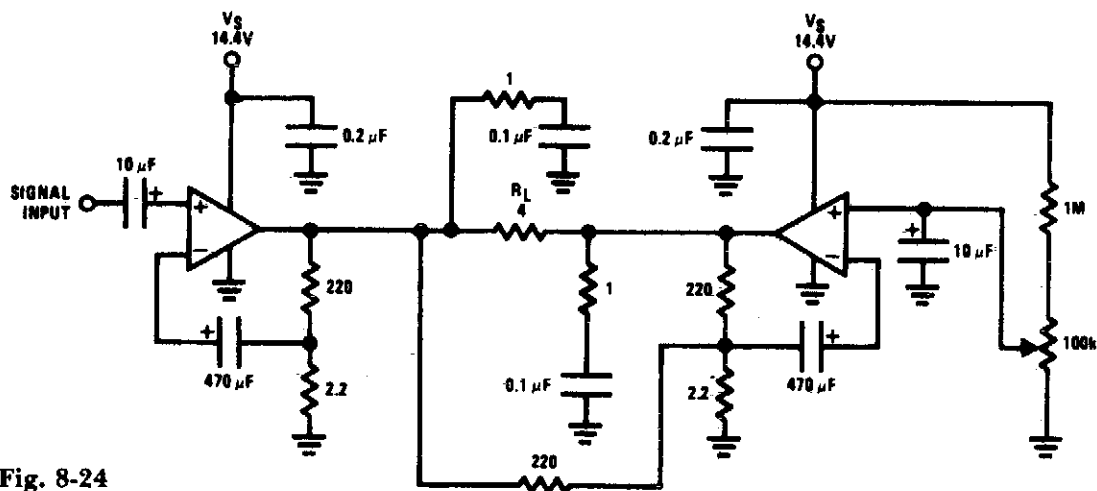


Fig. 8-24

9

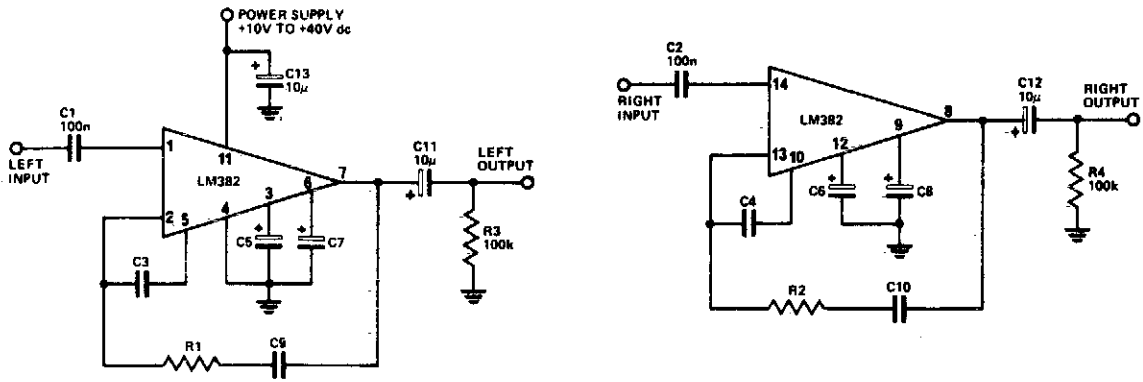
Audio Signal Amplifiers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

General Purpose Preamplifier
Basic Transistor Amplifier Circuits
Microphone Amplifier
Transducer Amplifier
Ultra-High Gain Audio Amplifier
Transformerless Microphone Preamp (Balanced Inputs)
Transformerless Microphone Preamp (Unbalanced Inputs)
Magnetic Pickup Phone Preamplifier
Disc/Tape Phase Modulated Readback Systems

Two-Pole Fast Turn-On NAB Tape Preamplifier
Tape Preamplifier (NAB Equation)
LM382 Phono Preamplifier
Tape Recording Amplifier
Magnetic Phono Preamplifier
Phono Preamp
Remote Amplifier
Adjustable Gain Noninverting Amplifier
High Gain Inverting AC Amplifier
Flat Response Amplifier
Preamplifier with RIAA/NAB Compensation
Tape Playback Amplifier

GENERAL PURPOSE PREAMPLIFIER



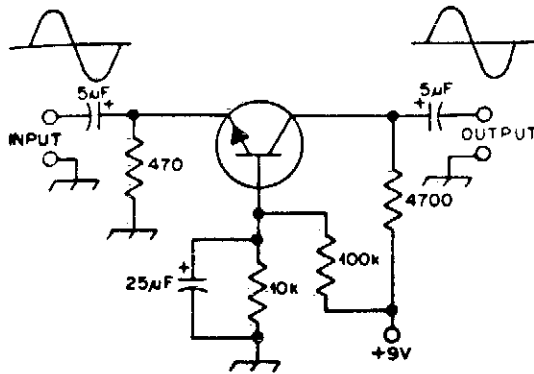
FUNCTION	C3, 4	C5, 6	C7, 8	C9, 10	R1, 2
Phono preamp (RIAA)	330n	10 μ F	10 μ F	1n5	1k
Tape preamp (NAB)	68n	10 μ F	10 μ F	—	—
Flat 40dB gain	—	—	10 μ F	—	—
Flat 55dB gain	—	10 μ F	—	—	—
Flat 80dB gain	—	10 μ F	10 μ F	—	—

Fig. 9-1

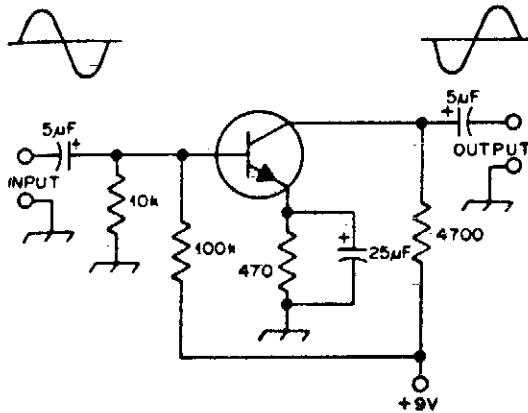
Circuit Notes

Not much can be said about how the LM382 works as most of the circuitry is contained within the IC. Most of the frequency-determining components are on the chip—only the capacitors are mounted externally. The LM382 has the convenient characteristic of rejecting ripple on the supply line by about 100 dB, thus greatly reducing the quality requirement for the power supply.

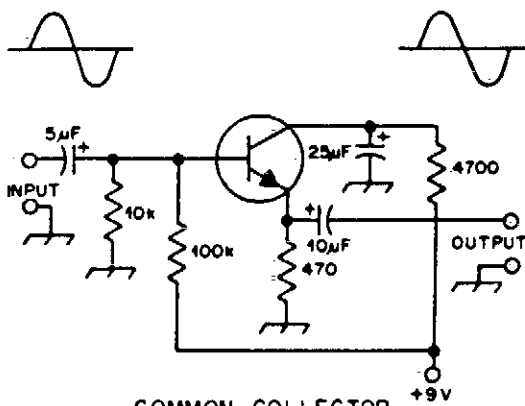
BASIC TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS



COMMON BASE



COMMON EMITTER



COMMON COLLECTOR

Circuit Notes

Typical component values are given for use at audio frequencies, where these circuits are used most often. The input and output phase relationships are shown.

Fig. 9-2

ELECTRONIC BALANCED INPUT MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER

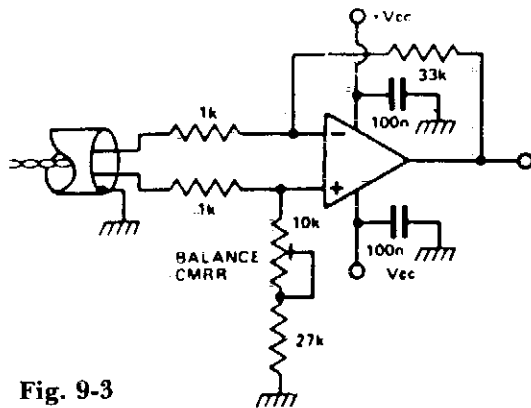


Fig. 9-3

Circuit Notes

It is possible to simulate the balanced performance of a transformer electronically with a different amplifier. By adjusting the presets, the resistor ratio can be balanced so that the best CMRR is obtained. It is possible to get a better CMRR than from a transformer. Use a RC4136 which is a quad low noise op amp.

TRANSDUCER AMPLIFIER

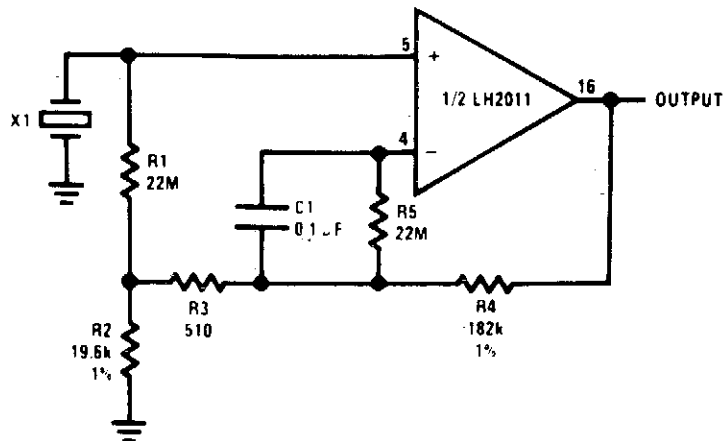


Fig. 9-4

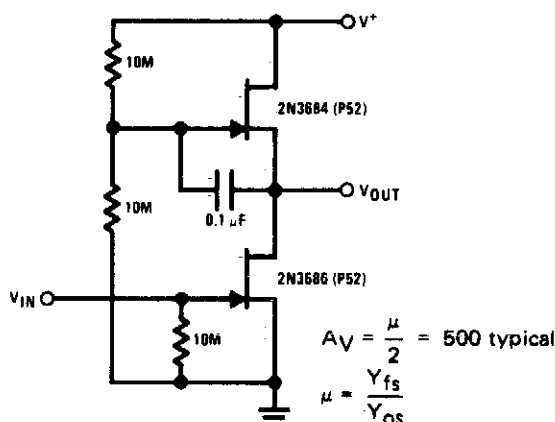
$$R_{IN} = R1 \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R3} \right) \quad A_v = \frac{R2 + R3 + R4}{R2 \cdot R3}$$

Circuit Notes

This circuit is high-input-impedance ac amplifier for a piezoelectric transducer. Input

resistance is 880 M, and a gain of 10 is obtained.

ULTRA-HIGH GAIN AUDIO AMPLIFIER

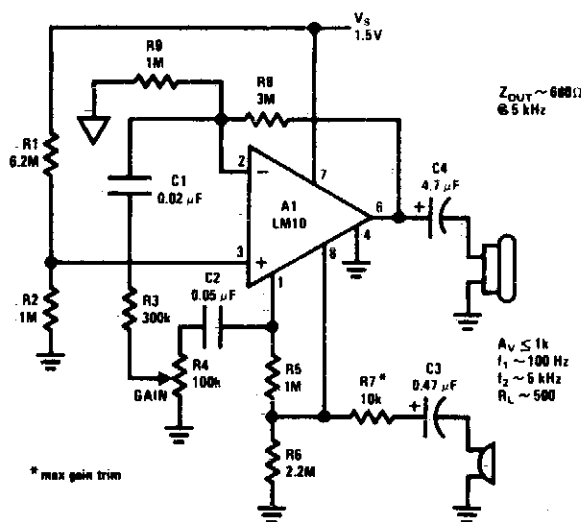


Circuit Notes

Sometimes called the JFET μ -amp, this circuit provides a very low power, high gain amplifying function. Since μ of a JFET increases as drain current decreases, the lower drain current is, the more gain you get. Input dynamic range is sacrificed with increasing gain, however.

Fig. 9-5

MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER



Circuit Notes

This circuit operates from a 1.5 Vdc source.

Fig. 9-6

TRANSFORMERLESS (BALANCE INPUTS) MICROPHONE PREAMP

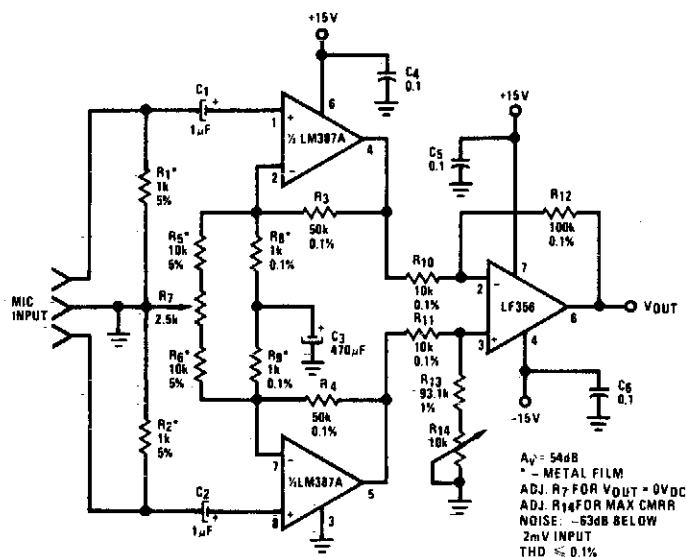


Fig. 9-7

TRANSFORMERLESS MICROPHONE PREAMPS (UNBALANCED INPUTS)

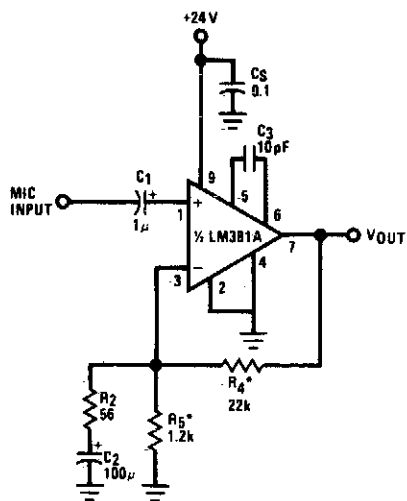
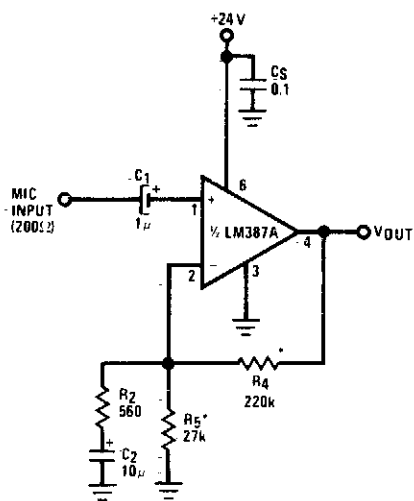


Fig. 9-8

(a) LM381A S. E. Bias



(b) LM387A

MAGNETIC PICKUP PHONO PREAMPLIFIER

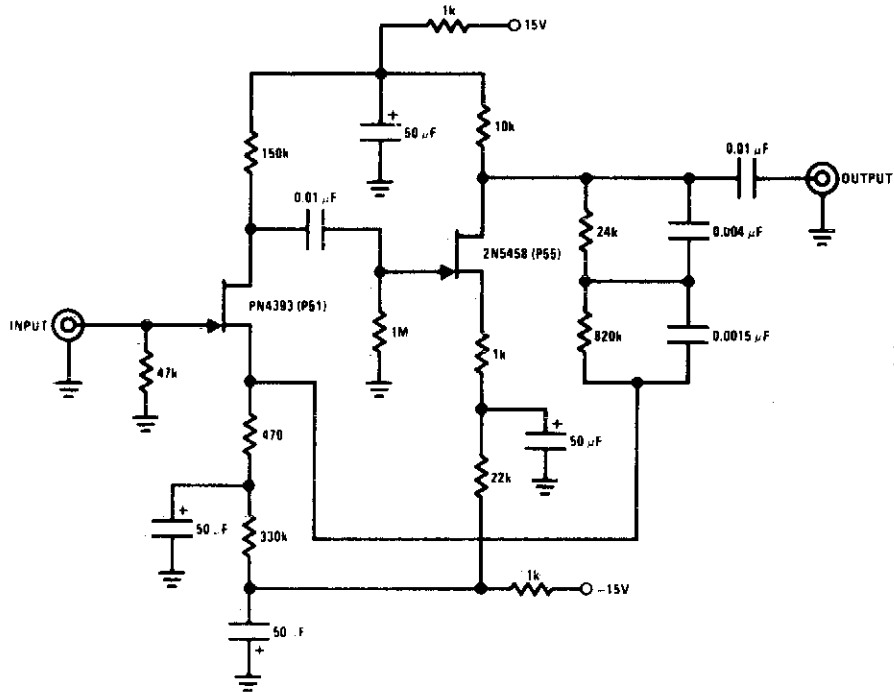


Fig. 9-9

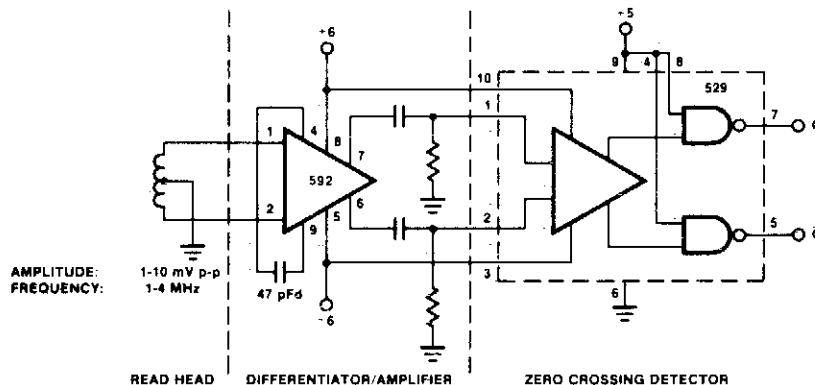
Circuit Notes

This preamplifier provides proper loading to a reluctance phono cartridge. It provides approximately 35 dB of gain at 1 kHz (2.2 mV input for 100 mV output). It features (S + N)/N

ratio of better than -70 dB (referenced to 10 mV input at 1 kHz) and has a dynamic range of 84 dB (referenced to 1 kHz). The feedback provides for RIAA equalization.

DISC/TAPE PHASE MODULATED READBACK SYSTEMS

Fig. 9-10



TWO-POLE FAST TURN-ON NAB TAPE PREAMPLIFIER

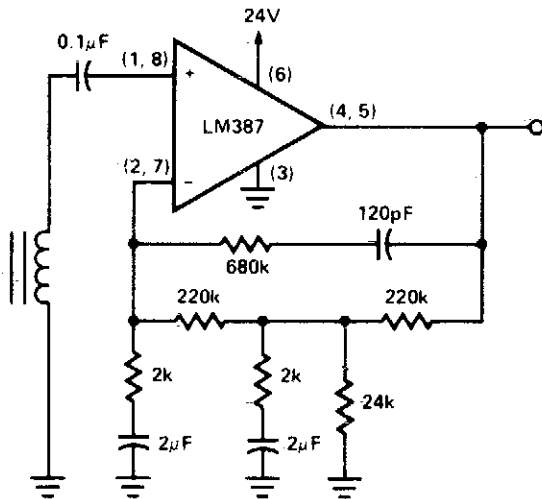


Fig. 9-11

LM382 PHONO PREAMPLIFIER (RIAA)

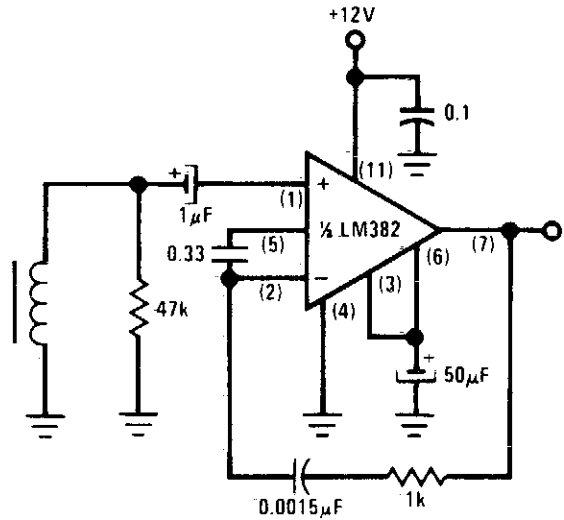


Fig. 9-13

TAPE PREAMPLIFIER (NAB EQUALIZATION)

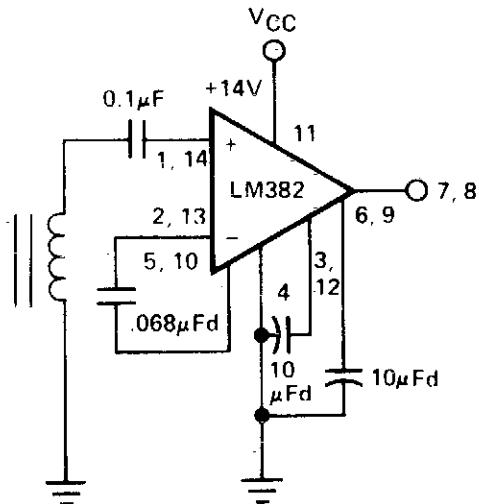


Fig. 9-12

TAPE RECORDING AMPLIFIER

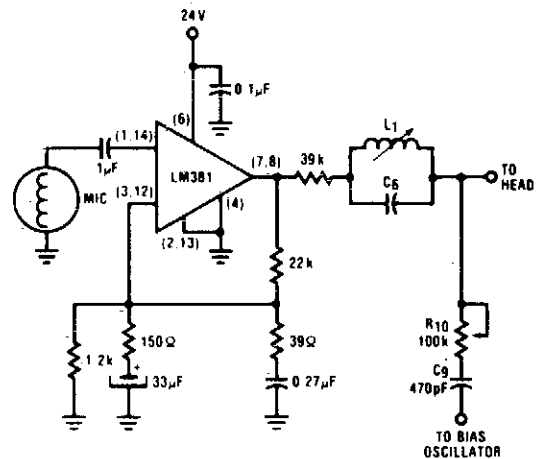


Fig. 9-14

MAGNETIC PHONO PREAMPLIFIER

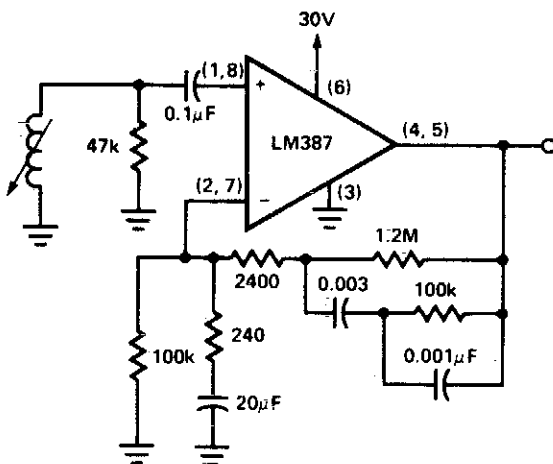


Fig. 9-15

REMOTE AMPLIFIER

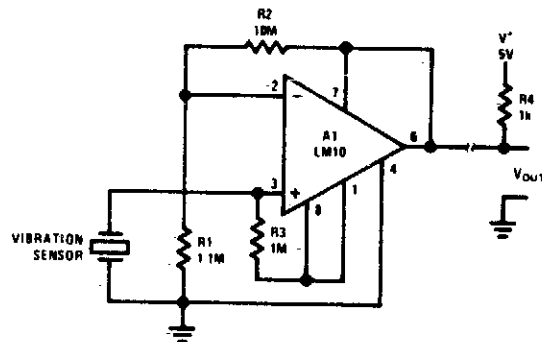
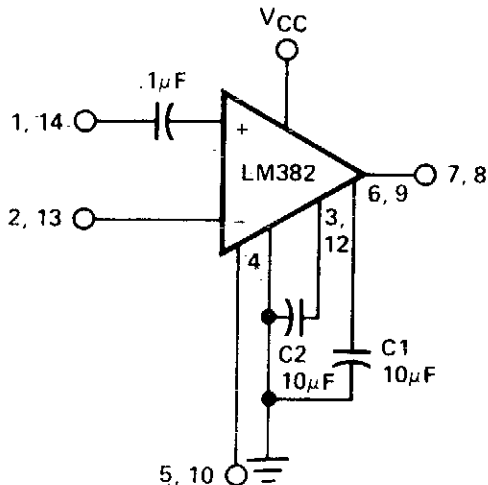


Fig. 9-17

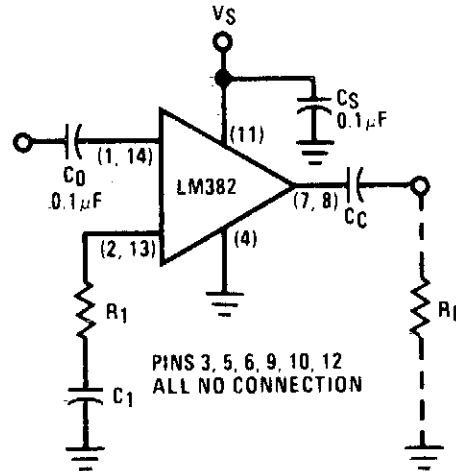
PHONO PREAMP (RIAA EQUALIZATION)



CAPACITOR	GAIN
C1 Only	40dB
C2 Only	55dB
C1 & C2	80dB

Fig. 9-16

ADJUSTABLE GAIN NONINVERTING AMPLIFIER



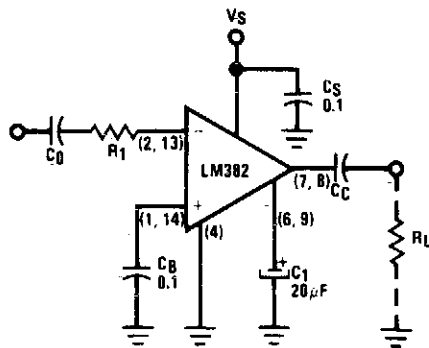
$$\text{GAIN} = 1 + \frac{267k}{R_1}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_0 R_1}$$

f_0 = LOW FREQUENCY -3dB CORNER

Fig. 9-18

HIGH GAIN INVERTING AC AMPLIFIER



$$\text{GAIN} = \frac{5.1 \times 10^6}{R_1}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_0 R_1}$$

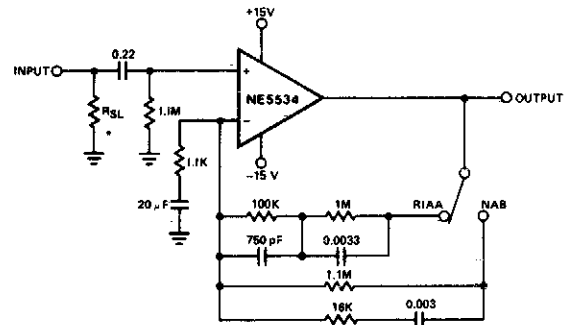
f_0 = LOW FREQUENCY -3dB CORNER ($C_1 R_L \gg C_0 R_1$)

INPUT IMPEDANCE = R_1

PINS 3, 5, 10, 12 NOT USED

Fig. 9-19

PREAMPLIFIER WITH RIAA/NAB COMPENSATION



*Select to provide specified transducer loading.
Output Noise $\approx 0.8 \text{ mV rms}$ (with input shorted)
All resistor values are in ohms.

Fig. 9-21

FLAT RESPONSE AMPLIFIER (FIXED GAIN CONFIGURATION)

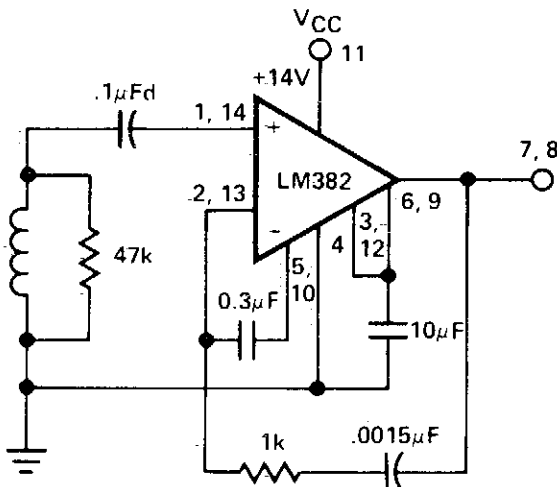


Fig. 9-20

TAPE PLAYBACK AMPLIFIER

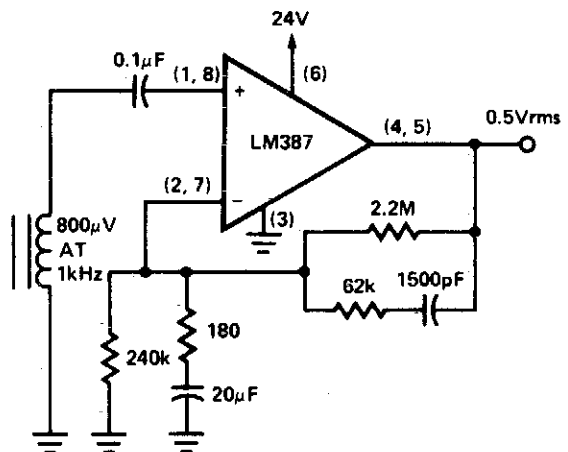


Fig. 9-22

10

Automotive Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Gasoline Engine Tachometer
Speed Alarm
Speed Warning Device
Universal Wiper Delay
Courtesy Light Extender
Bargraph Car Voltmeter
Tachometer
High Speed Warning Device
Breaker Point Dwell Meter
Tachometer
Capacitor Discharge Ignition System
Windshield Wiper Control

Auto Battery Current Analyzer
Speed Switch
Windshield Wiper Controller
Windshield Wiper Hesitation Control Unit
Ice Warning and Lights Reminder
Car Battery Monitor
Headlight Delay Unit
Windshield Washer Fluid Watcher
Car Battery Condition Checker
Overspeed Indicator
Sequential Flasher for Auto Turn Signals
Auto Lights-On Reminder

GASOLINE ENGINE TACHOMETER

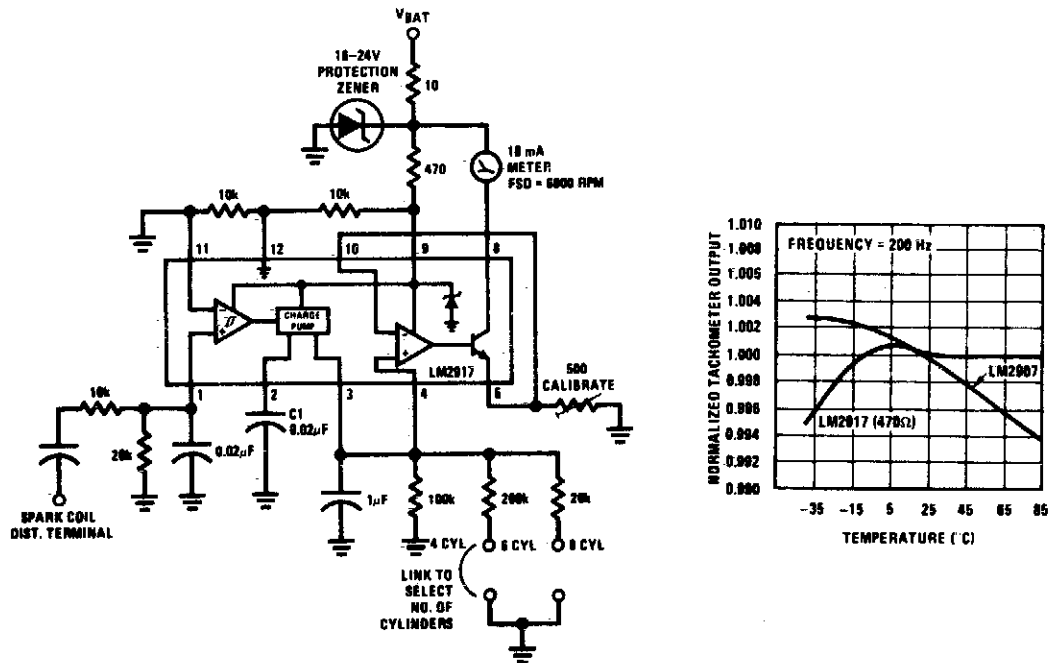


Fig. 10-1

Circuit Notes

This tachometer can be set up for any number of cylinders by linking the appropriate timing resistor as illustrated. A 500 ohm trim resistor can be used to set up final calibration.

A protection circuit composed of a 10 ohm resistor and a zener diode is also shown as a safety precaution against the transients which are to be found in automobiles.

SPEED ALARM

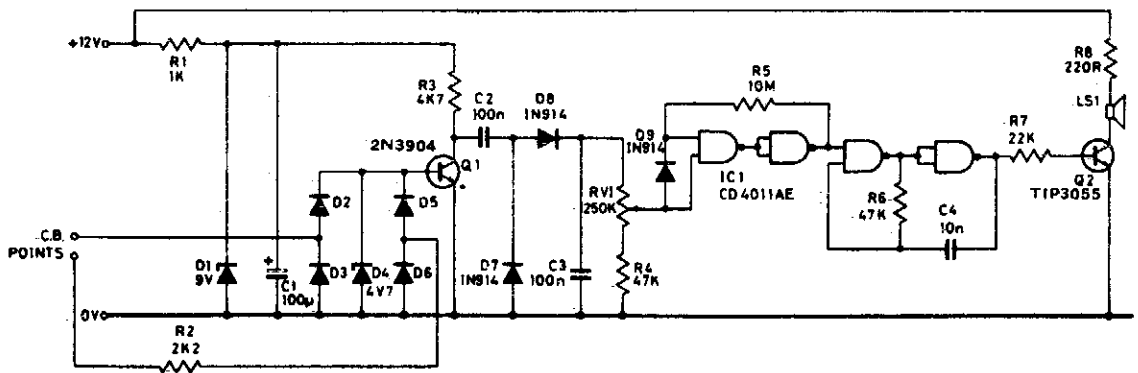


Fig. 10-2

Circuit Notes

Pulses from the distributor points are passed through a current limiting resistor, rectified, and clipped at 4.7 volts. Via Q1 and the diode pump, a dc voltage proportional to engine rpm is presented to RV1; the sharp transfer characteristic of a CMOS gate, assisted by

feedback, is used to enable the oscillator formed by the remaining half of the 4011. At the pre-set speed, a nonignorable tone emits from the speaker, and disappears as soon as the speed drops by three or four mph.

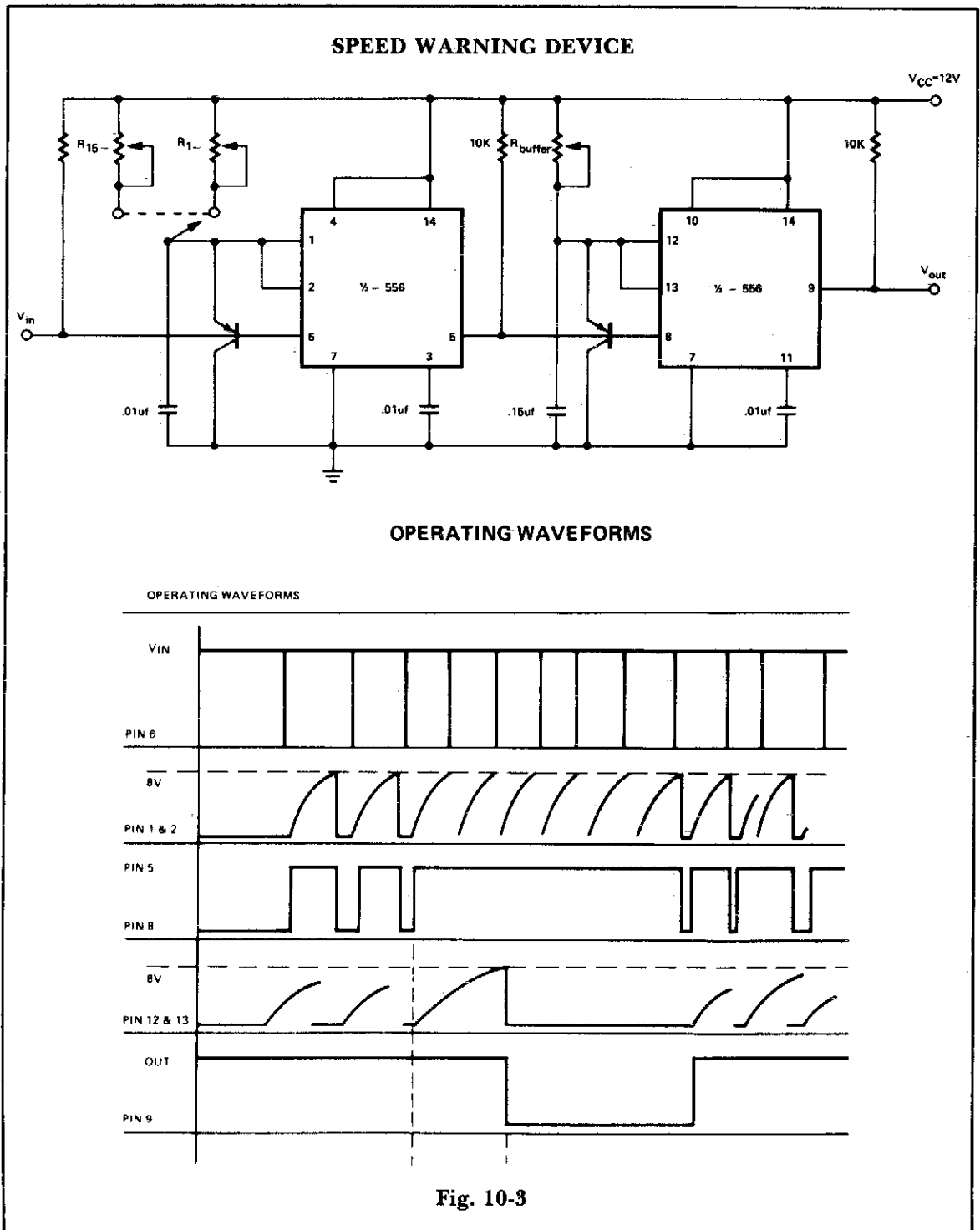


Fig. 10-3

UNIVERSAL WIPER DELAY

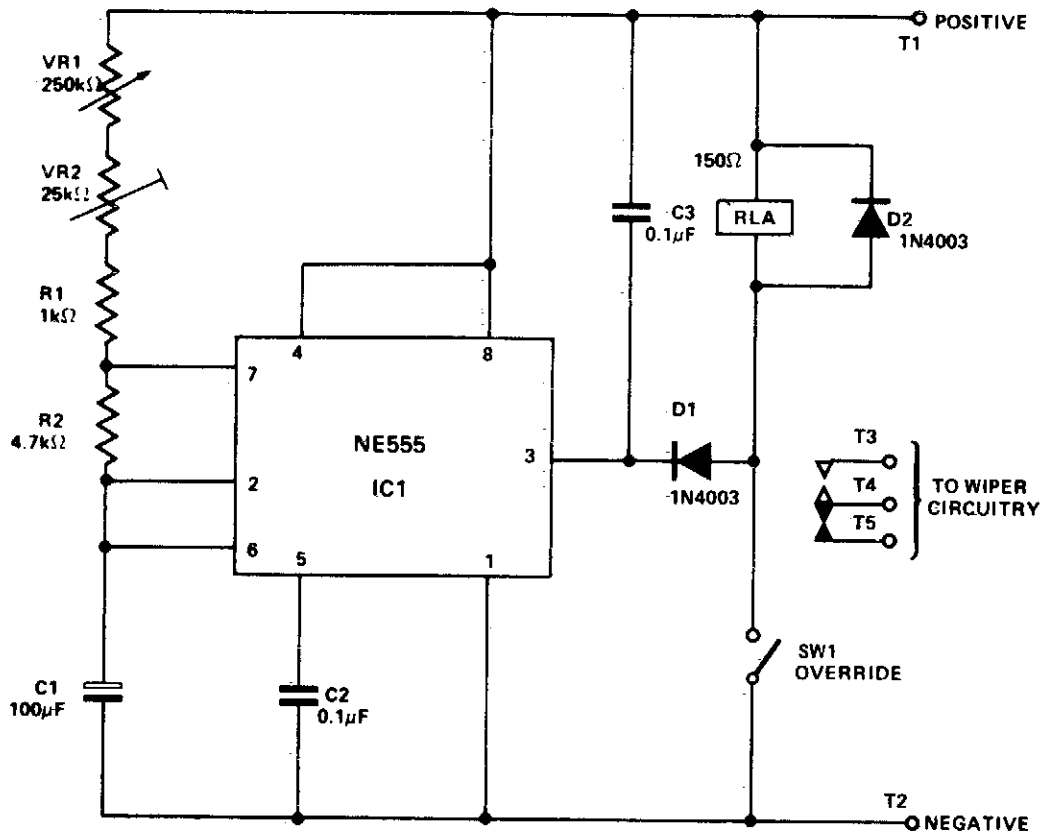


Fig. 10-4

Circuit Notes

IC1 is connected in the astable mode, driving RLA. C3, D1, and D2 prevent spikes from the relay coil and the wiper motor from triggering IC1. VR2 is adjusted to give the minimum delay time required. VR1 is the main delay control and provides a range of from

about 1 second to 20 seconds. SW1 is an override switch to hold RLA permanently on (for normal wiper operation). The relay should have a resistance of at least 150 ohms and have heavy duty contacts. The suppression circuit may be needed for the protection of IC1.

COURTESY LIGHT EXTENDER

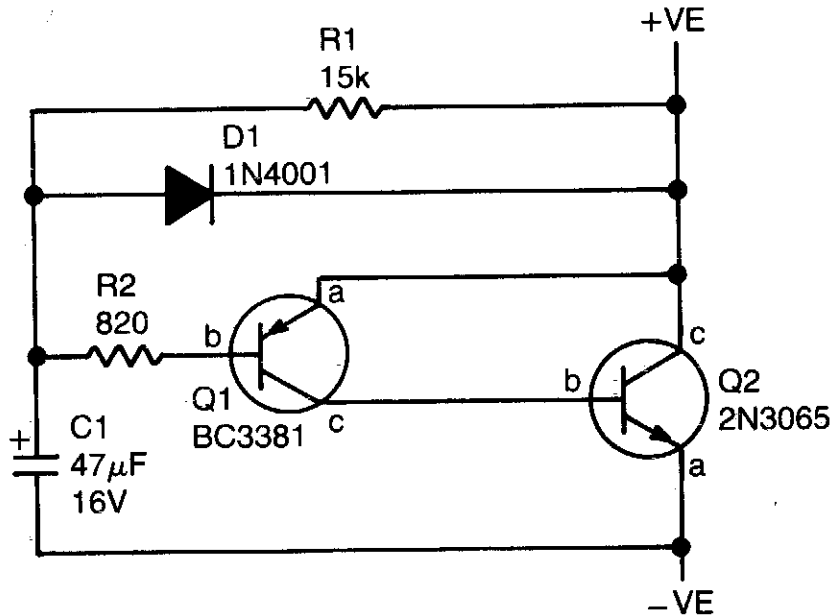


Fig. 10-5

Circuit Notes

Most car door switches are simply single-pole switches, with one side grounded. When the door is opened the switch grounds the other line thus completing the light circuit. In a car where the negative terminal of the battery is connected to the chassis, the negative wire of the unit (emitter of Q2) is connected to chassis the positive wire (case of 2N3055) is connected to the wire going to the switch. In a car having a positive ground system this connection sequence is reversed. When the switch closes (door open), C1 is discharged via D1 to zero volts, and when the switch opens, C1 charges up via R1 and R2.

Transistors Q1 and Q2 are connected as an emitter follower (Q2 just buffers Q1) therefore the voltage across Q2 increases slowly as C1 charges. Hence Q2 acts like a low resistance in parallel with the switch and keeps the lights on. The value of C1 is chosen such that a useful light level is obtained for about four seconds; therefore the light decreases until in about 10 seconds it is out completely. With different transistor gains and with variation in current drain due to a particular type of car, the timing may vary but may be simply adjusted by selecting C1.

BARGRAPH CAR VOLTMETER

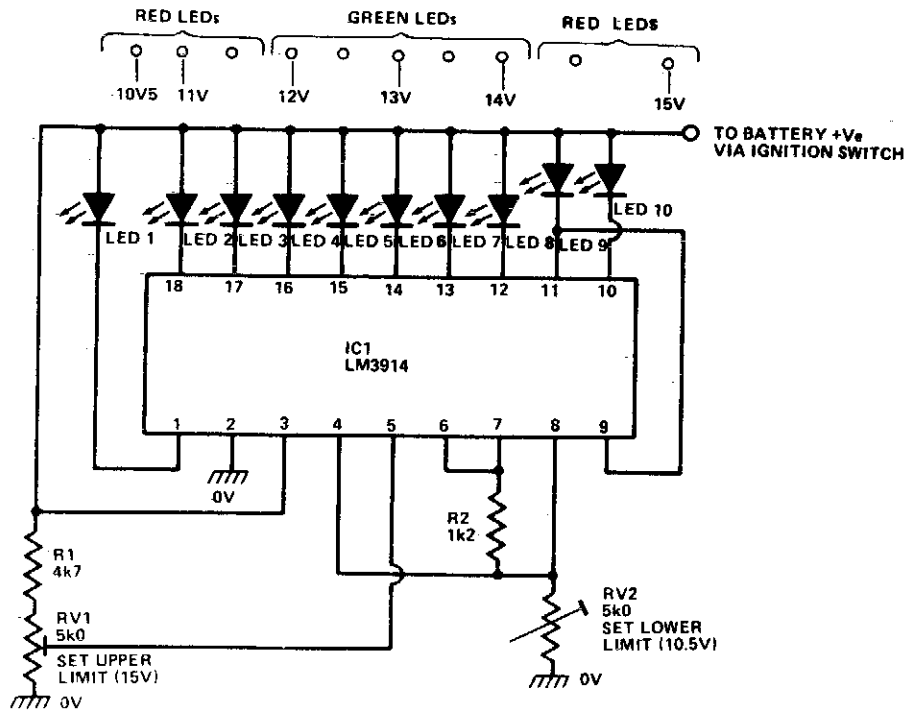


Fig. 10-6

Circuit Notes

The LM3914 acts as a LED-driving voltmeter that has its basic maximum and minimum readings determined by the values of R2 and RV2. When correctly adjusted, the unit actually covers the 2.5 volt to 3.6 volt range, but it is made to read a supply voltage span of 10-10.5 volts to 15 volts by interposing potential divider R1-RV1 between the supply line

and the pin-5 input terminal of the IC. The IC is configured to give a 'dot' display, in which only one of the ten LEDs is illuminated at any given time. If the supply voltage is below 10.5 volts none of the LEDs illuminate. If the supply equals or exceeds 15 volts, LED 10 illuminates.

TACHOMETER

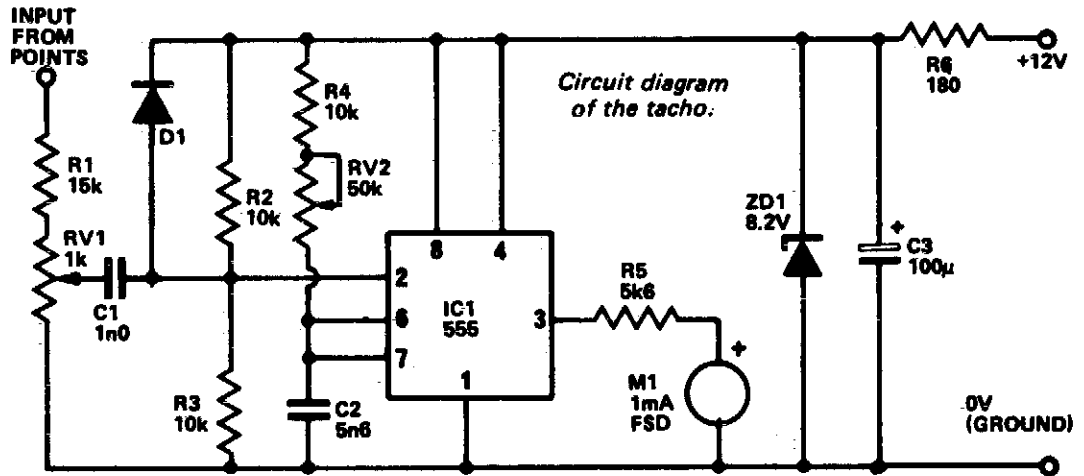


Fig. 10-7

Circuit Notes

An electrical signal taken from the low tension side of the distributor is converted into a voltage proportional to engine rpm and this voltage is displayed on a meter calibrated accordingly. The 555 timer IC is used as a monostable which, in effect, converts the signal pulse from the breaker points to a single positive pulse the width of which is determined by the value of $R4 + RV2$ and $C2$. Resistors $R2$

and $R3$ set a voltage of about 4 volts at pin 2 of IC1. The IC is triggered if this voltage is reduced to less than approximately 2.7 volts ($\frac{1}{3}$ of supply voltage), and this occurs due to the voltage swing when the breaker points open. An adjustment potentiometer $RV1$ enables the input level to be set to avoid false triggering. Zener diode $ZD1$ and the 180 ohm resistor stabilize the unit against voltage variations.

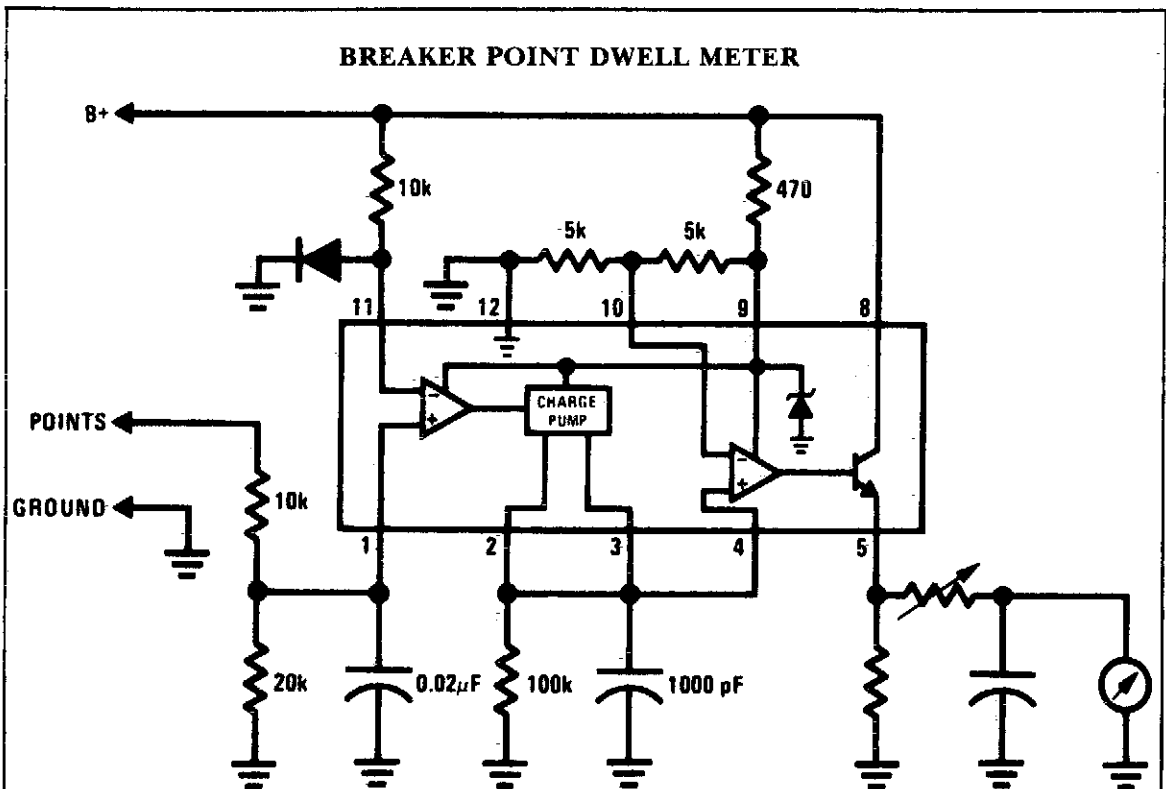


Fig. 10-9

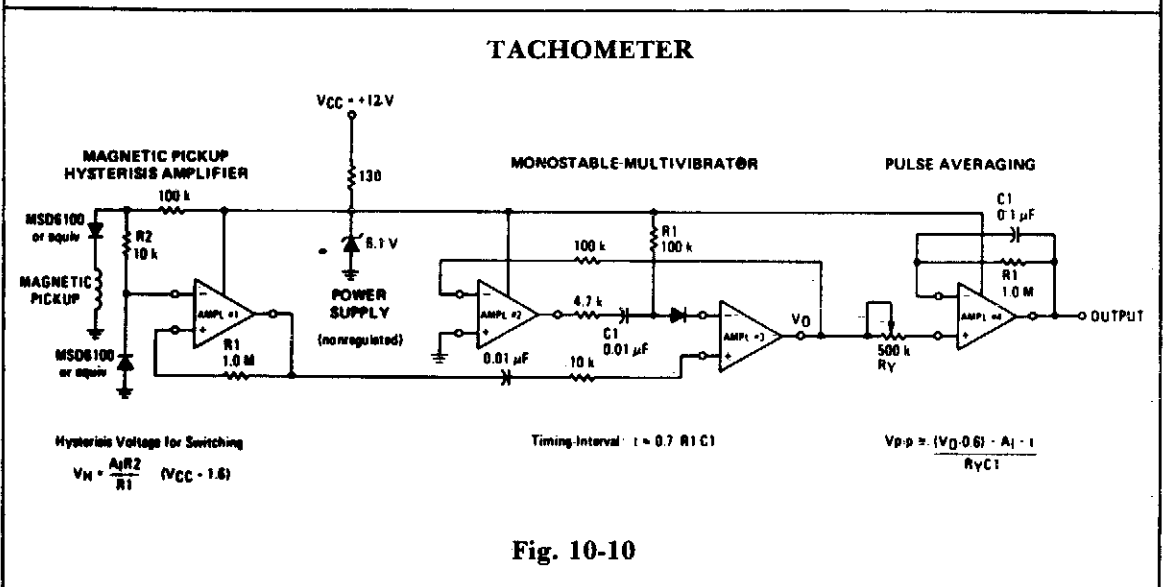


Fig. 10-10

CAPACITOR DISCHARGE IGNITION SYSTEM

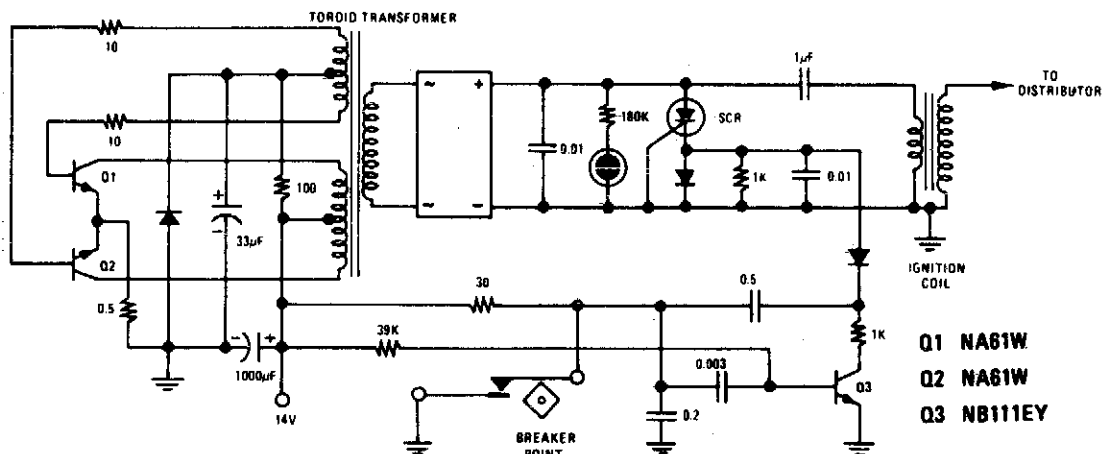


Fig. 10-11

WINDSHIELD WIPER CONTROL

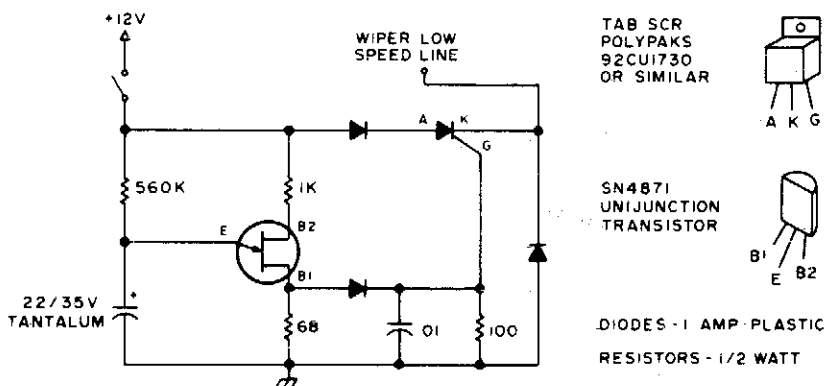


Fig. 10-12

Circuit Notes

Here's a good way to set windshield wipers on an interval circuit. Only two connections to the car's wiper control, plus ground, are required. Variable control can be accomplished by substituting a 500 K pot in series with a 100 K fixed resistor in place of the 560 K.

AUTO BATTERY CURRENT ANALYZER

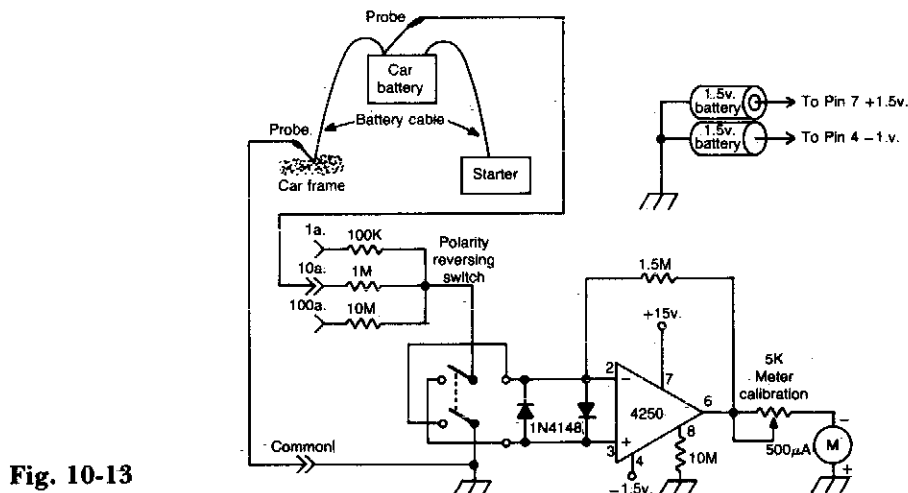


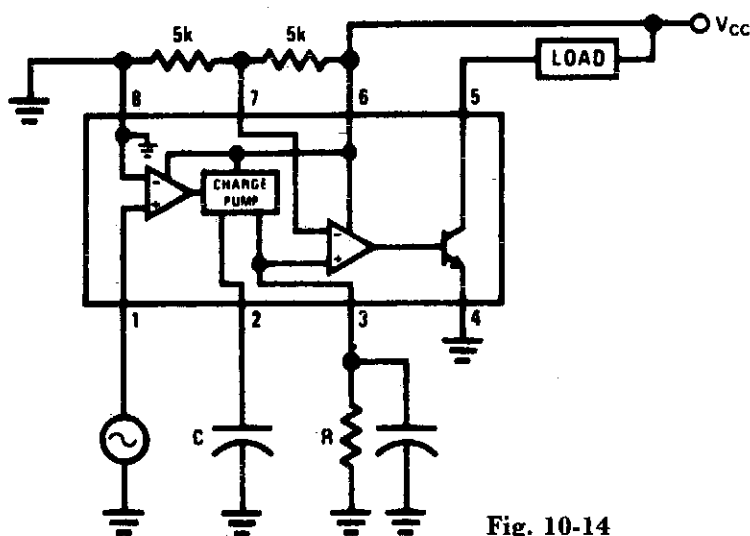
Fig. 10-13

Circuit Notes

This op-amp analyzer can measure the current drawn by any device in a car. The analyzer works by measuring the very small voltage that develops across the battery cables

when current flows. To calibrate the unit, measure the current flow somewhere in the car with an accurate ammeter, then adjust the analyzer for that current reading.

SPEED SWITCH



Circuit Notes

Load is energized when

$$f_m \geq \frac{1}{2RC}$$

Fig. 10-14

WINDSHIELD WIPER CONTROLLER

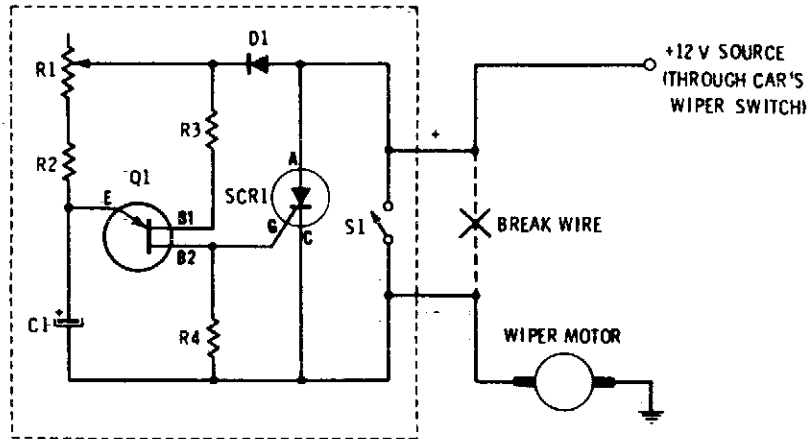


Fig. 10-15

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides complete speed control over car's windshield wipers. They can be slowed down to any rate even down to four sweeps per minute. The controller has two

principal circuits: The rate-determining circuit—a unijunction transistor connected as a freerunning oscillator, and the silicon-controlled rectifier which is the actuator.

WINDSHIELD WIPER HESITATION CONTROL UNIT

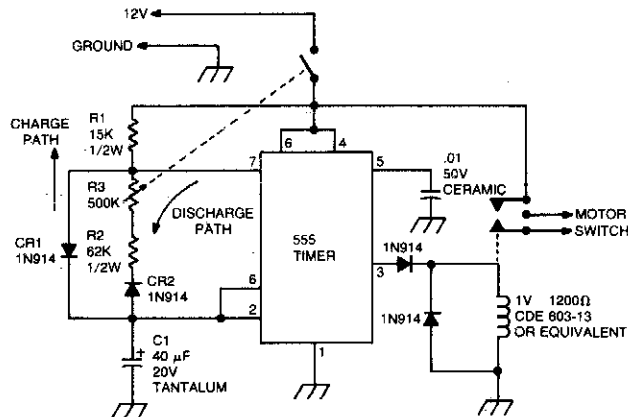


Fig. 10-16

Circuit Notes

This circuit uses the 555 timer in the astable or oscillatory mode. The length of time the timer is off is a function of the values of C1, R2, and R3. The potentiometer which controls the

amount of "hesitation". (Approximately 2 to 15 seconds.) R2 provides a minimum time delay when R3 is at its zero ohms position.

ICE WARNING AND LIGHTS REMINDER

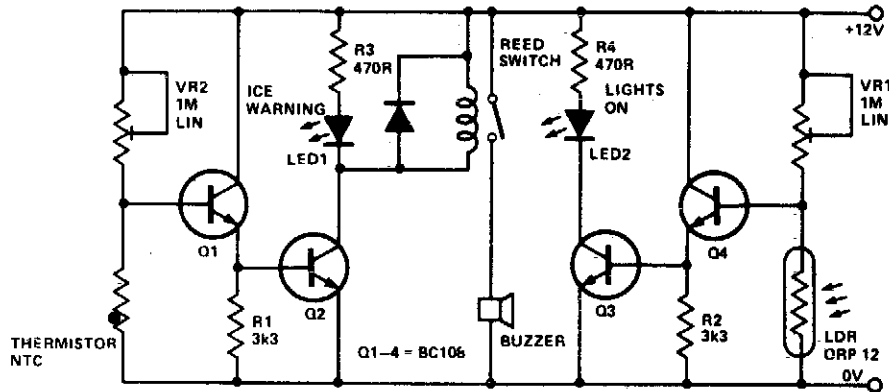


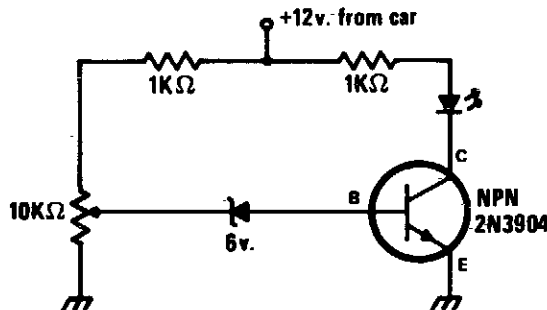
Fig. 10-17

Circuit Notes

This device will tell a driver if his lights should be on and will warn him if the outside temperature is nearing zero by lighting a LED and sounding a buzzer. VR1 adjusts sensitivity

for temperature, VR2 for light. Both thermistor and LDR should be well protected. Most high gain NPN transistors will work.

CAR BATTERY MONITOR



Circuit Notes

Warning light (LED) indicates when battery voltage falls below level set by 10 K pot. Can indicate that battery is defective or needs charging if cranking drops battery voltage below preset "safe" limit.

Fig. 10-18

HEADLIGHT DELAY UNIT

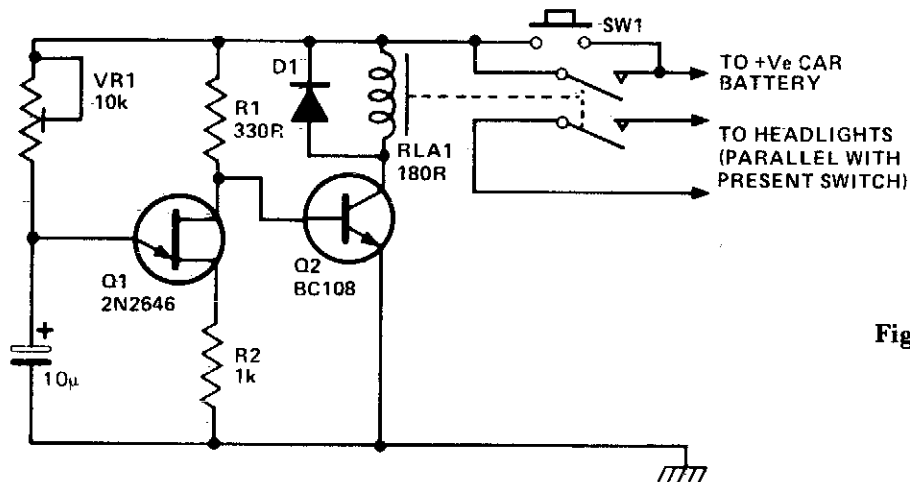


Fig. 10-19

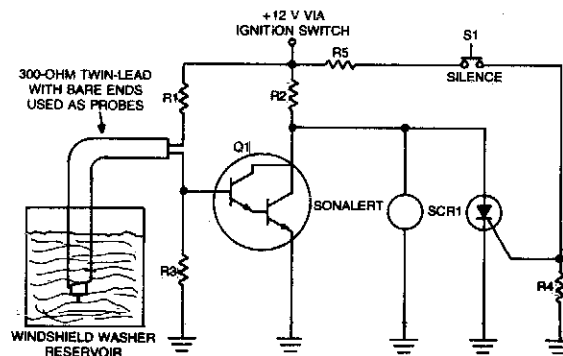
Circuit Notes

This circuit will operate a car's headlights for a predetermined time to light up the driveway or path after the driver has left the car. SQ1 is pushed and Q2 is turned on closing the relay and turning on the car's headlights. C1

begins to charge through VR1 until Q1 turns on, turning Q2 off. The relay will then open switching off both the lights and the unit. The delay is governed by the time taken for the capacitor to charge, which is about one minute.

WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID WATCHER

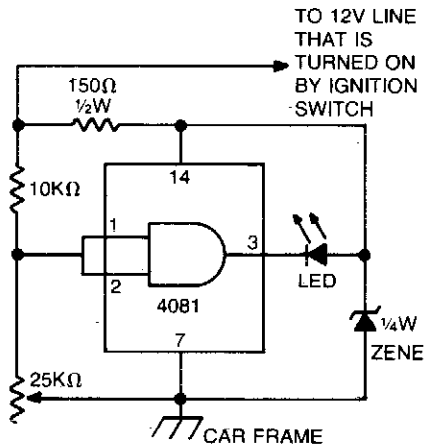
Fig. 10-20



Circuit Notes

This circuit relies upon the minute current between two conductive probes suspended in a washer fluid reservoir. When the level is below the probes, Q1 turns on and the Sonolert sounds.

CAR BATTERY CONDITION CHECKER

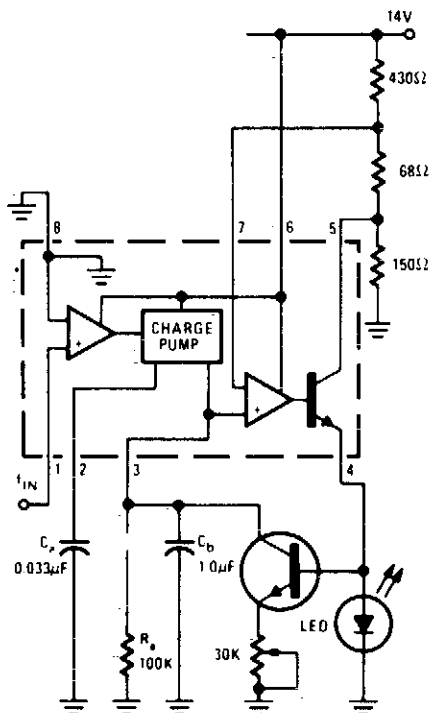


Circuit Notes

This circuit uses an LED and 4081 CMOS integrated circuit. The variable resistor sets the voltage at which the LED turns on. Set the control so that the LED lights when the voltage from the car's ignition switch drops below 13.8 volts. The LED normally will light every now and then for a short period of time. But, if it stays on for very long, your electrical system is in trouble.

Fig. 10-21

OVERSPEED INDICATOR



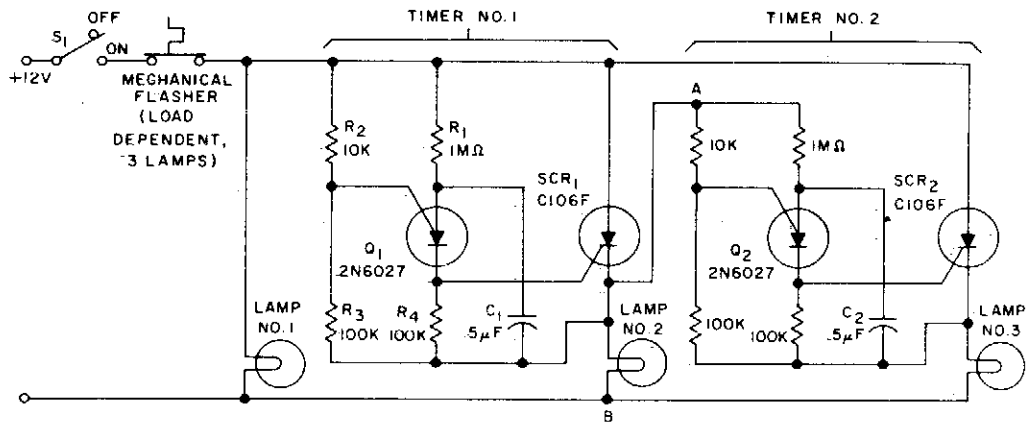
FLASHING BEGINS WHEN $f_{IN} \sim 100$ Hz
FLASH RATE INCREASES WITH INPUT FREQUENCY
INCREASE BEYOND TRIP POINT

Circuit Notes

An op-amp comparator is used to compare the converter output with a dc threshold voltage. The circuit flashes the LED when the input frequency exceeds 100 Hz. Increases in frequency raise the average current out of terminal 3 so that frequencies above 100 Hz reduce the charge time of C₂, increasing the LED flashing rate. IC = LM2907 or LM2917

Fig. 10-22

SEQUENTIAL FLASHER FOR AUTOMOTIVE TURN SIGNALS



Circuit Notes

When the turn signal switch S1 is closed, lamp #1 will be activated and capacitor C1 will charge to the triggered voltage of Q1. As soon as the anode voltage on Q1 exceeds its gate voltage by 0.5 V, Q1 will switch into the low resistance mode, thereby triggering SCR1 to activate lamp #2 and the second timing circuit.

After Q2 switches into the low resistance state, SCR2 will be triggered to activate lamp #3. When the thermal flasher interrupts the current to all three lamps, SCR1 and SCR2 are commutated and the circuit is ready for another cycle.

Fig. 10-23

AUTO LIGHTS-ON REMINDER

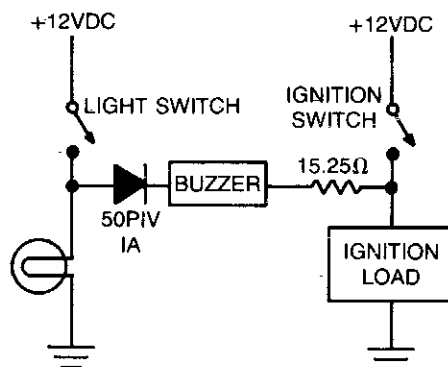


Fig. 10-24

Circuit Notes

The alarm is composed of a diode, buzzer, and limiting resistor. The diode serves as a switch which allows the buzzer to sound off only when the light switch is closed and the ignition is turned off.

11

Battery Chargers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

12 V Battery Charger
Simple Ni-Cad Battery Charger
12 V Battery Charger Control (20 Amps Rms
Max.)
Battery Charger
Automatic Shutoff Battery Charger
200 mA-Hour, 12 V Ni-Cad Battery Charger
Ni-Cad Charger with Current and Voltage
Limiting

Automotive Charger for Ni-Cad Battery Packs
Constant Voltage, Current-Limited Charger
Ni-Cad Charger
Simple Ni-Cad Battery Zapper
Battery Charging Regulator
Low-Cost Trickle Charger for 12V Storage
Battery
Fast Charger for Ni-Cad Batteries
Current Limited 6 V Charger

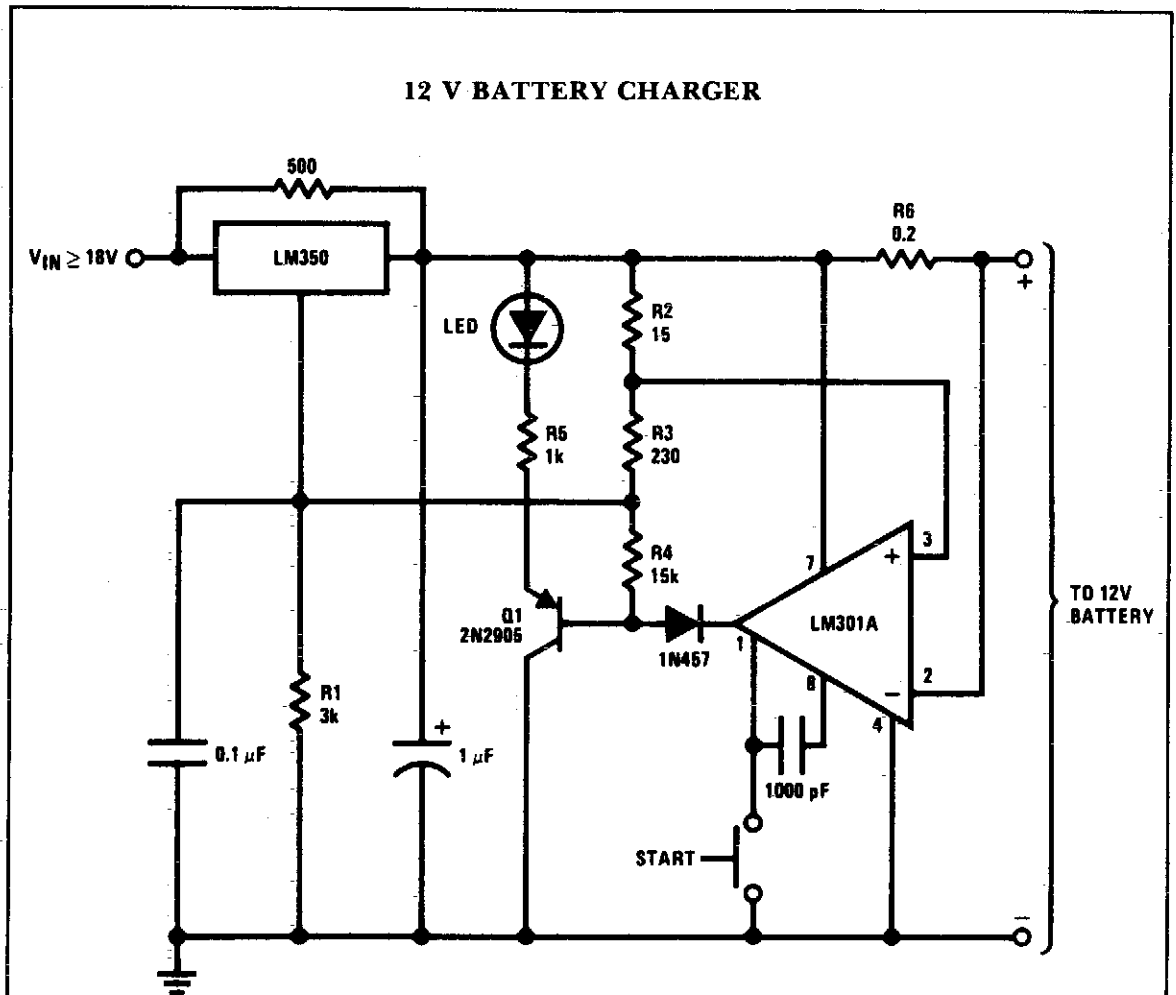


Fig. 11-1

Circuit Notes

This circuit is a high performance charger for gelled electrolyte lead-acid batteries. Charger quickly recharges battery and shuts off at full charge. Initially, charging current is limited to 2A. As the battery voltage rises, current to the battery decreases, and when the current has decreased to 150 mA, the charger switches to a lower float voltage preventing

overcharge. When the start switch is pushed, the output of the charger goes to 14.5 V. As the battery approaches full charge, the charging current decreases and the output voltage is reduced from 14.5 V to about 12.5 V terminating the charging. Transistor Q1 then lights the LED as a visual indication of full charge.

SIMPLE NI-CAD BATTERY CHARGER

PARTS LIST FOR NICAD BATTERY CHARGER

- C1—100- μ F, 50-V electrolytic capacitor
D1—1-A, 400 PIV-silicon rectifier
Q1—40-W, pnp power transistor
R1—2000-ohm potentiometer
T1—24-Vac, 117-Vac primary filament transformer

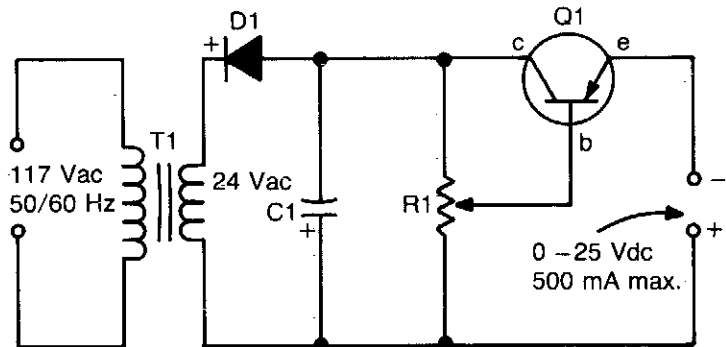
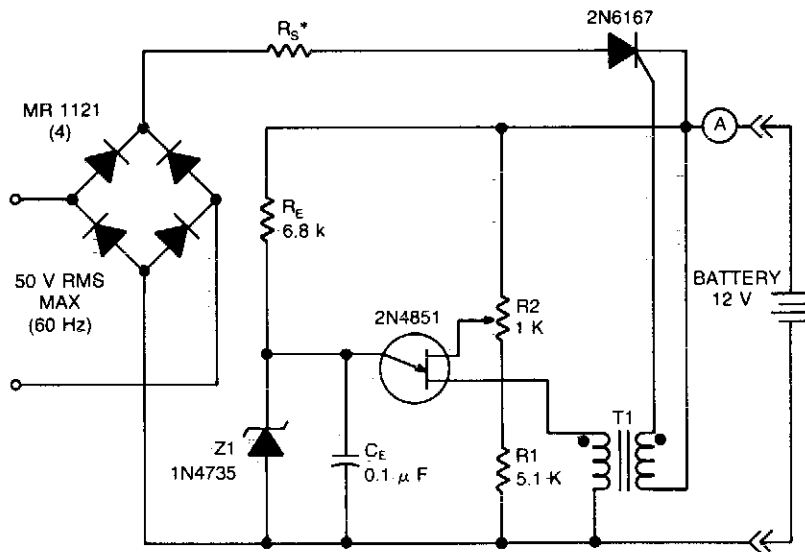


Fig. 11-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides an adjustable output voltage up to 35 Vdc and maximum output current of 50 mA. Transistor Q1 dissipates quite a bit of heat and must be mounted on a heatsink.

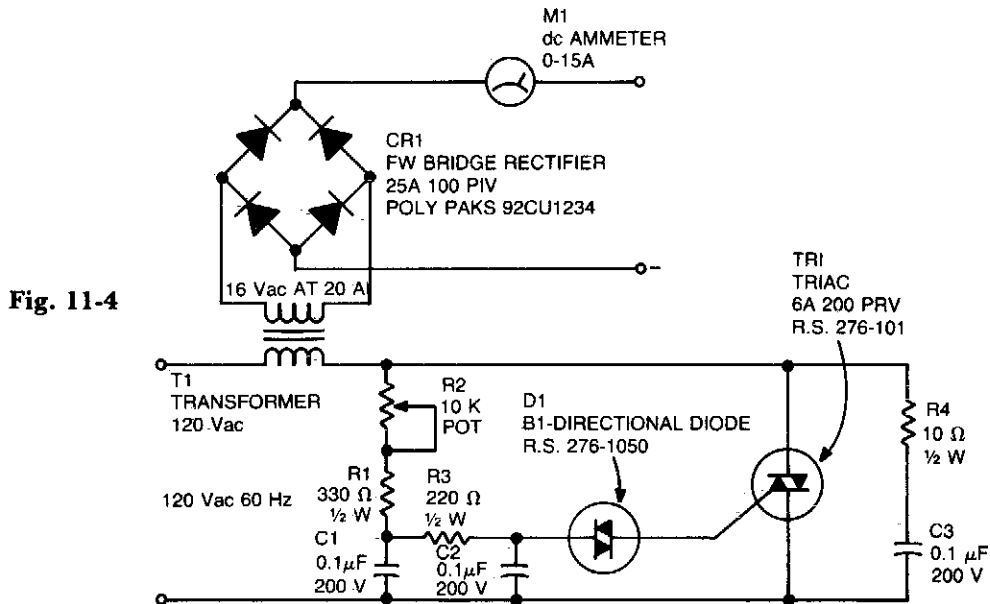
12 V BATTERY CHARGER CONTROL (20 AMPS RMS MAX.)



- T1 - PRIMARY = 30 TURNS #22
SECONDARY = 45 TURNS #22
CORE = FERROXCUBE 203 F 181-3C3
R_S - SERIES RESISTANCE TO LIMIT CURRENT THROUGH SCR.
2N6167 IS RATED AT 20 AMPS RMS.

Fig. 11-3

BATTERY CHARGER

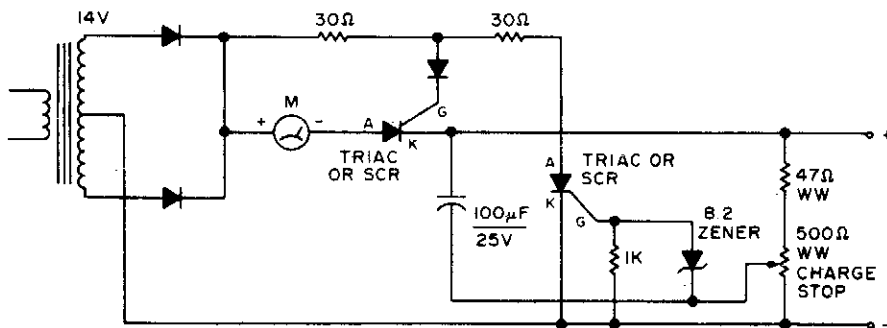


Circuit Notes

A diac is used in the gate circuit to provide a threshold level for firing the triac. C3 and R4 provide a transient suppression network. R1, R2, R3, C1, and C2 provide a phase-shift net-

work for the signal being applied to the gate. R1 is selected to limit the maximum charging current at full rotation of R2.

AUTOMATIC SHUTOFF BATTERY CHARGER

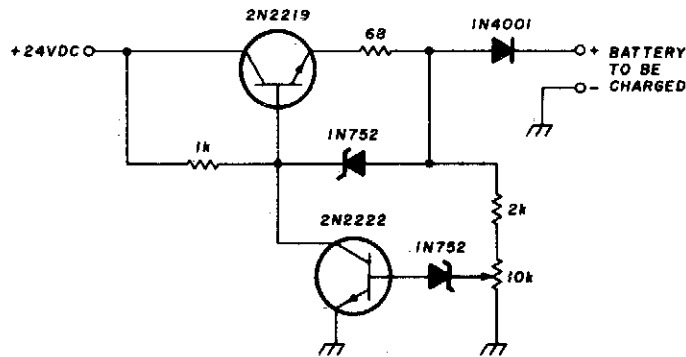


Circuit Notes

Adjust by setting the 500 ohm resistor while attached to a fully charged battery.

200 mA-HOUR, 12 V NI-CAD BATTERY CHARGER

Fig. 11-6



Circuit Notes

This circuit charges the battery at 75 mA until the battery is charged, then it reduces the current to a trickle rate. It will completely recharge a dead battery in four hours and the

battery can be left in the charger indefinitely. To set the shut-off point, connect a 270-ohm, 2-watt resistor across the charge terminals and adjust the pot for 15.5 volts across the resistor.

NI-CAD CHARGER WITH CURRENT AND VOLTAGE LIMITING

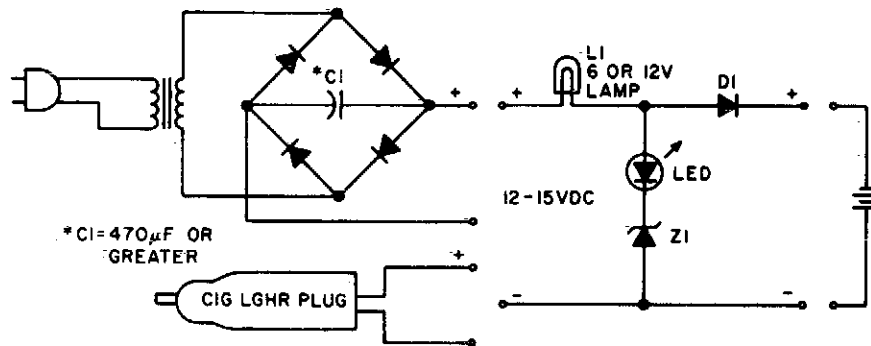


Fig. 11-7

Circuit Notes

Lamp L1 will glow brightly and the LED will be out when the battery is low and being charged, but the LED will be bright and the light bulb dim when the battery is almost ready. L1 should be a light bulb rated for the current you want (usually the battery capacity divided

by 10). Diode D1 should be at least 1 A, and Z1 is a 1 W zener diode with a voltage determined by the full-charge battery voltage minus 1.5 V. After the battery is fully charged, the circuit will float it at about battery capacity divided by 100 mA.

AUTOMOTIVE CHARGER FOR NI-CAD BATTERY PACKS

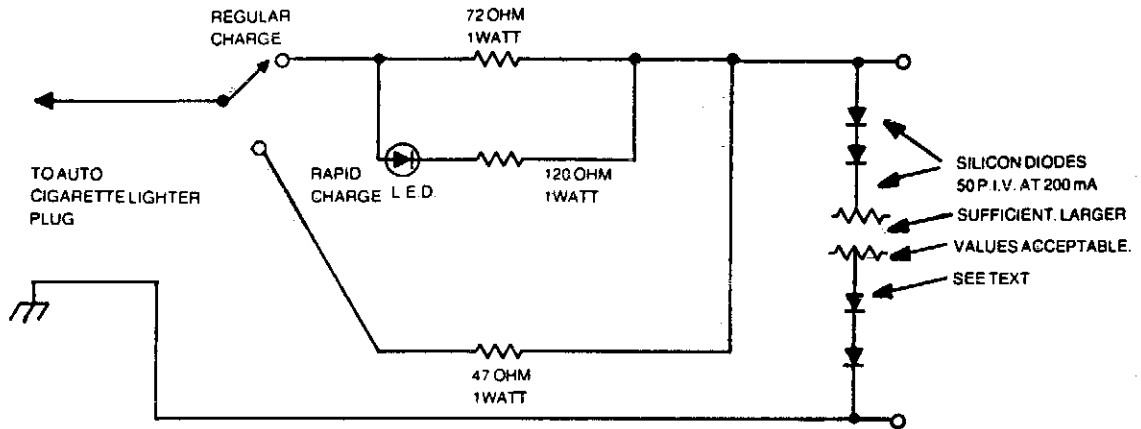


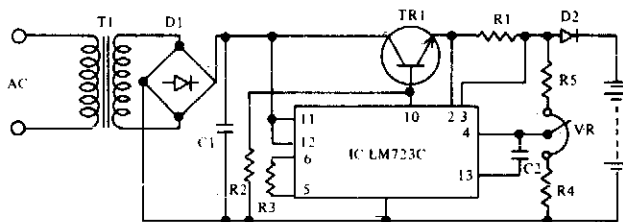
Fig. 11-8

Circuit Notes

The number of silicon diodes across the output is determined by the voltage of the battery pack. Figure each diode at 0.7 volt. For example, a 10.9- volt pack would require $10.9/0.7 = 15.57$, or 16 diodes.

CONSTANT-VOLTAGE, CURRENT-LIMITED CHARGER

IC LM723C VOLTAGE REGULATOR (FOR 12V dc OUTPUT 0.42A MAX.)



Circuit Notes

For 12 V sealed lead-acid batteries.

- T1 TRANSFORMER, DC 13V (RMS), 1-3A (RMS)
- D1, D2 100V 1A DIODE
- C1 50V, 470 μ F ELECTROLYTIC CONDENSER
- TR1 MJ2840 10A 60V 150W (MOTOROLA)
- IC LM723C (NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR)
- R1 4.7 OHM 1/2W 3P
- R2 5.1K OHM 1/4W
- R3 3.9K OHM 1/4W
- R4 7.5K OHM 1/4W
- R5 8.2K OHM 1/4W
- VR 2K OHM
- C2 50V 1000PF

Fig. 11-9

NI-CAD CHARGER

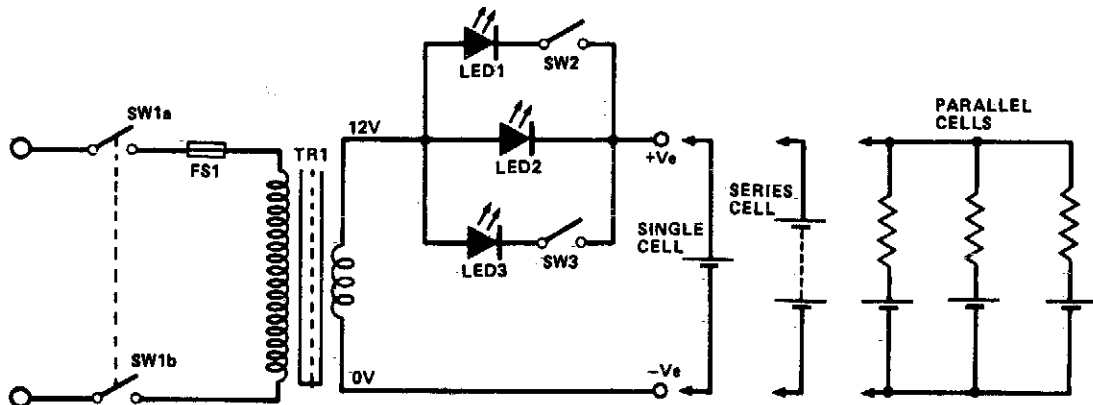


Fig. 11-10

Circuit Notes

This circuit uses constant current LEDs to adjust charging current. It makes use of LEDs that pass a constant current of about 15 mA for an applied voltage range of 2-18 V. They can be paralleled to give any multiple of 15 mA

and they light up when current is flowing. The circuit will charge a single cell at 15, 30 or 45 mA or cells in series up to the rated supply voltage limit (about 14 V).

SIMPLE NI-CAD BATTERY ZAPPER

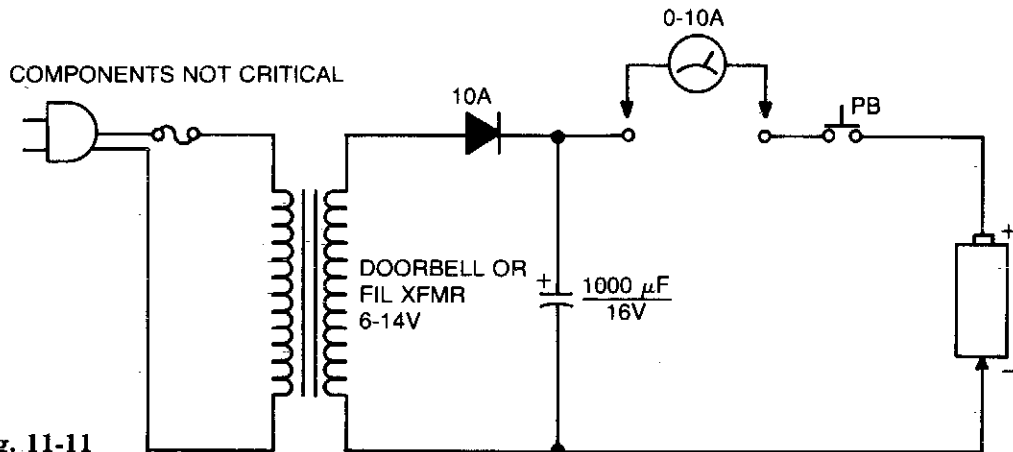


Fig. 11-11

Circuit Notes

This circuit is used to clear internal shorts in nickel cadmium batteries. To operate, connect ni-cad to output and press the pushbutton for three seconds.

BATTERY CHARGING REGULATOR

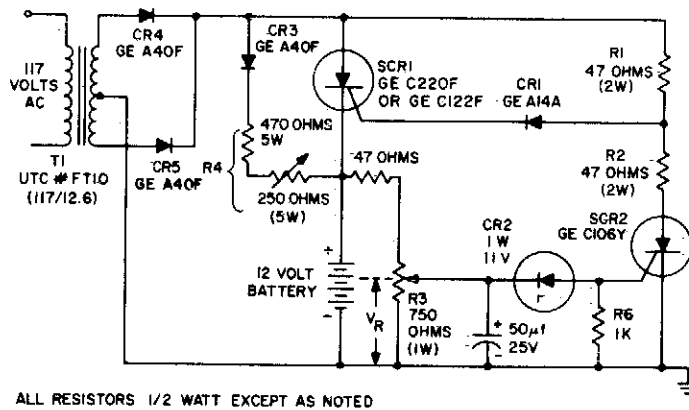


Fig. 11-12

ALL RESISTORS 1/2 WATT EXCEPT AS NOTED

Circuit Notes

The circuit is capable of charging a 12-volt battery at up to a six ampere rate. Other voltages and currents, from 6 to 600 volts and up to 300 amperes, can be accommodated by suitable

component selection. When the battery voltage reaches its fully charged level, the charging SCR shuts off, and a trickle charge as determined by the value of R4 continues to flow.

LOW-COST TRICKLE CHARGER FOR 12 V STORAGE BATTERY

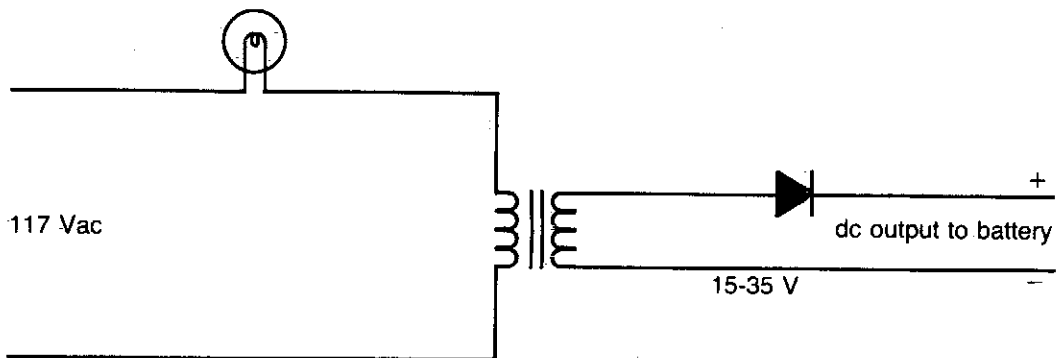


Fig. 11-13

Circuit Notes

Charge rate can be varied and is based on the size of bulb.

FAST CHARGER FOR NI-CAD BATTERIES

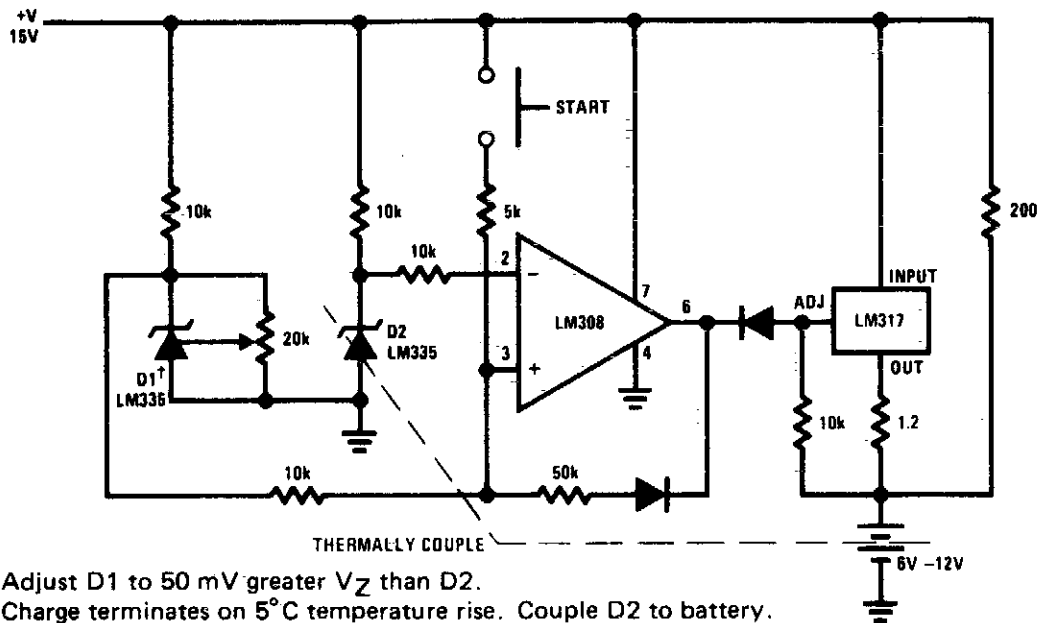
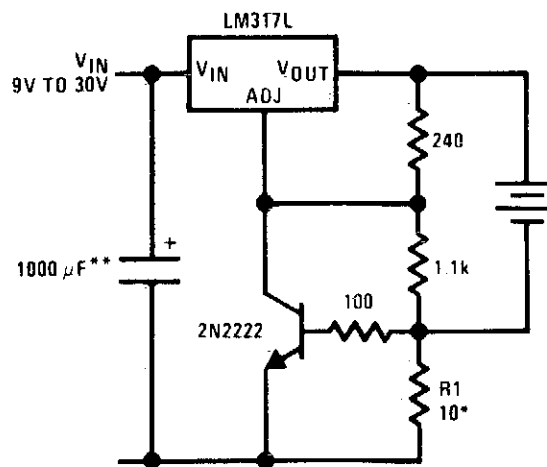


Fig. 11-14

CURRENT LIMITED 6 V CHARGER



* Sets peak current, $I_{PEAK} = 0.6V/R1$

* * 1000 μ F is recommended to filter out any input transients.

Fig. 11-15

12

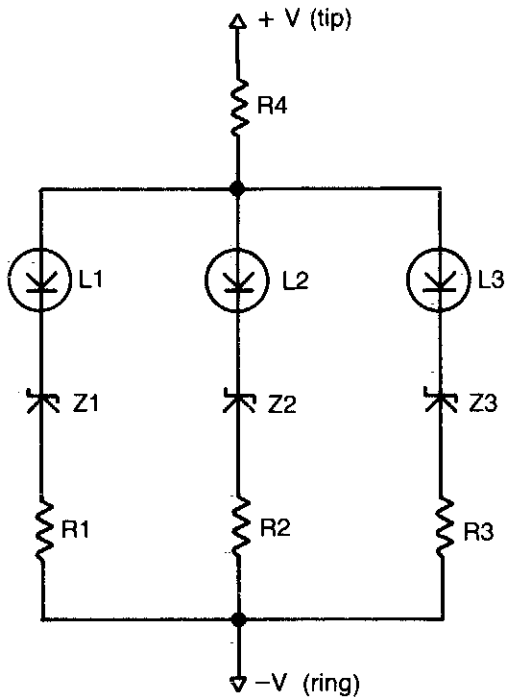
Battery Monitors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Solid-State Battery Voltage Indicator
Ni-Cad Discharge Limiter
Battery Condition Indicator
Equipment on Reminder
Battery Charge/Discharge Indicator
Precision Battery Voltage Monitor for HTs

Low Voltage Monitor
Undervoltage indicator for Battery Oper-
ated Equipment
Low Battery Indicator
Battery-Level Indicator
Battery-Threshold Indicator

SOLID-STATE BATTERY VOLTAGE INDICATOR

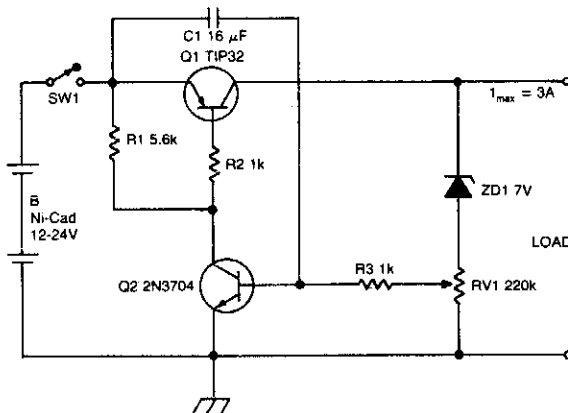


$R1, R2, R3 = 47 \Omega$
 $R4 = 39 \Omega$
 $Z1 = 9.8 \text{ volt zener diode}$
 $Z2 = 11.1 \text{ volt zener diode}$
 $Z3 = 11.5 \text{ volt zener diode}$
 $L1 - L3 = \text{light emitting diodes}$

Two lights on - OK ($L1 + L2$)
 One light on - low voltage ($L1$ only)
 Three lights on - overvoltage ($L1 + L2 + L3$)

Fig. 12-1

NI-CAD DISCHARGE LIMITER



Circuit Notes

The circuit disconnects the battery from the load when output voltage falls below a preset level. C1 charges through R1 and turns on Q2. Collector current flows through R2 turning Q1 on and battery is connected to the load. When the output voltage falls below a point set by RV1, Q2 turns off, Q1 turns off and further discharge of the battery is prevented.

Fig. 12-2

BATTERY CONDITION INDICATOR

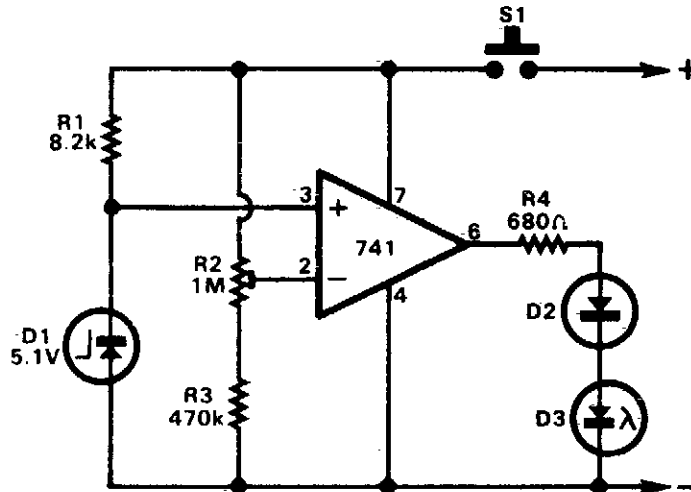


Fig. 12-3

Circuit Notes

A 741 op amp is employed as a voltage comparator. The noninverting input is connected to zener reference source. Reference voltage is 5.1V. R2 is adjusted so that the voltage at the inverting input is half the supply voltage. When supply is higher than 10.2V, the LED will not light. When the supply falls just

fractionally below the 10.2V level, the IC inverting input will be slightly negative of the noninverting input, and the output will swing fully positive. The LED will light, indicating that the supply voltage has fallen to the preset threshold level. The LED can be made to light at other voltages by adjusting R2.

EQUIPMENT ON REMINDER

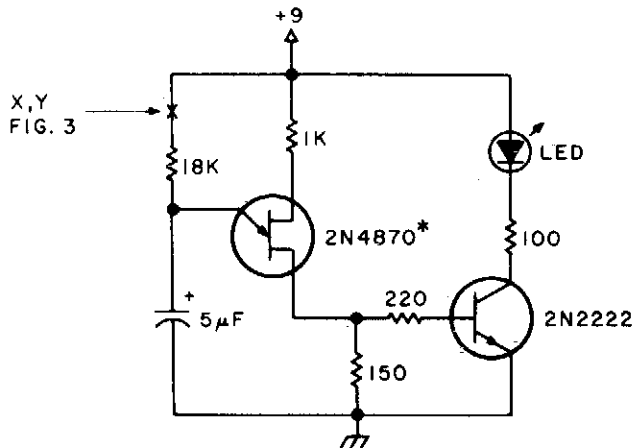


Fig. 12-4

*RADIO SHACK
RS 276-2029
OR ANY TYPE UJT

Circuit Notes

Due to the low duty cycle of flashing LED, the average current drain is 1 mA or less.

BATTERY CHARGE/DISCHARGE INDICATOR

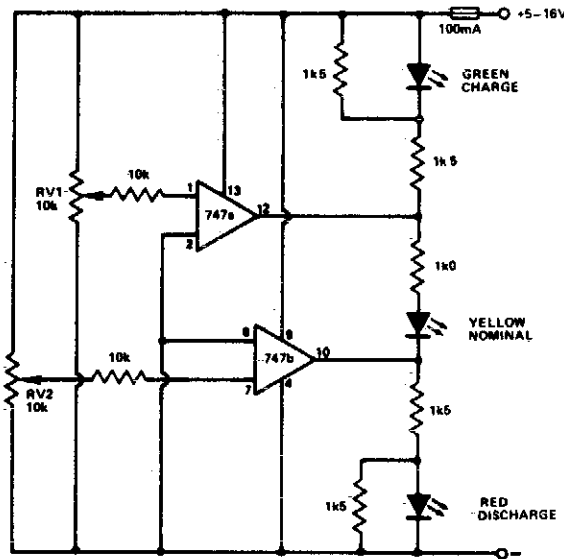


Fig. 12-5

Circuit Notes

This circuit monitors car battery voltage. It provides an indication of nominal supply voltage as well as low or high voltage. RV1 and RV2 adjust the point at which the red/yellow

and yellow/green LEDs are on or off. For example the red LED comes on at 11V, and the green LED at 12V. The yellow LED is on between these values.

PRECISION BATTERY VOLTAGE MONITOR FOR HTS

Circuit Notes

The precision voltage-monitor chip contains a temperature-compensated voltage reference. R1 divides down the battery voltage to match the built-in reference voltage of IC1 (1.15 volts). When the voltage at pin 3 falls below 1.15 volts, pin 4 supplies a constant current of 7 mA to drive a small LED. About 0.2 volt of hysteresis is added with R2. Without hysteresis, the LED could flicker on and off when the monitored voltage varies around the set point, as might be the case on voice peaks during receive.

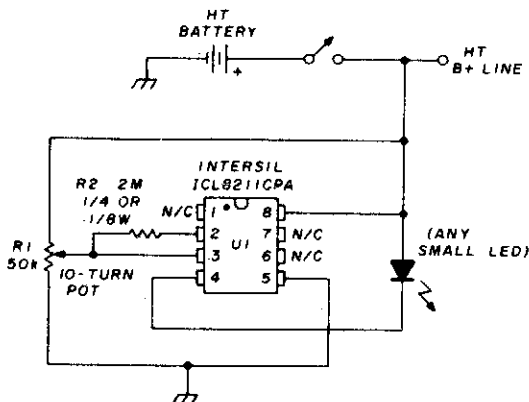


Fig. 12-6

LOW-VOLTAGE MONITOR

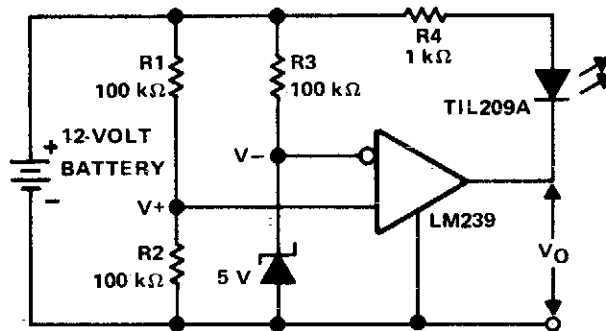


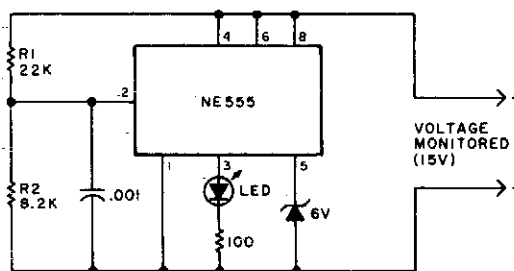
Fig. 12-7

a. SCHEMATIC OF CIRCUIT FOR LOW-VOLTAGE INDICATOR

Circuit Notes

This circuit monitors the voltage of a battery and warns the operator when the battery voltage is below a preset level by turning on an LED. The values are set for a 12V automobile battery. The preset value is 10 volts.

UNDervOLTAGE INDICATOR FOR BATTERY OPERATED EQUIPMENT

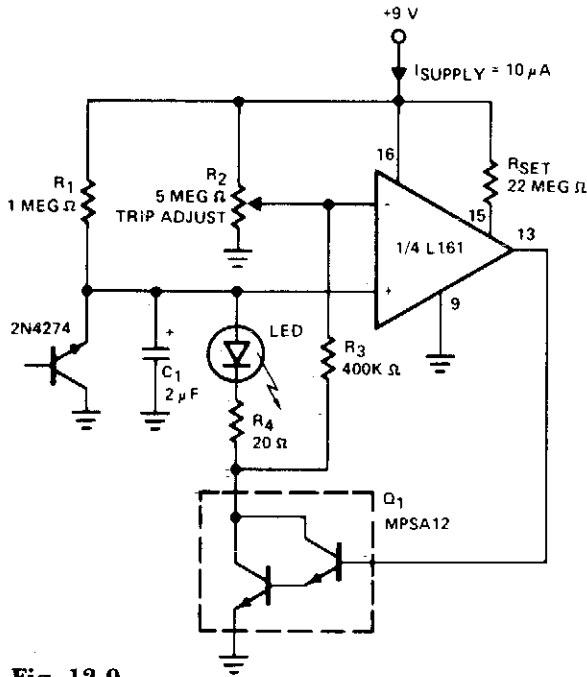


Circuit Notes

Due to the low duty cycle of flashing LED, the average current drain is 1 mA or less. The NE555 will trigger the LED on when the monitored voltage falls to 12 volts. The ratio of R1 to R2 only needs to be changed if it is desired to change the voltage point at which the LED is triggered.

Fig. 12-8

LOW BATTERY INDICATOR



Circuit Notes

The indicator flashes an LED when the battery voltage drops below a certain threshold. 2N4274 emitter-base junction serves as a zener which establishes about 6V on the L161's positive input. As the battery drops, the L161 output goes high. This turns on the Darlington, which discharges C_1 through the LED. The interval between flashes is roughly two seconds and gives a low battery warning with only $10 \mu A$ average power drain.

Fig. 12-9

BATTERY-LEVEL INDICATOR

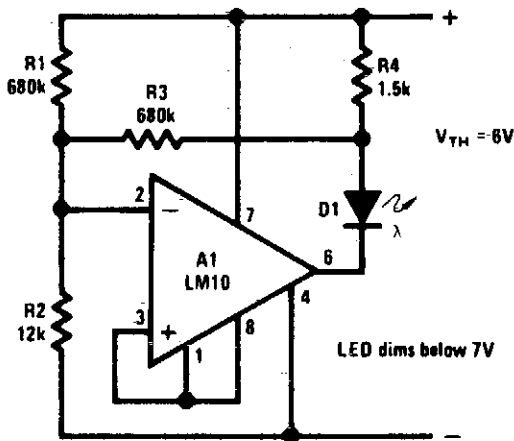


Fig. 12-10

BATTERY-THRESHOLD INDICATOR

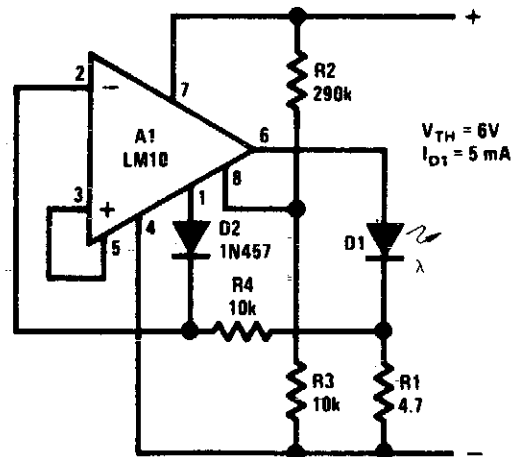


Fig. 12-11

13

Buffers

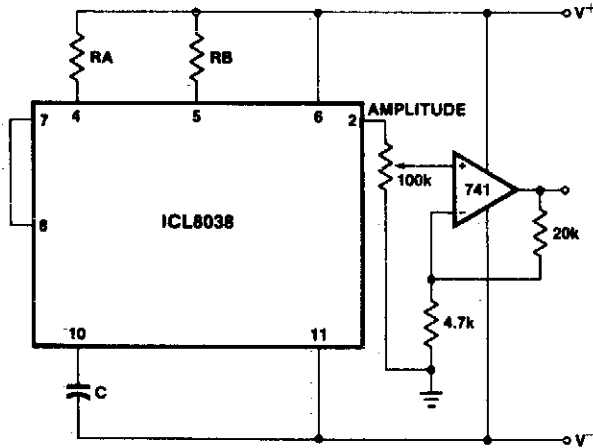
The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Sine Wave Output Buffer Amplifier
Single-Supply AC Buffer Amplifier
Single-Supply AC Buffer
High-Speed 6-Bit A/D Buffer
High Impedance, Low Capacitance

Wideband Buffer
High Resolution ADC Input Buffer
100 × Buffer Amplifier
10 × Buffer Amplifier
Stable High Impedance Buffer

High-Speed Single Supply AC Buffer

SINE WAVE OUTPUT BUFFER AMPLIFIER

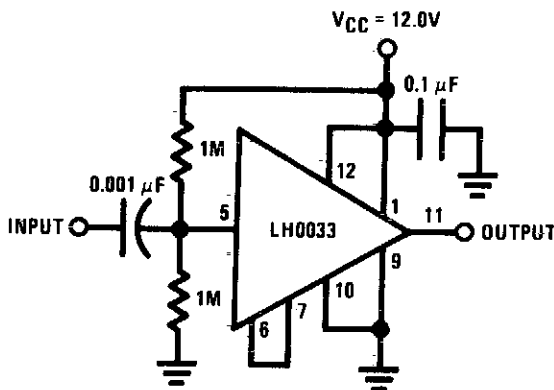


Circuit Notes

The sine wave output has a relatively high output impedance (1K typ). The circuit provides buffering, gain, and amplitude adjustment. A simple op amp follower could also be used.

Fig. 13-1

SINGLE SUPPLY AC BUFFER AMPLIFIER

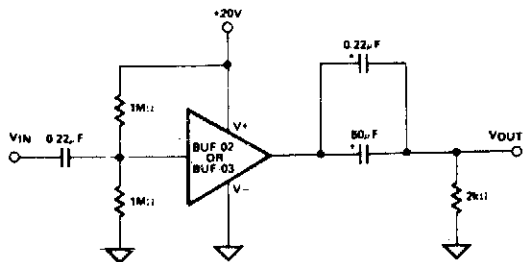


Circuit Notes

The input is dc biased to mid-operating point and is ac coupled. Its input impedance is approximately 500K at low frequencies. For dc loads referenced to ground, the quiescent current is increased by the load current set at the input dc bias voltage.

Fig. 13-2

SINGLE SUPPLY AC BUFFER (HIGH SPEED)



*NEEDED FOR LOW IMPEDANCE AT HIGH FREQUENCIES

(LOW AT VIN = 1.45Hz)
(LOW AT VOUT = 1.59Hz)
ASSUME VIN = 10V P.P. SINE WAVE (5V-PEAK)
THEN FULL POWER BANDWIDTH IS
786kHz FOR BUF 02, AND
955kHz FOR BUF 03

Fig. 13-3

HIGH IMPEDANCE LOW CAPACITANCE WIDEBAND BUFFER

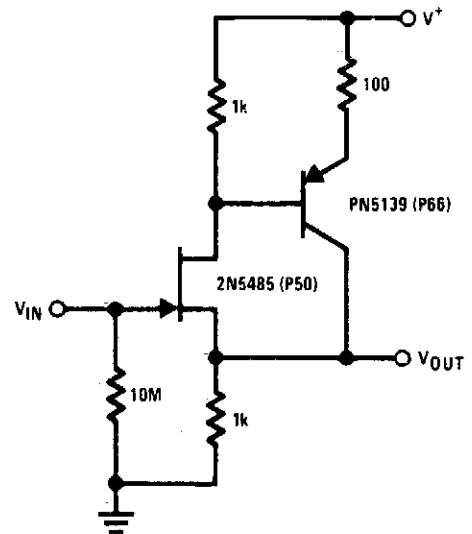
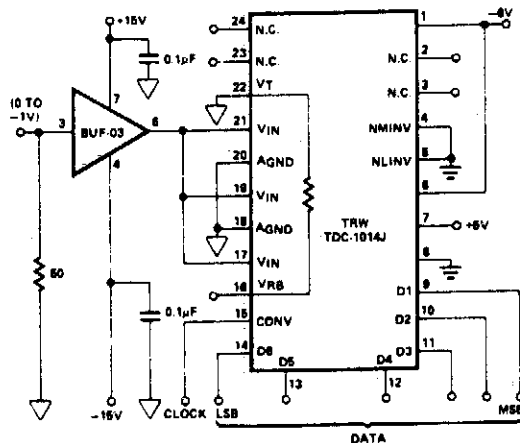


Fig. 13-5

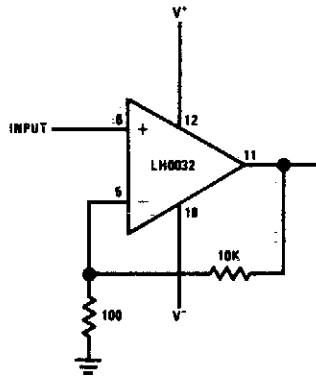
Circuit Notes

The 2N5485 has low input capacitance which makes this compound series-feedback buffer a wide-band unity gain amplifier.

HIGH SPEED 6-BIT A/D BUFFER



100 × BUFFER AMPLIFIER



TYP. BW_{3dB} = 5 MHz

Fig. 13-7

STABLE, HIGH IMPEDANCE BUFFER

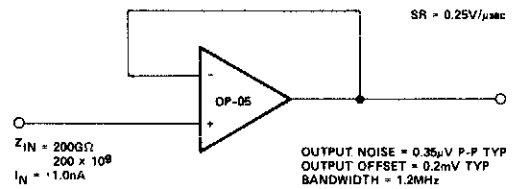
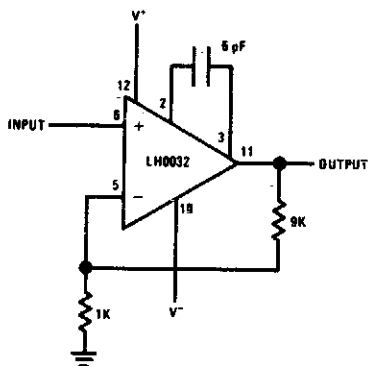


Fig. 13-9

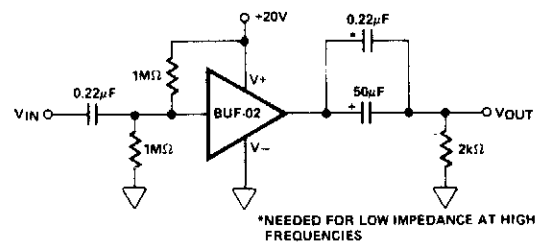
10 × BUFFER AMPLIFIER



TYP. BW_{3dB} = 10 MHz

Fig. 13-8

HIGH-SPEED SINGLE-SUPPLY AC BUFFER



LOW AT VIN = 1.45Hz
 LOW AT VOUT = 1.59Hz -3dB
 ASSUME VIN = 10V P-P SINE WAVE (5V PEAK)
 THEN FULL POWER BANDWIDTH IS
 APPROXIMATELY 800kHz.

Fig. 13-10

14

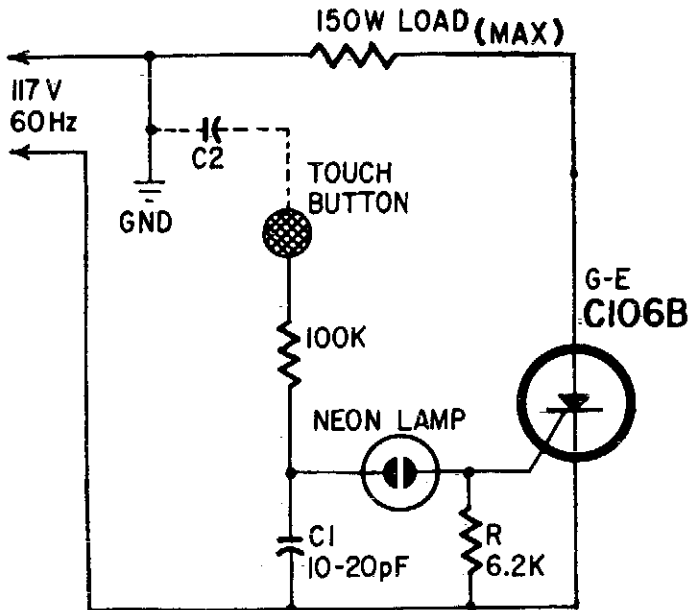
Capacitance (Touch) Operated Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Capacitance Relay
Capacitance Operated, Battery Powered Light
Touch Sensitive Switch
Low Current Touch Switch
Capacitance Switched Light
Momentary Operation Touch Switch
Touch Triggered Bistable
Capacitance Operated Alarm to Foil Purse
Snatchers

Self-Biased Proximity Sensor Works on De-
tected Changing Fields
Touch Switch or Proximity Detector
Finger Touch Touch or Control Switch
Proximity Detector
Touch Circuit
CMOS Touch Switch
Latching Double-Button Touch
Switch

CAPACITANCE RELAY



NOTE: ALL RESISTORS 1/2 WATT

Fig. 14-1

Circuit Notes

Capacitor C1 and body capacitance (C2) of the operator form the voltage divider from the hot side of the ac line to ground. The voltage across C1 is determined by the ratio of C1 to C2. The higher voltage is developed across the smaller capacitor. When no one is close to the touch button, C2 is smaller than C1. When a hand is brought close to the button, C2 is many times larger than C1 and the major portion of

the line voltage appears across C1. This voltage fires the neon lamp, C1 and C2 discharge through the SCR gate, causing it to trigger and pass current through the load. The sensitivity of the circuit depends on the area of the touch plate. When the area is large enough, the circuit responds to the proximity of an object rather than to touch. C1 may be made variable so sensitivity can be adjusted.

CAPACITANCE OPERATED, BATTERY POWERED LIGHT

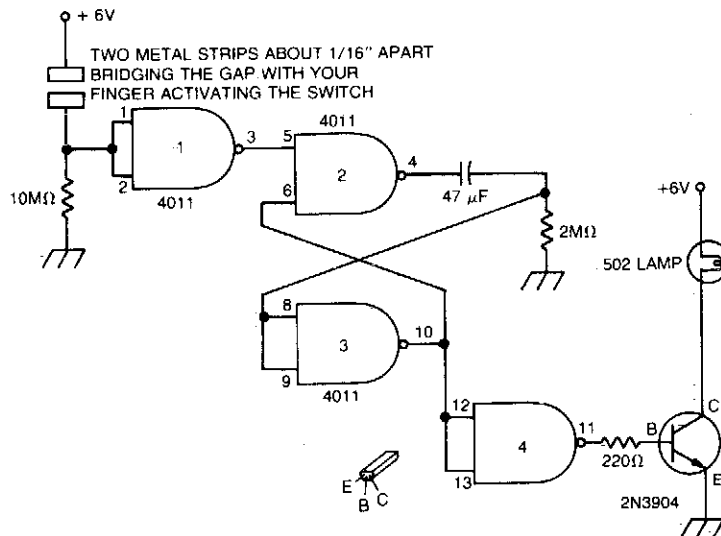


Fig. 14-2

Circuit Notes

Touch the plate and the light will go on and remain on for a time determined by the time

constant of the 47 μF capacitor and the 2M resistor.

TOUCH-SENSITIVE SWITCH

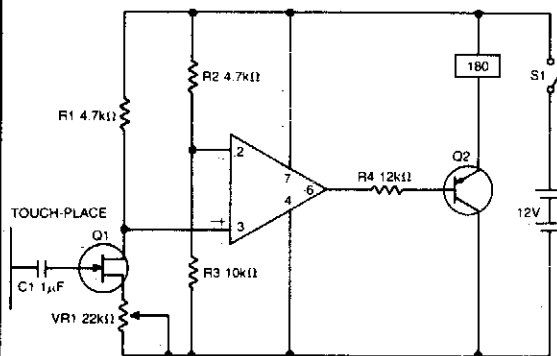


Fig. 14-3

Circuit Notes

A high impedance input is provided by Q1, a general purpose field effect transistor. 741 op amp is used as a sensitive voltage level switch which in turn operates the current Q2, a medium current PNP bipolar transistor, thereby energizing the relay which can be used to control equipment, alarms, etc.

LOW CURRENT TOUCH SWITCH

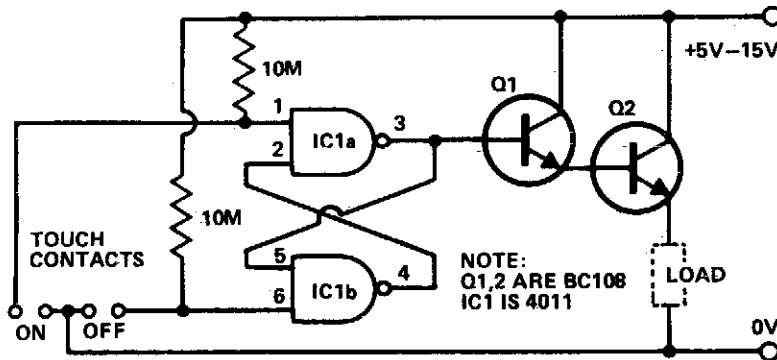


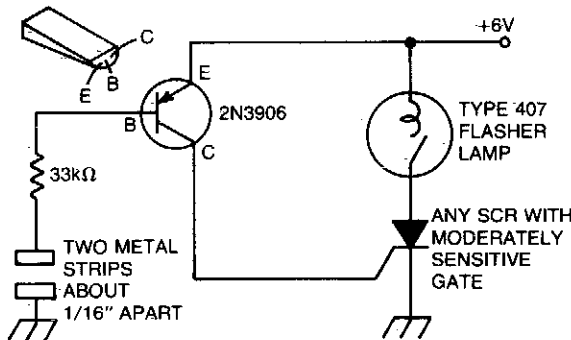
Fig. 14-4

Circuit Notes

Touching the on contacts with a finger brings pin 3 high, turning on the Darlington pair and supplying power to the load (transistor radio etc). Q1 must be a high gain transistor, and Q2 is chosen for the current required by the load circuit.

CAPACITANCE SWITCHED LIGHT

Circuit Notes



The battery-powered light turns on easily, stays on for just a few seconds, and then turns off again. The circuit is triggered when you place a finger across the gap between two strips of metal, about 1/16th inch apart. Enough current will flow through your finger to trigger the SCR after being amplified by the 2N3906. Once the SCR is fired, current will flow through the bulb until its internal bimetal switch turns it off. Once that happens, the SCR will return to its nonconducting state.

Fig. 14-5

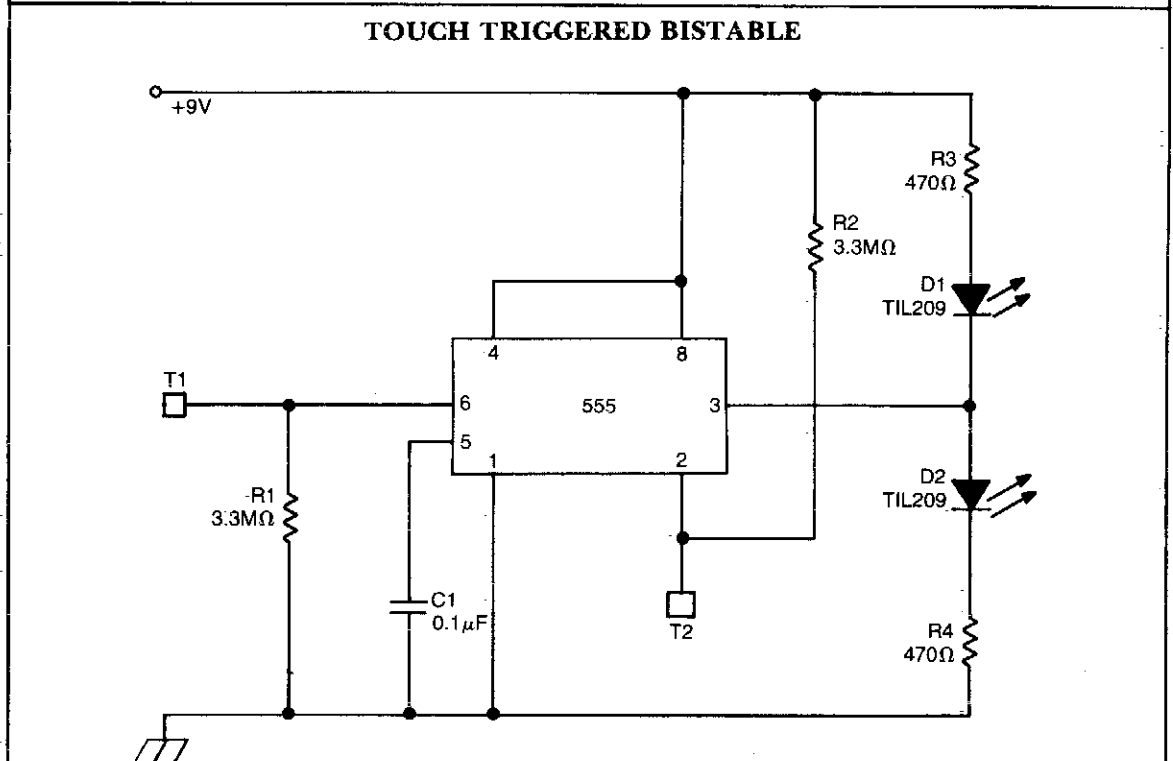
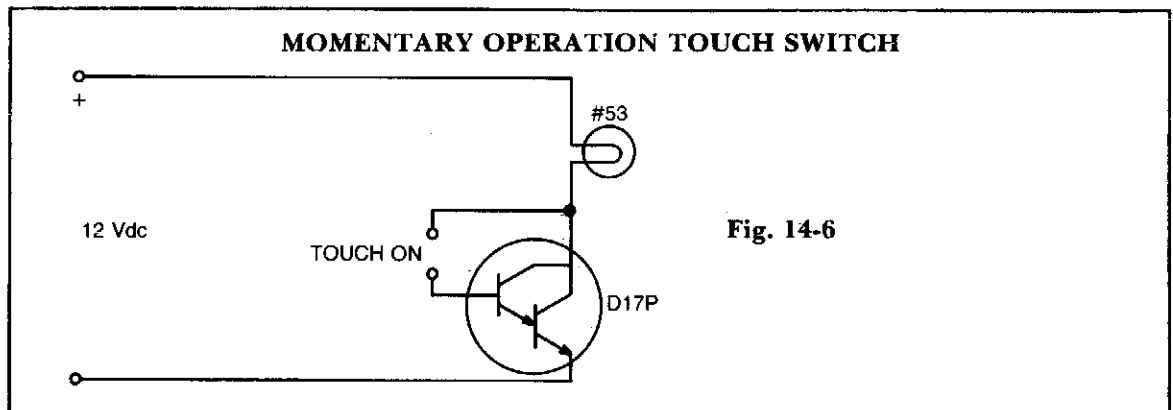


Fig. 14-7

Circuit Notes

This circuit uses a 555 timer in the bistable mode. Touching T2 causes the output to go high; D2 conducts and D1 extinguishes. Touching T1 causes the output to go low; D1 conducts and D2 is cut off. The output from pin 3 can also be used to operate other circuits

(e.g., a triac controlled lamp). In this case, the LEDs are useful for finding the touch terminals in the dark. C1 is not absolutely necessary but helps to prevent triggering from spurious pulses.

CAPACITANCE OPERATED ALARM TO FOIL PURSE SNATCHERS

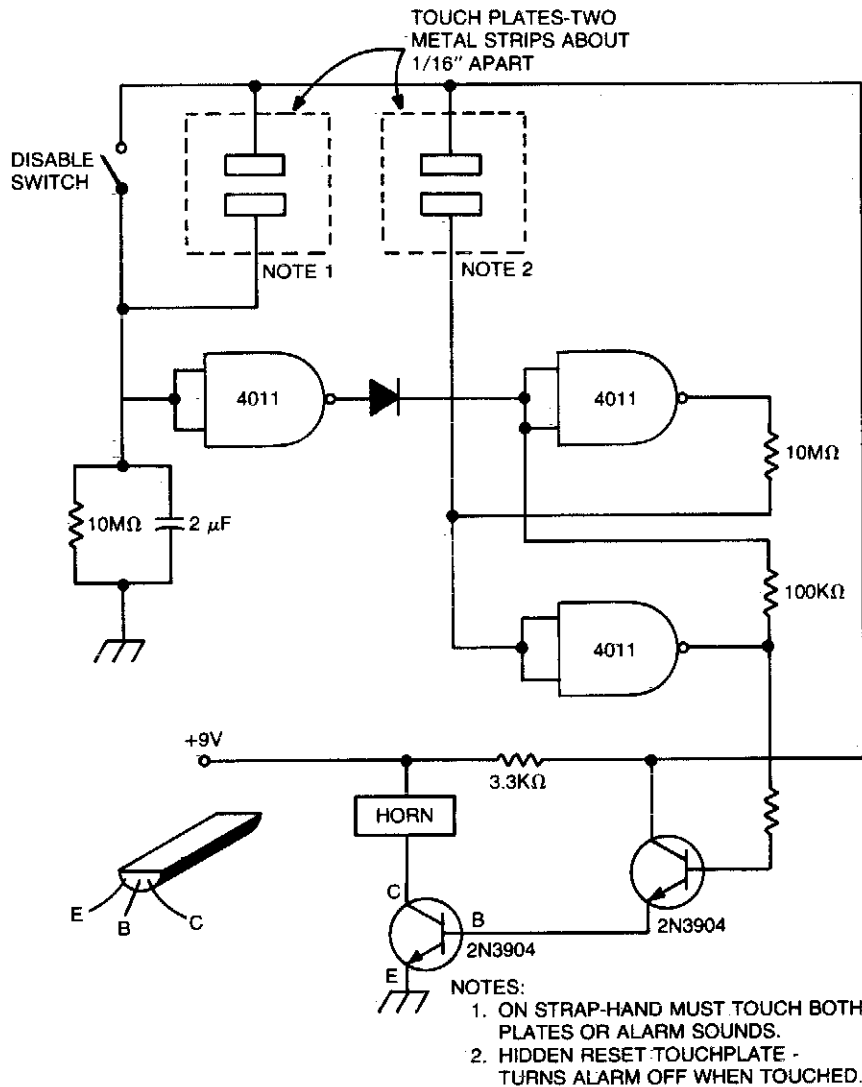


Fig. 14-8

Circuit Notes

As long as touch plates (1) are touched together, the alarm is off. If not held for about 30 seconds, the alarm goes off. The circuit can be disabled with switch or by touching the plates (2). The alarm is battery operated by a bicycle horn.

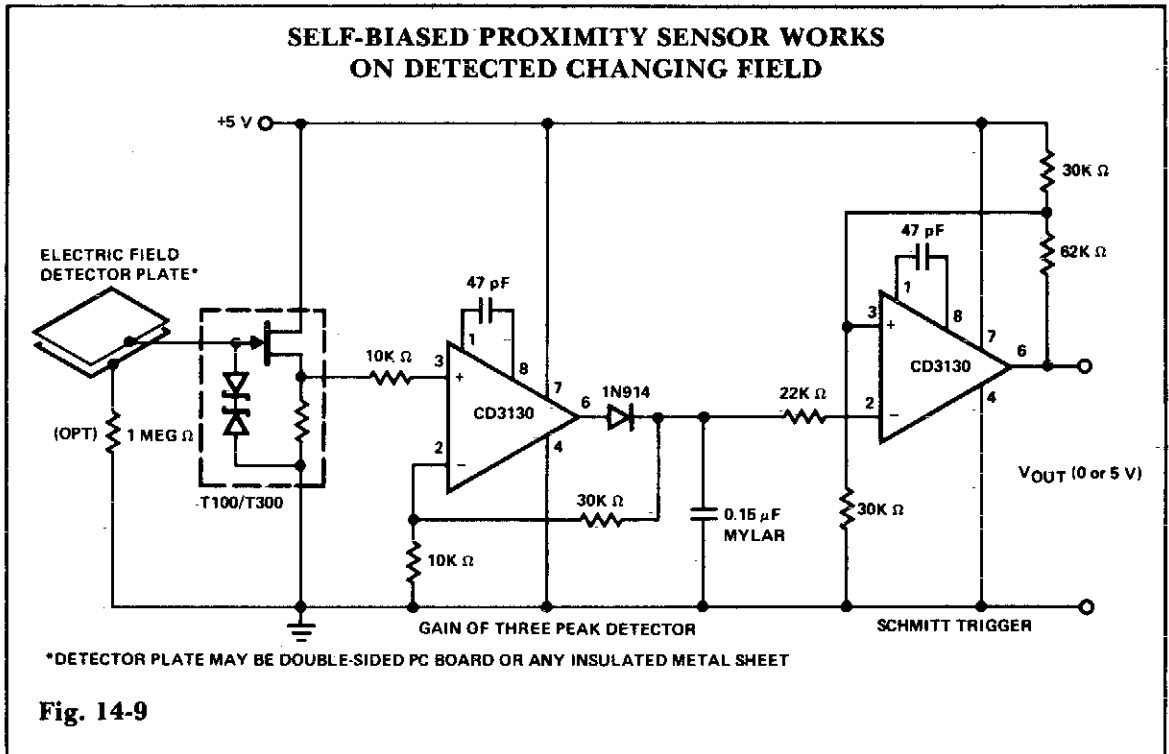


Fig. 14-9

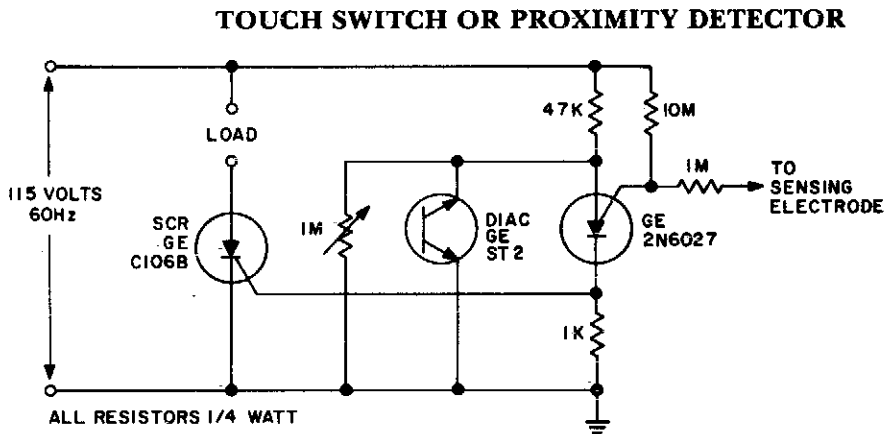


Fig. 14-10

Circuit Notes

This circuit is actuated by an increase in capacitance between a sensing electrode and the ground side of the line. The sensitivity can be adjusted to switch when a human body is within inches of the insulated plate used as the

sensing electrode. Thus, sensitivity is adjusted with the 1 megohm potentiometer which determines the anode voltage level prior to clamping. This sensitivity will be proportional to the area of the surface opposing each other.

FINGER TOUCH OR CONTACT SWITCH

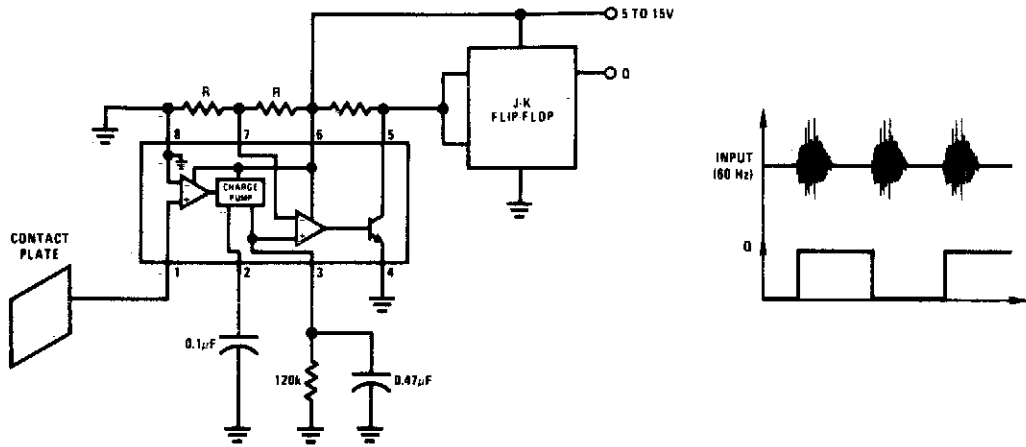


Fig. 14-11

PROXIMITY DETECTOR

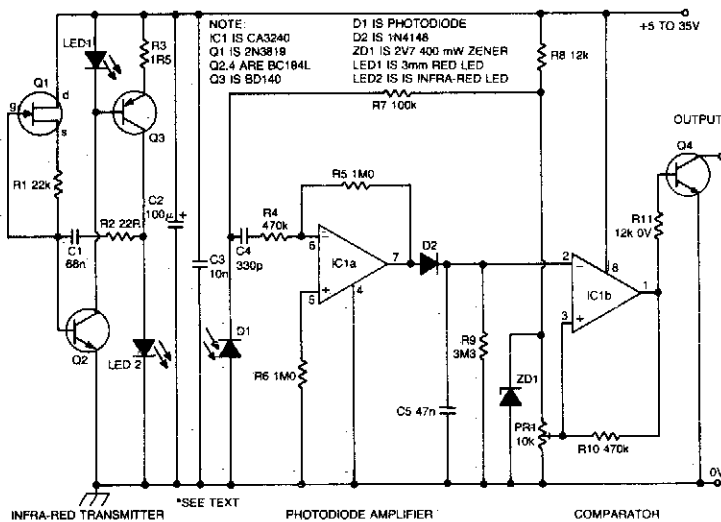


Fig. 14-12

Circuit Notes

The proximity sensor works on the principle of transmitting a beam of modulated infra-red light from the emitter diode LED2, and receiving reflections from objects passing in front of the beam with a photodiode detector

D1. The circuit can be split into three distinct stages; the infra-red transmitter, the photodiode amplifier, and a variable threshold comparator.

TOUCH CIRCUIT

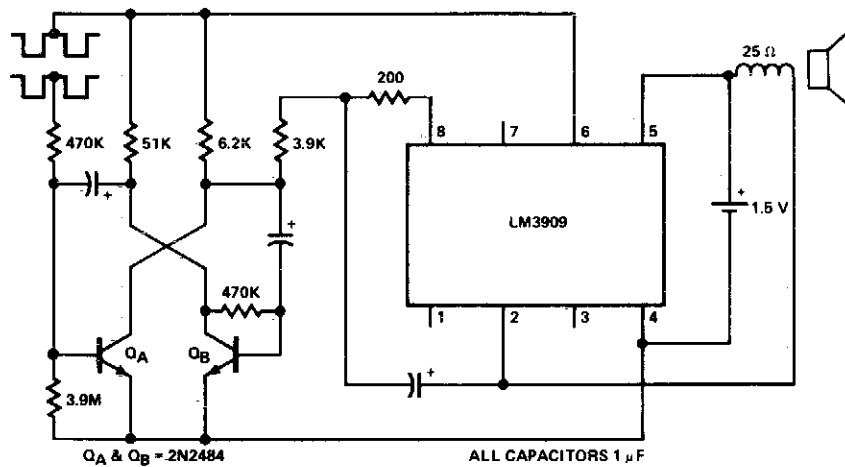


Fig. 14-13

CMOS TOUCH SWITCH

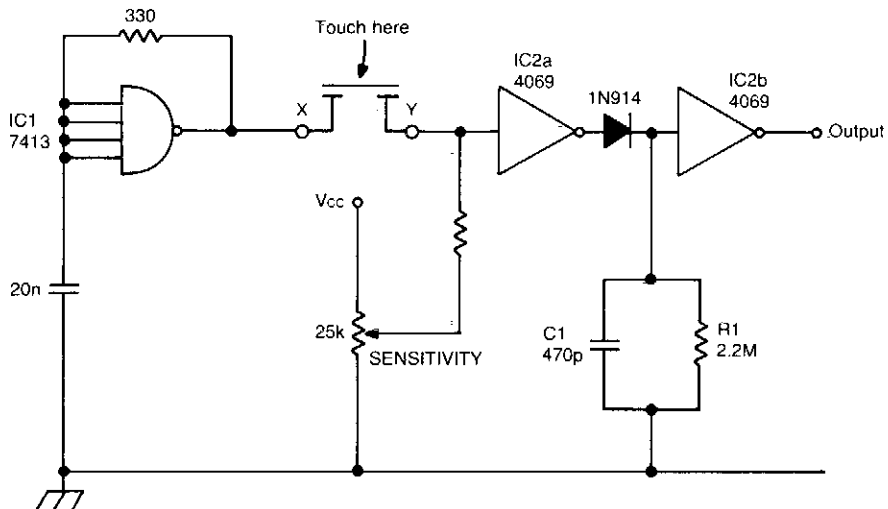
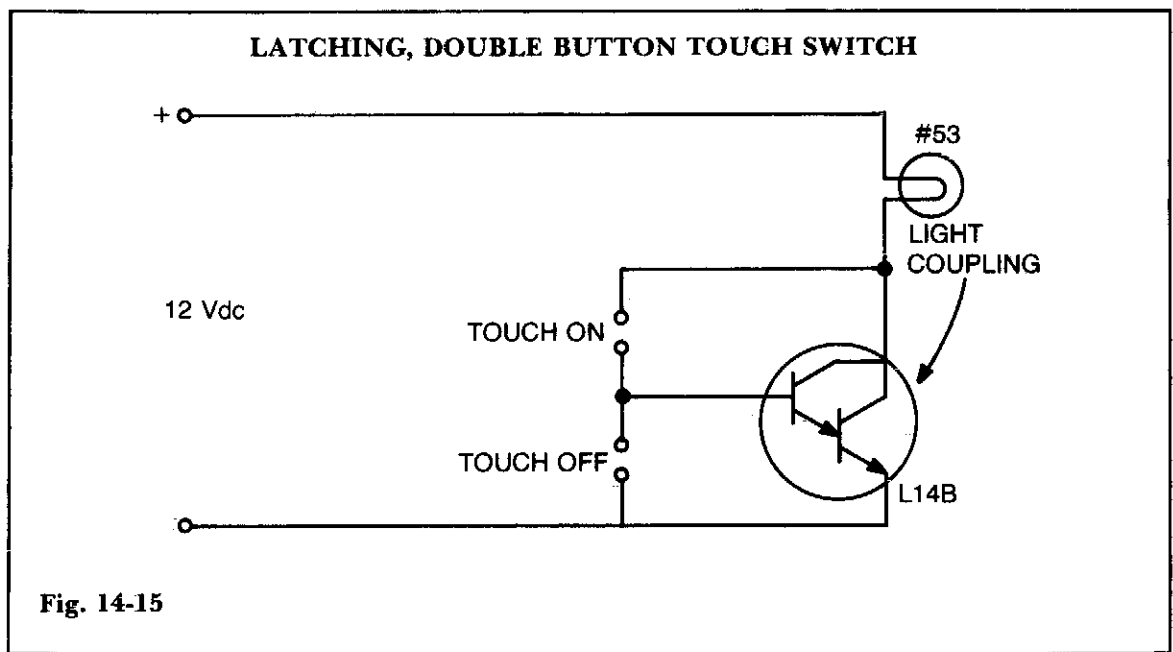


Fig. 14-14

Circuit Notes

This touch switch does not rely on mains hum for switching. It can be used with battery powered circuits. Schmitt trigger IC1 forms a 100 kHz oscillator and IC2a which is biased into the linear region, amplifies the output and

charges C1 via the diode. IC2b acts as a level detector. When the sensor is touched, the oscillator signal is severely attenuated which causes C1 to discharge and IC2b to change state.



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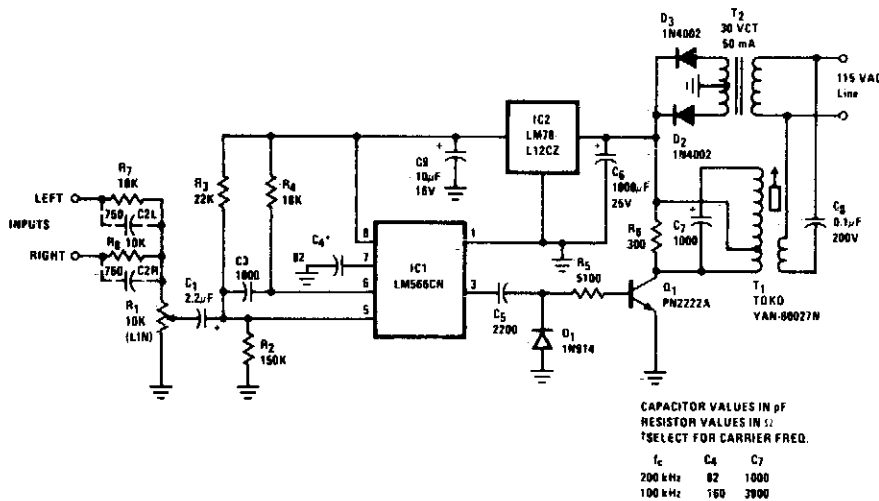
Carrier Current Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

FM Carrier Current Remote Speaker
System
200 kHz Line Carrier Transmitter with
On/Off Carrier Modulation
Carrier Current Receiver
Carrier Current Transmitter

Carrier Current Transmitter
Integrated Circuit Current Transmitter
Single Transistor Carrier Current Receiver
IC Carrier-Current Receiver
Carrier-Current Remote Control or
Intercom

Carrier System Transmitter



Carrier System Receiver

FM CARRIER CURRENT REMOTE SPEAKER SYSTEM

Circuit Notes

High quality, noise free, wireless FM transmitter/receiver operates over standard power lines. Complete system is suitable for high-quality transmission of speech or music, and will operate from any ac outlet anywhere on a one-acre homesite. Frequency response is 20-20,000 Hz and THD is under 1/2%. Trans-

mission distance along a power line is at least adequate to include all outlets in and around a suburban home and yard.

Two input terminals are provided so that both left and right signals of a stereo set may be combined for mono transmission to a single remote speaker if desired.

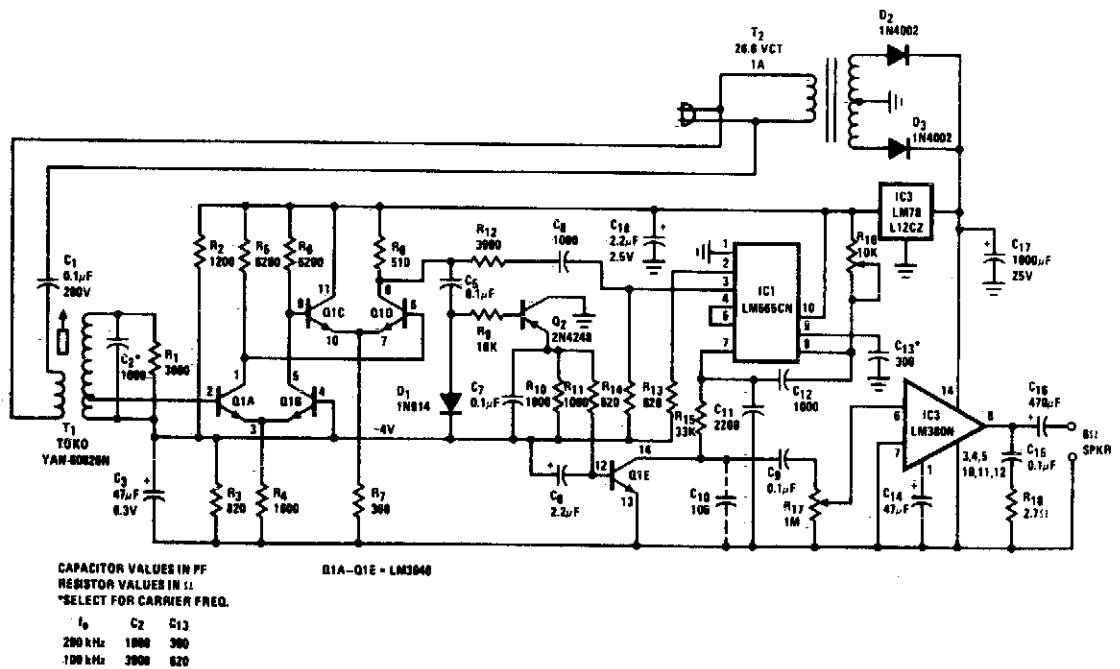


Fig. 15-1

The receiver amplifies, limits, and demodulates the received FM signal. It provides

audio mute in the absence of carrier and 2.5 W output to a speaker.

200 kHz LINE CARRIER TRANSMITTER WITH ON/OFF CARRIER MODULATOR

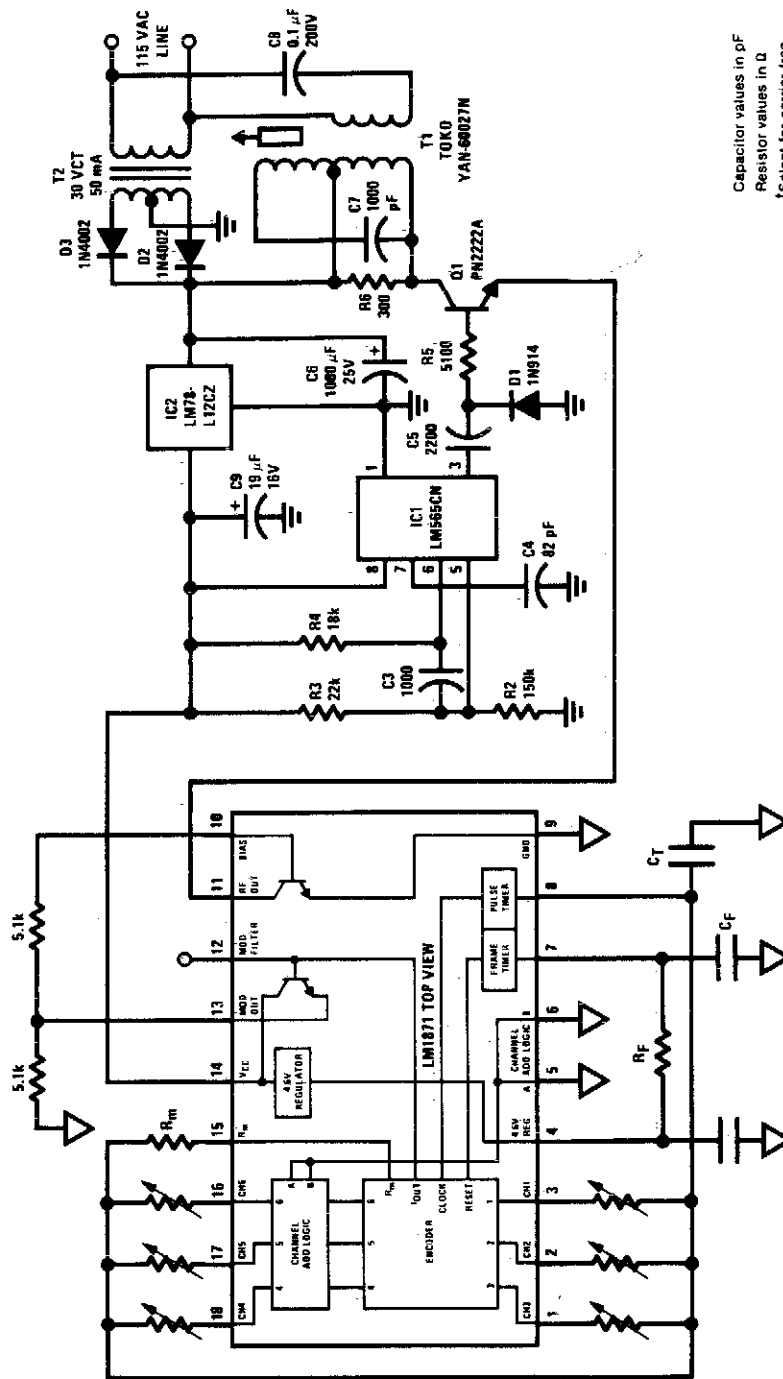


Fig. 15-2



CARRIER CURRENT TRANSMITTER

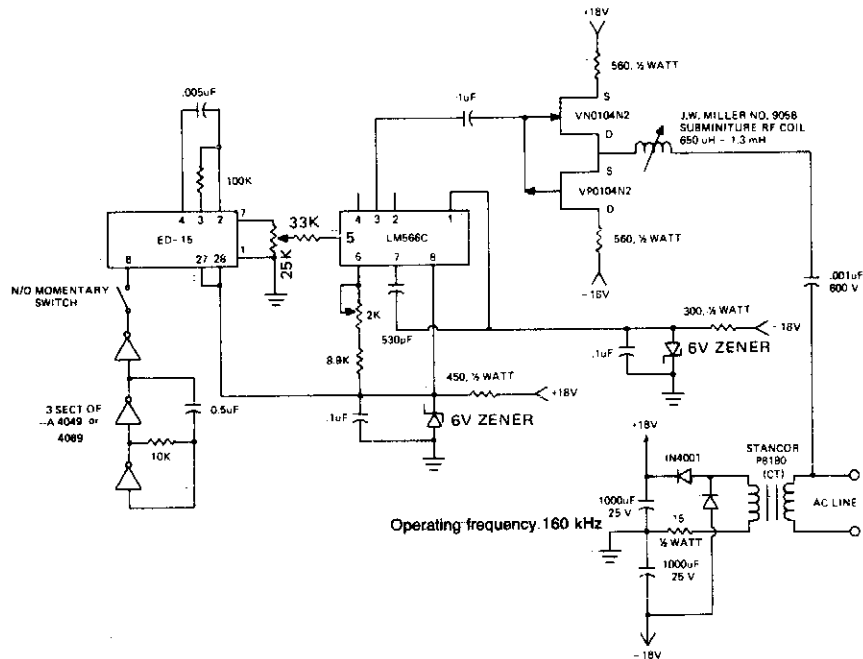


Fig. 15-4

CARRIER CURRENT TRANSMITTER

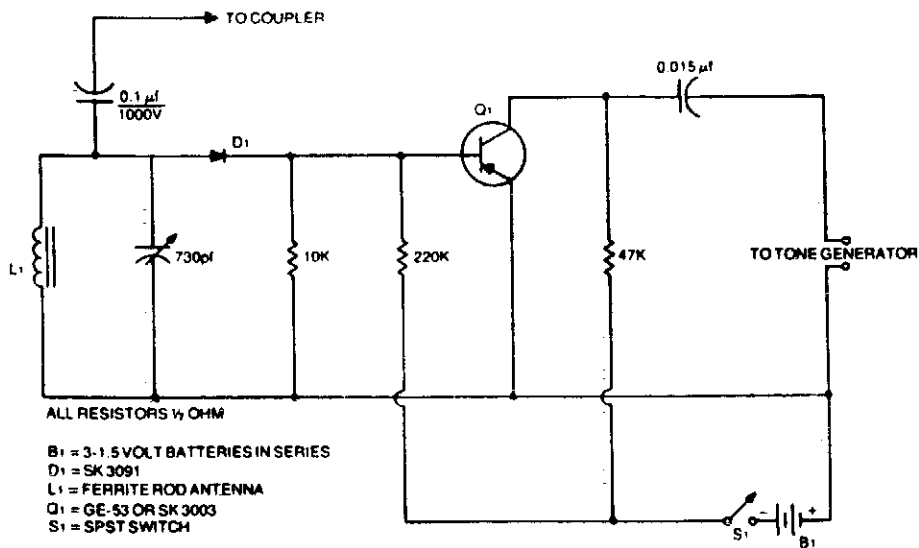


Fig. 15-5

IC CARRIER-CURRENT RECEIVER

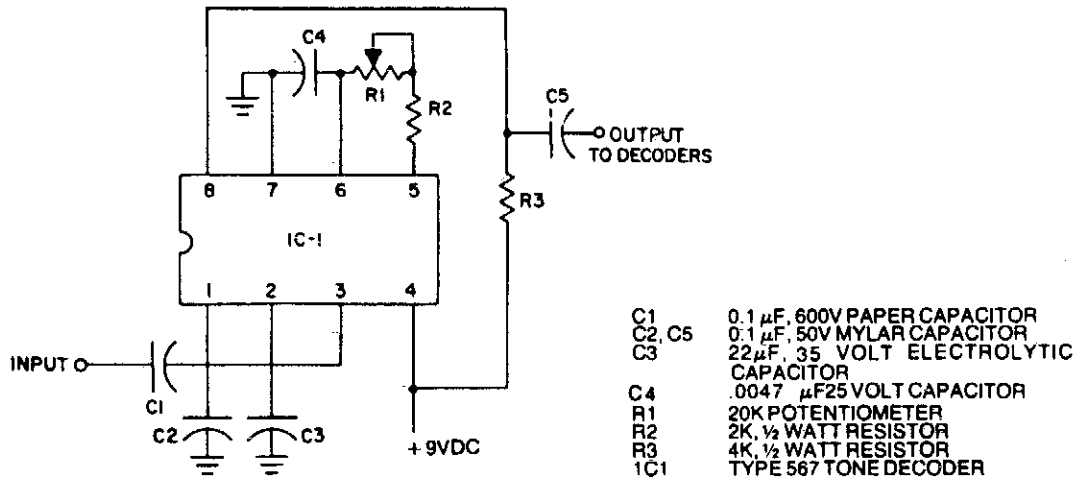


Fig. 15-8

CARRIER-CURRENT REMOTE CONTROL OR INTERCOM

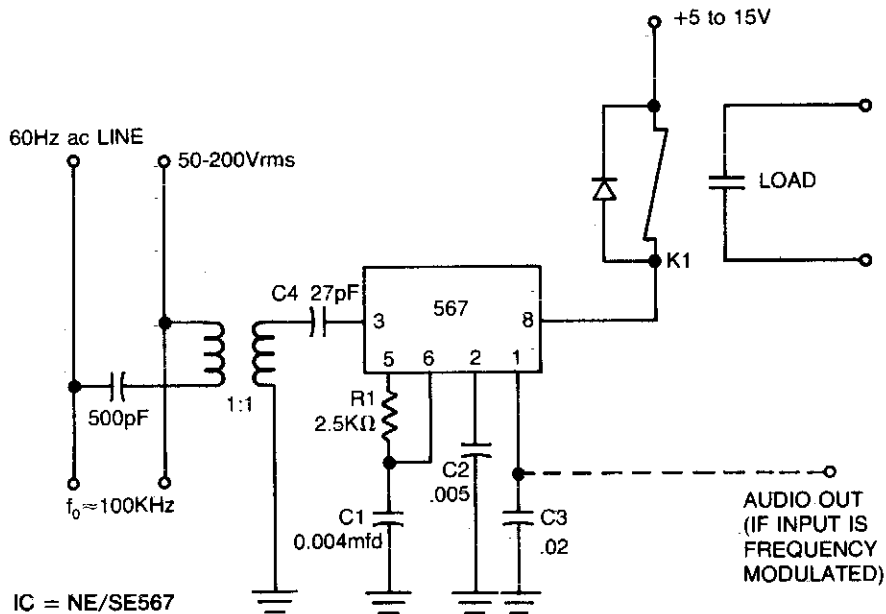


Fig. 15-9

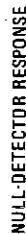
16

Comparators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Null Detector
Comparator with Variable Hysteresis
Diode Feedback Comparator
Undervoltage/Overvoltage Indicator
Dual Limit Comparator
High/Low Limit Alarm
Window Comparator
Window Comparator Driving High/Low Lamps
Comparator with Time Out
Noninverting Comparator with Hysteresis
Inverting Comparator with Hysteresis

Window Comparator
Micropower Double-Ended Limit Detector
Opposite Polarity Input Voltage Comparator
Limit Comparator
Comparator Clock Circuit
Double-Ended Limit Comparator
Limit Comparator
Precision, Dual Limit Go/No Go Tester
Comparator with Hysteresis
High Impedance Comparator
Comparator



Circuit Notes

Null detector uses simple LED readout to indicate if test resistor R_x is below, equal to, or greater than test resistance R_{ref} . If $R_x = R_{ref}$, the 741 output sits at midpoint value of 4.5 volts and LED A lights. Otherwise, the output of the

COMPARATOR WITH VARIABLE HYSTERESIS (WITHOUT SHIFTING INITIAL TRIP POINT)

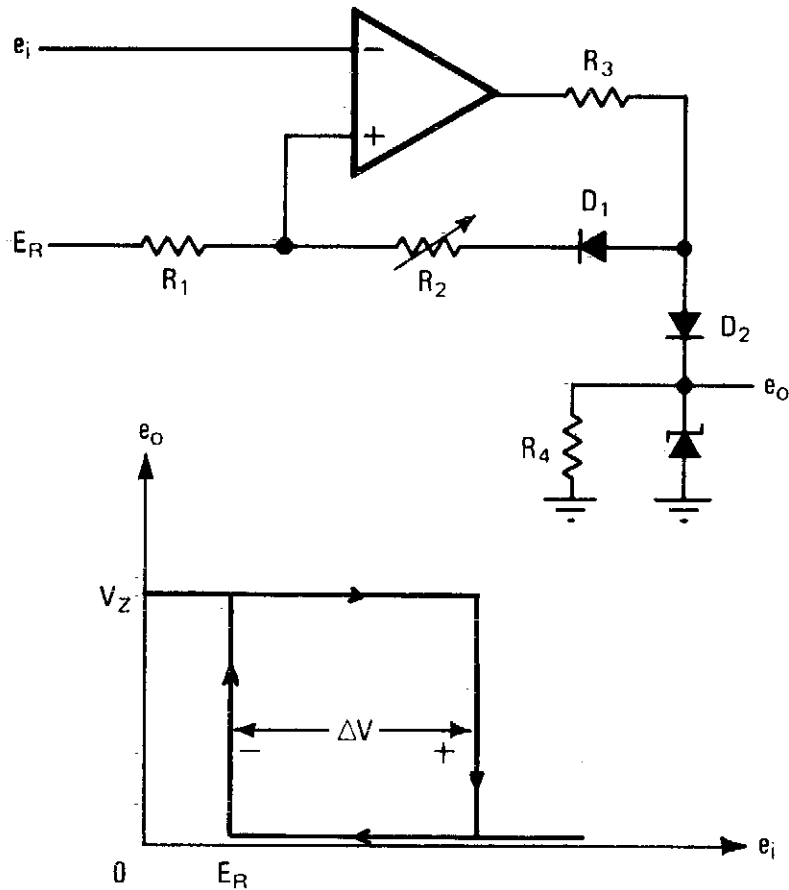


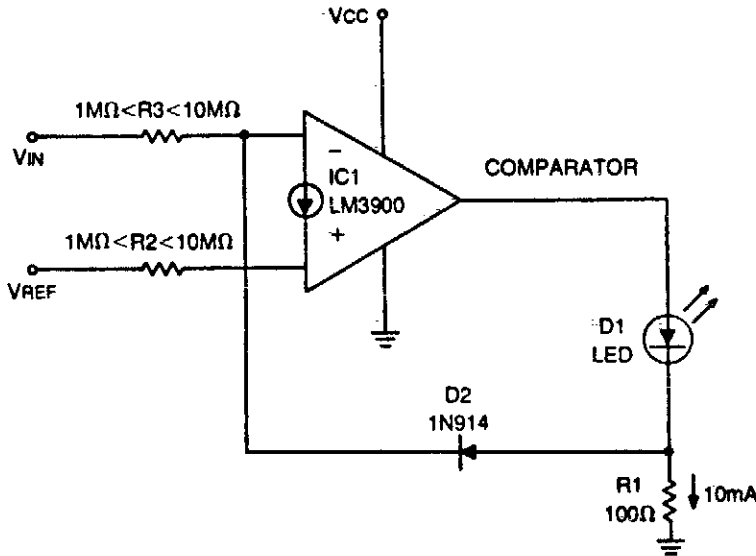
Fig. 16-2

Circuit Notes

An operational amplifier can be used as a convenient device for analog comparator applications that require two different trip points. The addition of a positive-feedback network introduces a precise variable hysteresis into the usual comparator switching action. Such feedback develops two comparator trip points

centered about the initial trip point or reference point. The voltage difference, ΔV , between the trip points can be adjusted by varying resistor R_2 . When the output voltage is taken from the zener diode, as shown, it switches between zero and V_Z , the zener voltage.

DIODE FEEDBACK COMPARATOR



Parts list

IC1—LM3900

D1—LED Lafayette 32P06331V

D2—1N914

All resistors 1/4W

R1—100Ω

R2—(See circuit) 1MΩ to 10MΩ

R3—(See circuit) 1MΩ to 10MΩ

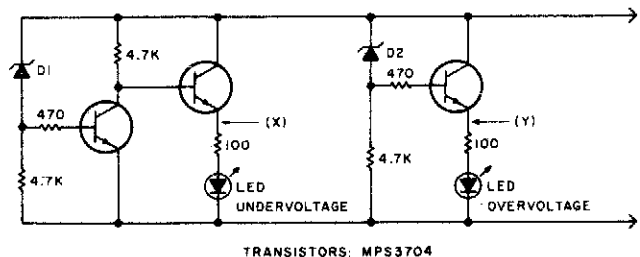
Fig. 16-3

Circuit Notes

This circuit can drive an LED display with constant current independently of wide power supply voltage changes. It can operate with a power supply range of at least 4V to 30V. With 10M resistances for R2 and R3 and the invert-

ing input of the comparator grounded, the circuit becomes an LED driver with very high input impedance. The circuit can also be used in many other applications where a controllable constant current source is needed.

UNDervoltage/OvERvoltage INDICATOR



TRANSISTORS: MPS3704

Fig. 16-4

Circuit Notes

This circuit will make the appropriate LED glow if the monitored voltage goes below

or above the value determined by zener diodes D1 and D2.

DUAL LIMIT COMPARATOR

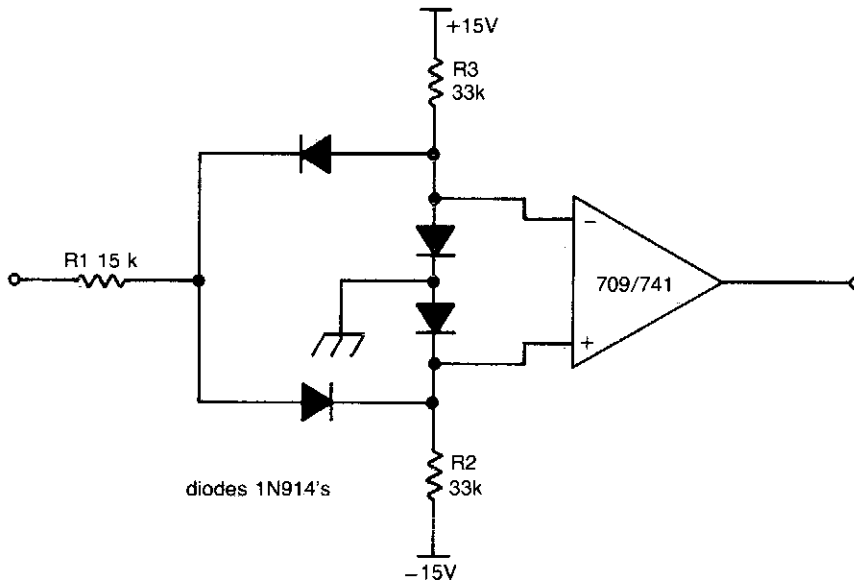


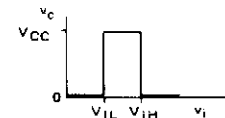
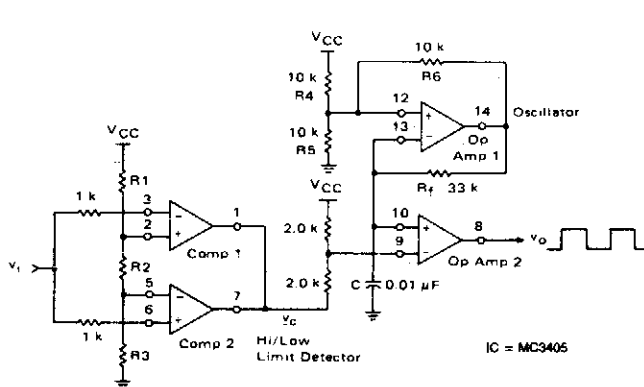
Fig. 16-5

Circuit Notes

This circuit gives a positive output when the input voltage exceeds 8.5 volts. Between these limits the output is negative. The positive limit point is determined by the ratio of R1, R2, and the negative point by R1, R3. The

forward voltage drop across the diodes must be allowed for. The output may be inverted by reversing the inputs to the op amp. The 709 is used without frequency compensation.

HIGH/LOW LIMIT ALARM



$$V_{IL} = V_{CC} \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$V_{IH} = V_{CC} \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

Oscillator

$$\text{If } R_4 = R_5 = R_6$$

$$f = 0.72 / R_4 C$$

As Shown, $f = 2.2 \text{ kHz}$

V_o Will Oscillate If $V_{IH} < V_i$ or $V_{IL} > V_i$

V_o Will Be Low If $V_{IL} < V_i < V_{IH}$

Fig. 16-6

WINDOW COMPARATOR

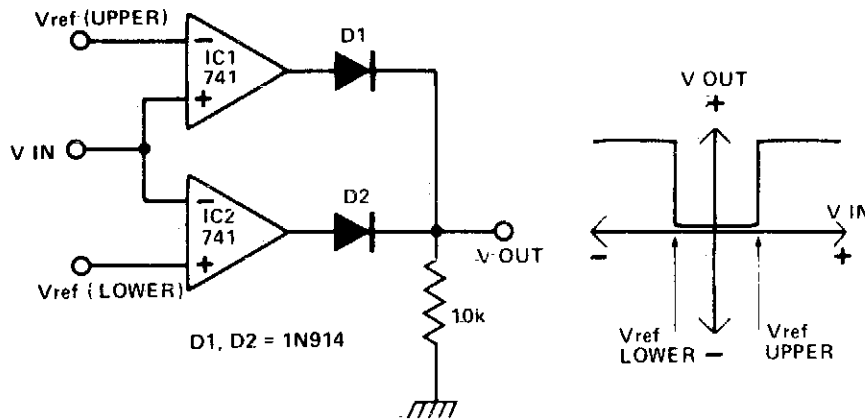


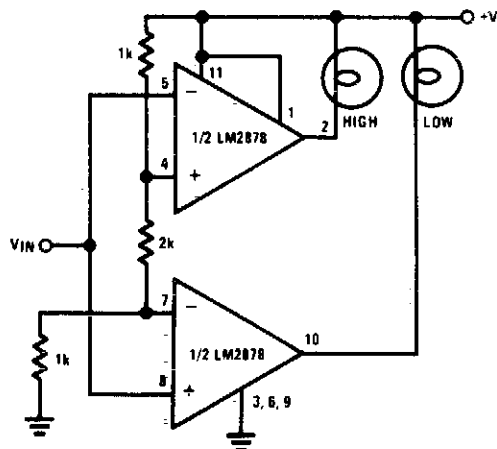
Fig. 16-7

Circuit Notes

This circuit gives an output (which in this case is 0V) when an input voltage lies in between two specified voltages. When it is outside this window, the output is positive. The two op amps are used as voltage comparators. When V_{in} is more positive than V_{ref} (upper) the output of IC1 is positive and D1 is forward

biased. Otherwise the output is negative, D1 reverse biased and hence V_{out} is 0V. Similarly, when V_{in} is more negative than V_{ref} (lower), the output of IC2 is positive; D2 is forward biased and this V_{out} is positive. Otherwise V_{out} is 0V. When V_{in} lies within the window set by the reference voltages, V_{out} is 0V.

WINDOW COMPARATOR DRIVING HIGH/LOW LAMPS



TRUTH TABLE

V_{IN}	High	Low
$< 1/4 V^+$	Off	On
$1/4 V^+ \text{ to } 3/4 V^+$	Off	Off
$> 3/4 V^+$	On	Off

Fig. 16-8

COMPARATOR WITH TIME OUT

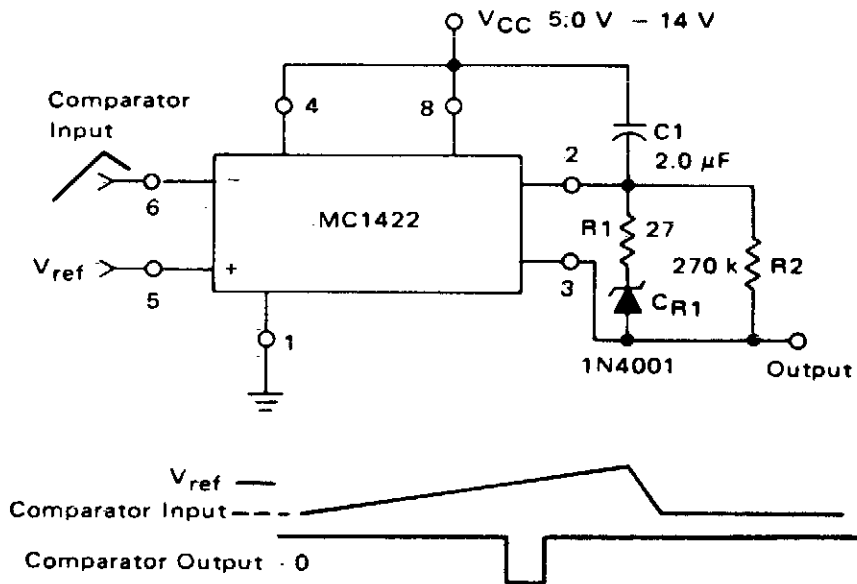


Fig. 16-9

Circuit Notes

The MC1422 is used as a comparator with the capability of a timing output pulse when the inverting input (Pin 6) is \geq the noninverting

input (Pin 5). The frequency of the pulses for the values of $R2$ and $C1$ as shown is approximately 2.0 Hz, and the pulse width 0.3 ms.

NONINVERTING COMPARATOR WITH HYSTERESIS

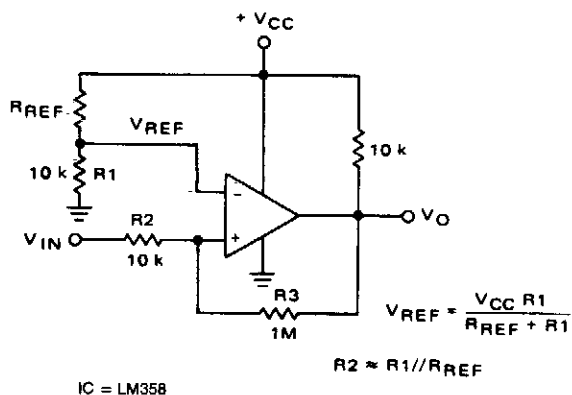


Fig. 16-10

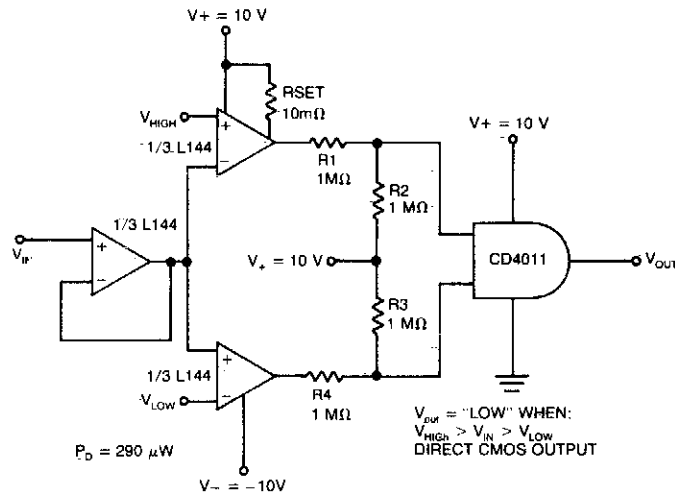
$$V_{REF} = \frac{V_{CC} R_1}{R_{REF} + R_1}$$

$$R_2 \approx R_1 / R_{REF}$$

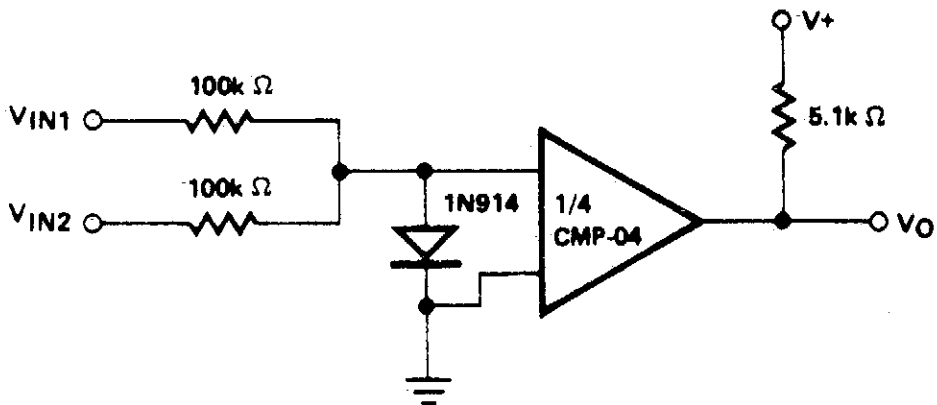
Amount of Hysteresis V_H

$$V_H = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} (V_{Omax} - V_{Omin})$$

MICROPOWER DOUBLE-ENDED LIMIT DETECTOR



OPPOSITE POLARITY INPUT VOLTAGE COMPARATOR



LIMIT COMPARATOR

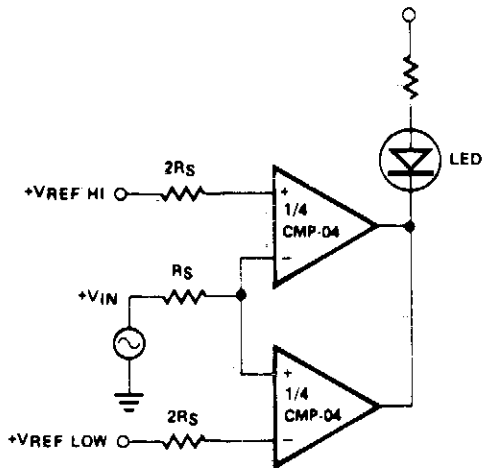


Fig. 16-15

DOUBLE-ENDED LIMIT COMPARATOR

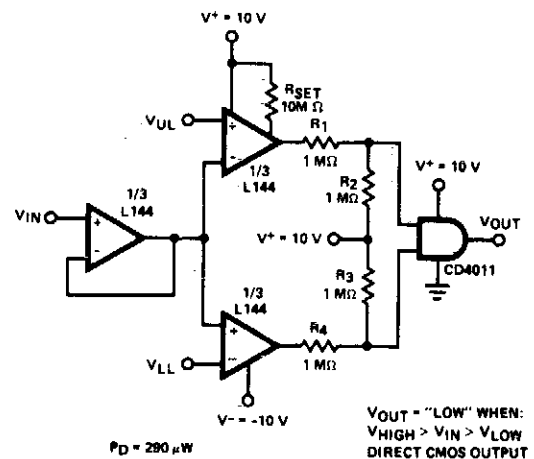


Fig. 16-17

COMPARATOR CLOCK CIRCUIT

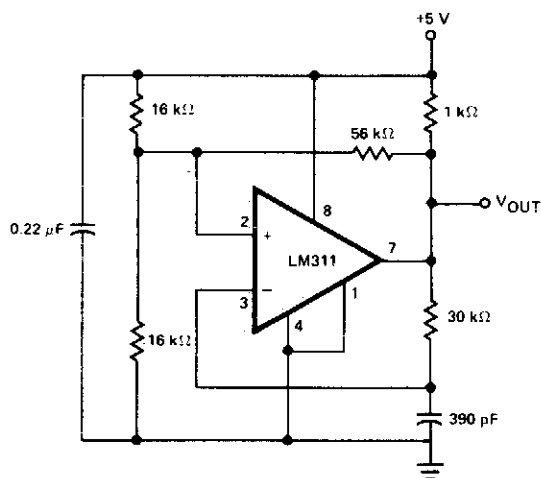


Fig. 16-16

LIMIT COMPARATOR

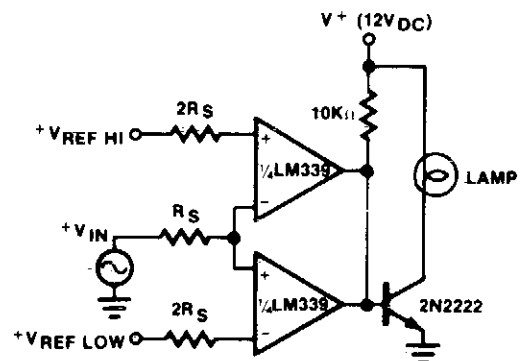


Fig. 16-18

PRECISION, DUAL LIMIT, GO/NO GO TESTER

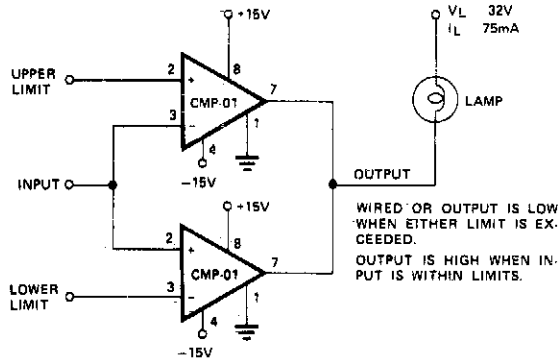


Fig. 16-19

HIGH IMPEDANCE COMPARATOR

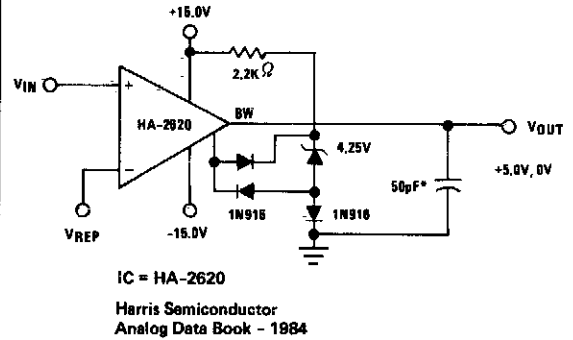


Fig. 16-21

COMPARATOR WITH HYSTERESIS

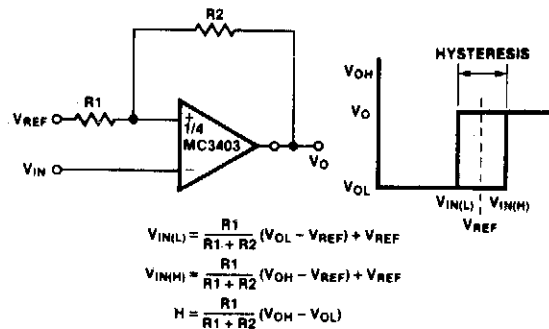


Fig. 16-20

COMPARATOR

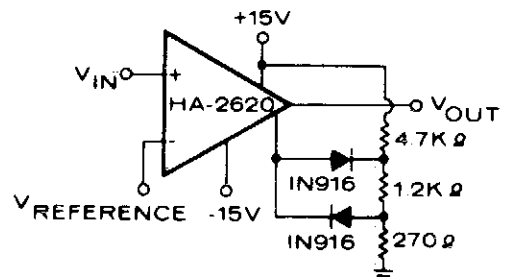


Fig. 16-22

Circuit Notes

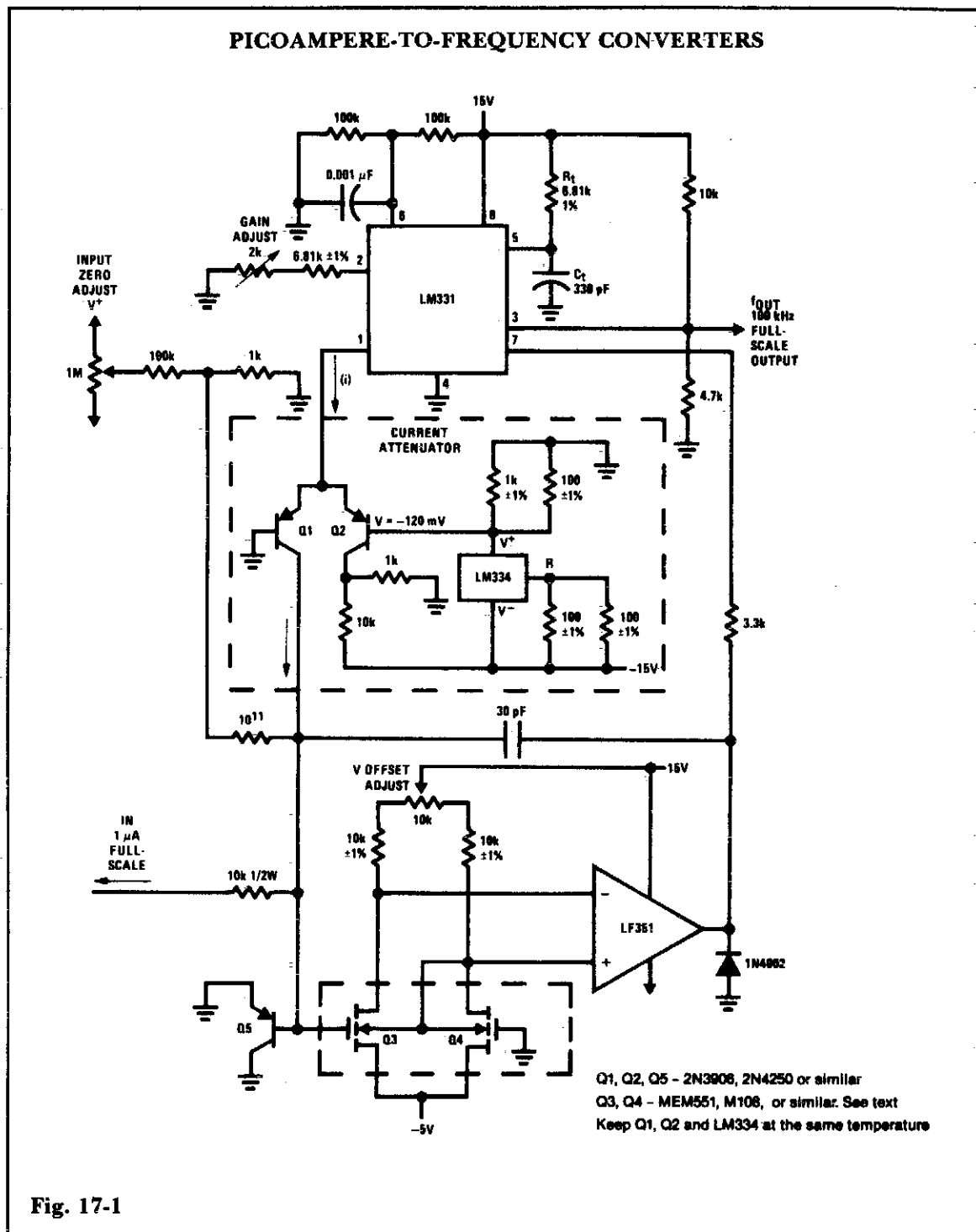
An operational amplifier is used as a comparator which is capable of driving approximately 10 logic gates.

17

Converters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Picoampere-to-Frequency Converter | Polarity Converter |
| BCD-to-Analog Converter | Voltage-to-Current Converter |
| Resistance-to-Voltage Converter | Wideband, High-Crest Factor, RMS-to-Dc Converter |
| Low Cost, μ P Interfaced, Temperature-to-Digital Converter | Light Intensity-to-Frequency Converter |
| Hi-Lo Resistance-to-Voltage Converter | Ohms-to-Volts Converter |
| Current-to-Voltage Converter | Temperature-to-Frequency Converter |
| Calculator-to-Stopwatch Converter | Multiplexed BCD-to-Parallel BCD Converter |
| Power Voltage-to-Current Converter | Fast Logarithmic Converter |
| High Impedance Precision Rectifier for Ac/Dc Converter | Sine Wave-to-Square Wave Converter |
| Wide Range Current-to-Frequency Converter | Self Oscillating Flyback Converter |
| Ac-to-Dc Converter | TTL-to-MOS Logic Converter |
| Current-to-Voltage Converter with 1% Accuracy | Picoampere-to-Voltage Converter with Gain |



BCD-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER

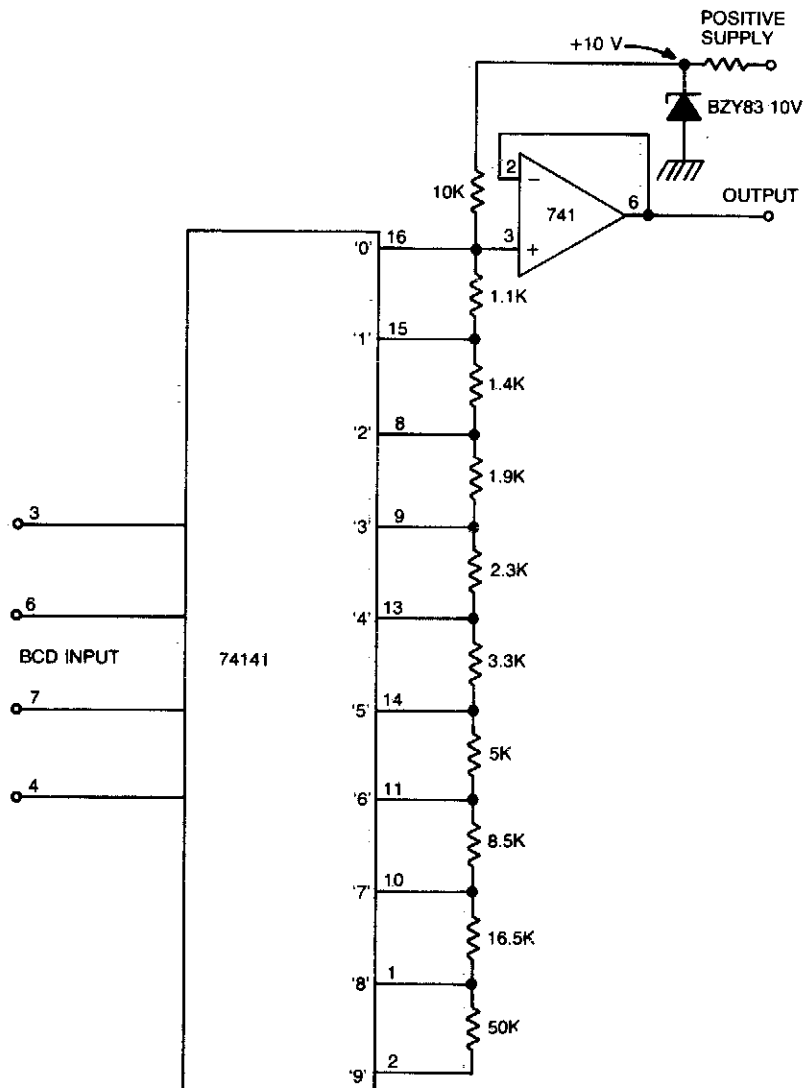


Fig. 17-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit will convert four-bit BCD into a variable voltage from 0-9 V in 1 V steps. The SN74141 is a Nixie driver, and has ten open-collector outputs. These are used to ground a selected point in the divider chain determined by the BCD code at the input, and so produce a

corresponding voltage at the output. Accuracy of the circuit depends on the tolerance of the resistors and the accuracy of the reference voltage. However, presets can be used in the divider chain, with correct calibration. The 741 is used as a buffer.

RESISTANCE-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER

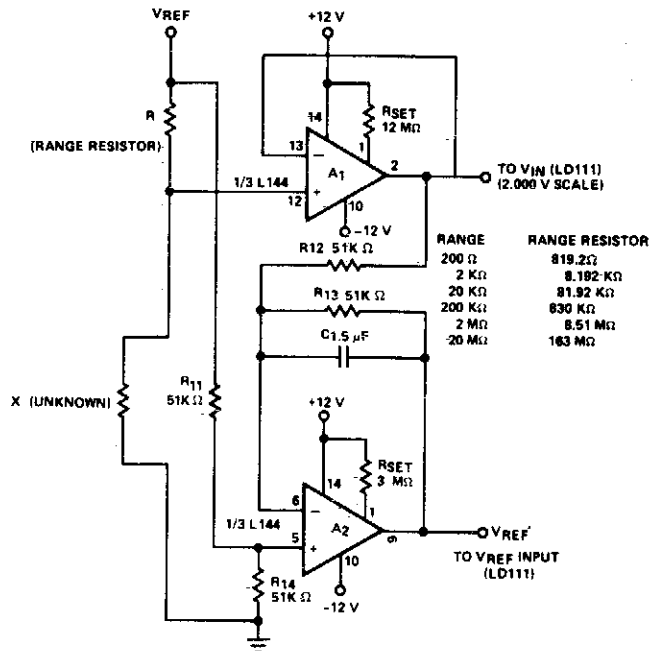


Fig. 17-3

Circuit Notes

Circuit will measure accurately to 20 M when associated with a buffer amplifier (A1) having a low input bias current (I_{IN}) < 30 nA). The circuit uses two of the three amplifiers contained in the Siliconix L144 micropower triple op amp.

LOW-COST, μ P INTERFACED, TEMPERATURE-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER

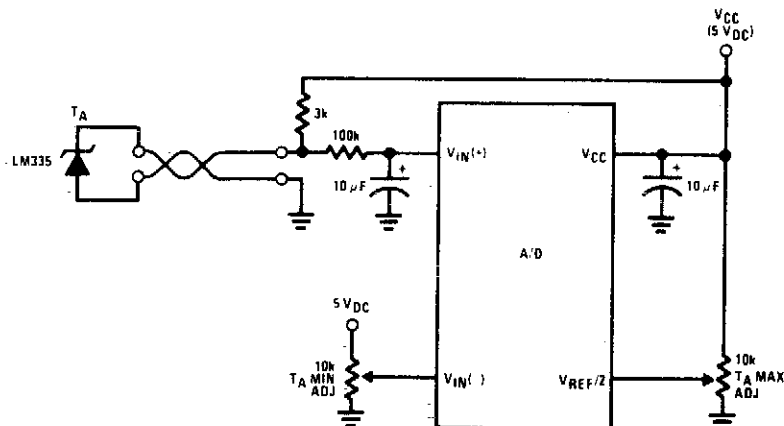


Fig. 17-4

HI-LO RESISTANCE-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER

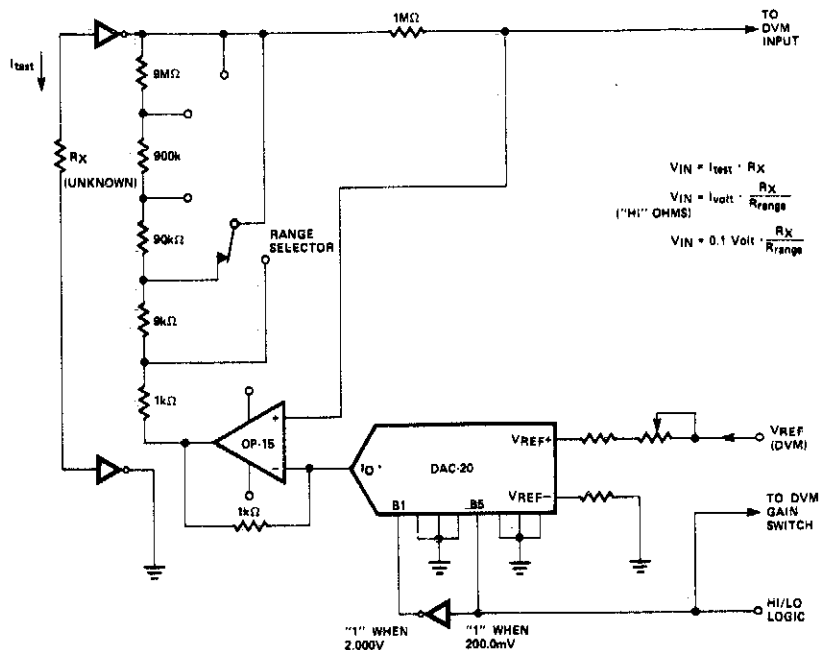
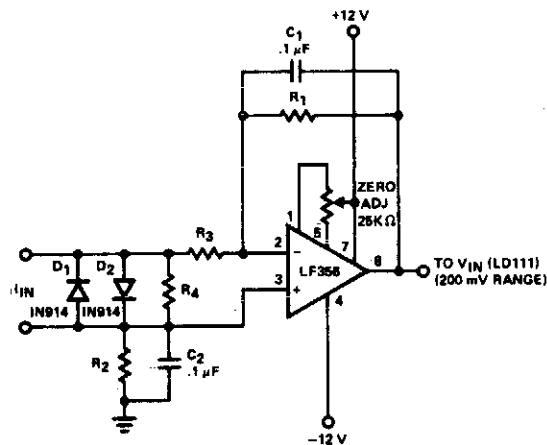


Fig. 17-5

CURRENT-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER



Circuit Notes

Converter features eight decades of current range. The circuit is intended to be used with the 200.0 mV range of a DVM.

CURRENT RANGE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4
200 nA	500 K Ω	500 K Ω	0	∞
2 μ A	50 K Ω	50 K Ω	0	∞
20 μ A	5 K Ω	5 K Ω	0	∞
200 μ A	1 K Ω	0	0	∞
2 mA	50 K Ω	0	5.0 K	10.0 Ω
20 mA	50 K Ω	0	5.0 K	1.0 Ω
200 mA	50 K Ω	0	5.0 K	.1 Ω
2 A	50 K Ω	0	5.0 K	.01 Ω

Fig. 17-6

CALCULATOR-TO-STOPWATCH CONVERTER

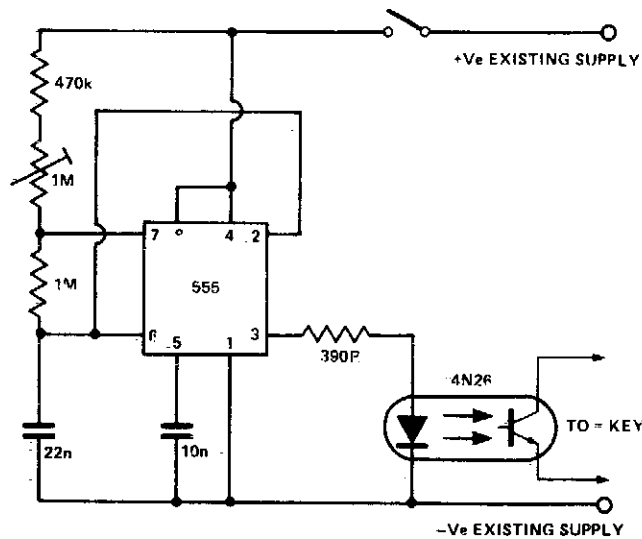


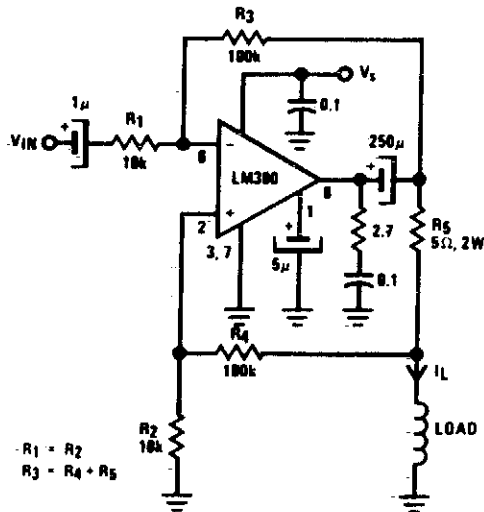
Fig. 17-7

Circuit Notes

This circuit can be fitted to any calculator with an automatic constant to enable it to be used as a stop-watch. The 555 timer is set to run at a suitable frequency and connected to the

existing calculator battery via the push-on push-off switch and the existing calculator on-off switch.

POWER VOLTAGE-TO-CURRENT CONVERTER



Circuit Notes

Low cost converter is capable of supplying constant ac currents up to 1 A over variable loads.

Fig. 17-8

HIGH IMPEDANCE PRECISION RECTIFIER FOR AC/DC CONVERTER

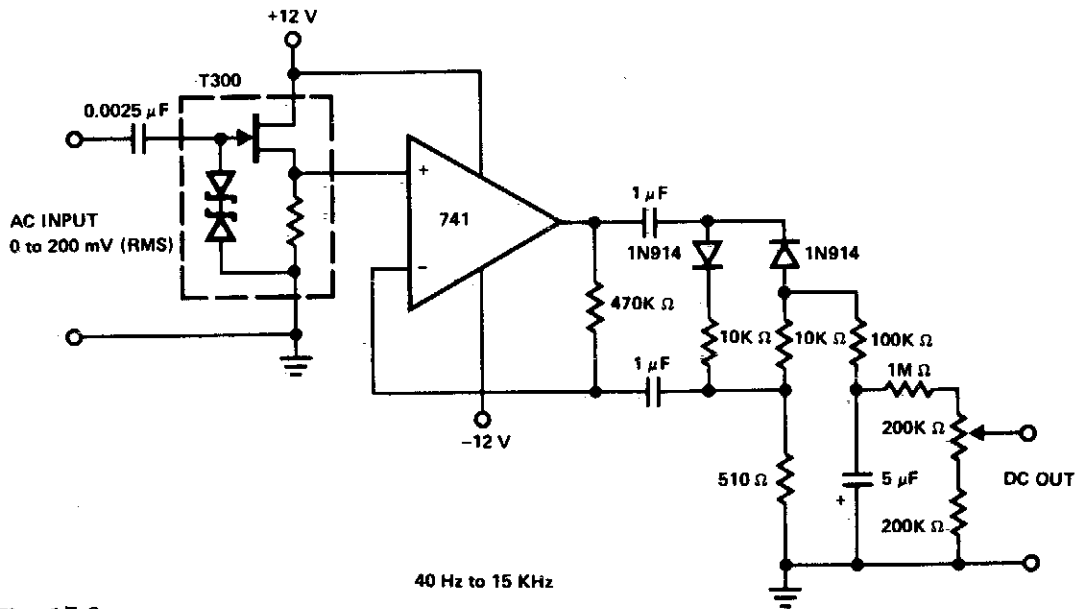


Fig. 17-9

WIDE-RANGE CURRENT-TO-FREQUENCY CONVERTER

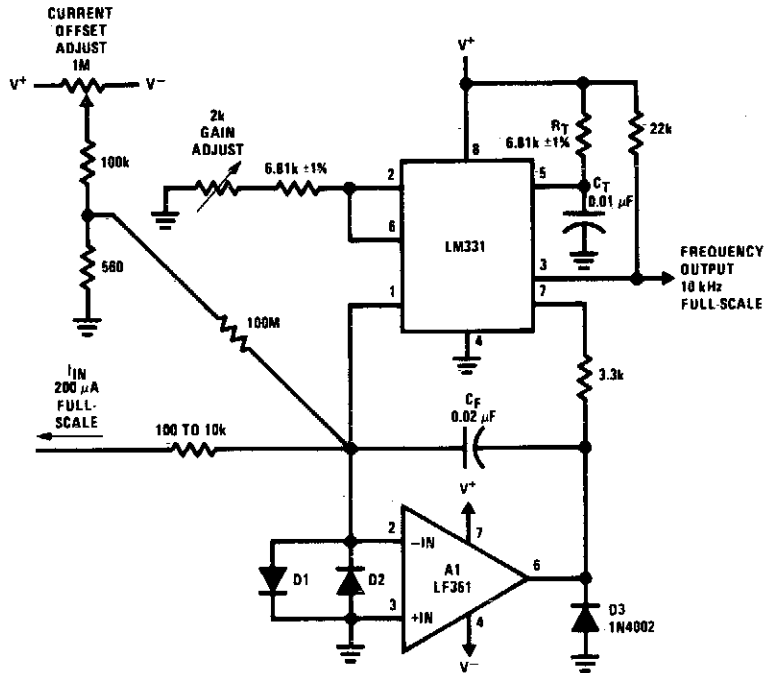


Fig. 17-10

D1, D2 = 1N457, 1N484, or similar low-leakage planar diode

AC-TO-DC CONVERTER

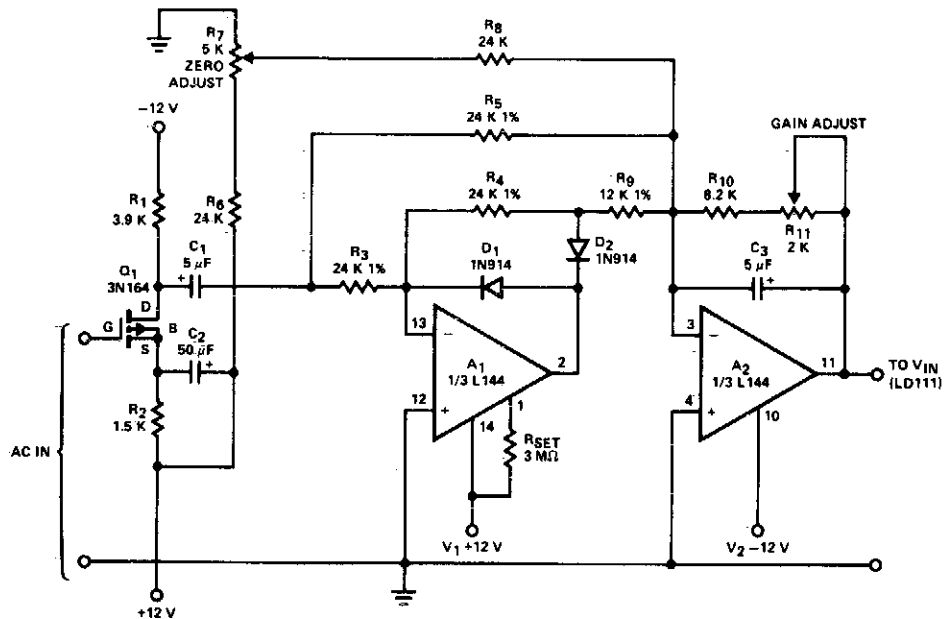


Fig. 17-11

Circuit Notes

This circuit includes a PMOS enhancement-mode FET input buffer amplifier, coupled to a classical absolute value circuit which essentially eliminates the effect of the forward voltage drop across diodes D1 and D2.

CURRENT-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER WITH 1% Accuracy

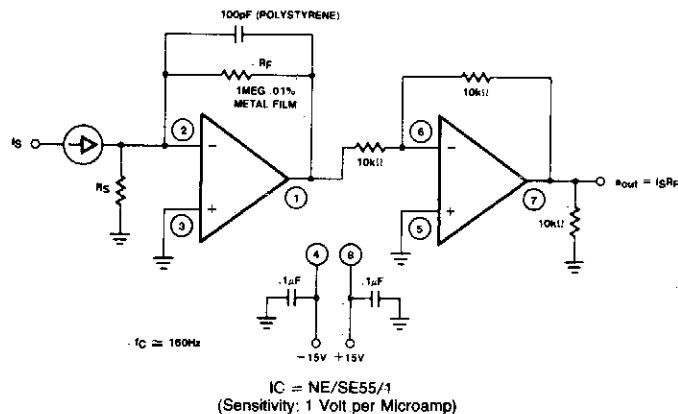


Fig. 17-12

Circuit Notes

A filter removes the dc component of the rectified ac, which is then scaled to RMS. The output is linear from 40 Hz to 10 kHz or higher.

POLARITY CONVERTER

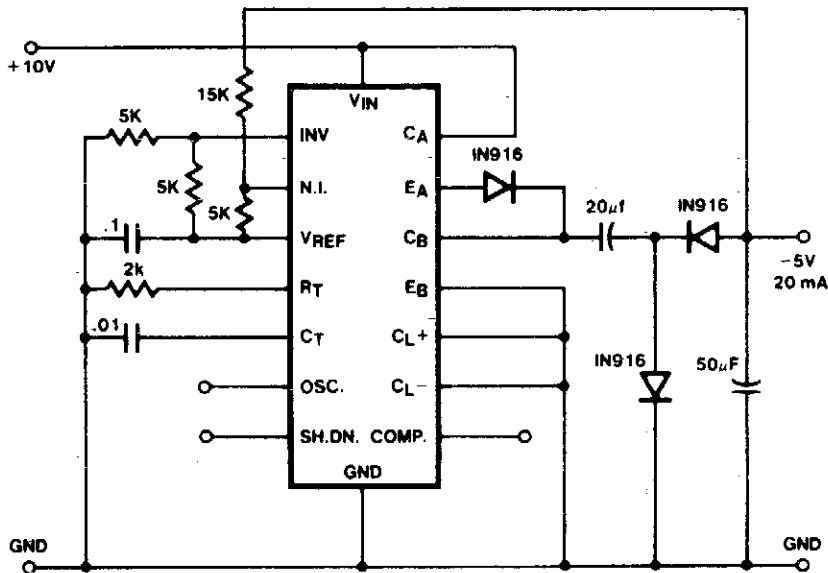


Fig. 17-13

Circuit Notes

The capacitor-diode output circuit is used here as a polarity converter to generate a -5 volt supply from +15 volts. This circuit is useful for an output current of up to 20 mA with no additional boost transistors required. Since the

output transistors are current limited, no additional protection is necessary. Also, the lack of an inductor allows the circuit to be stabilized with only the output capacitor.

VOLTAGE-TO-CURRENT CONVERTER

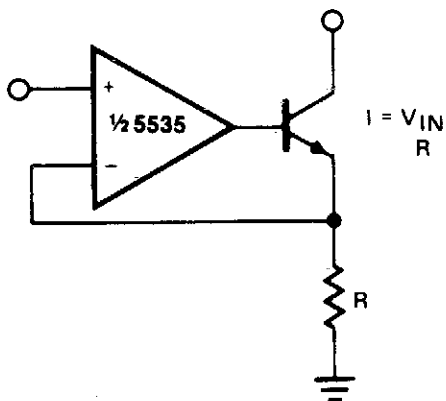


Fig. 17-14

Circuit Notes

The current out is $I_{OUT} \cong V_{IN}/R$. For negative currents, a PNP can be used and, for better accuracy, a Darlington pair can be substituted for the transistor. With careful design, this circuit can be used to control currents of many amps. Unity gain compensation is necessary.

OHMS-TO-VOLTS CONVERTER

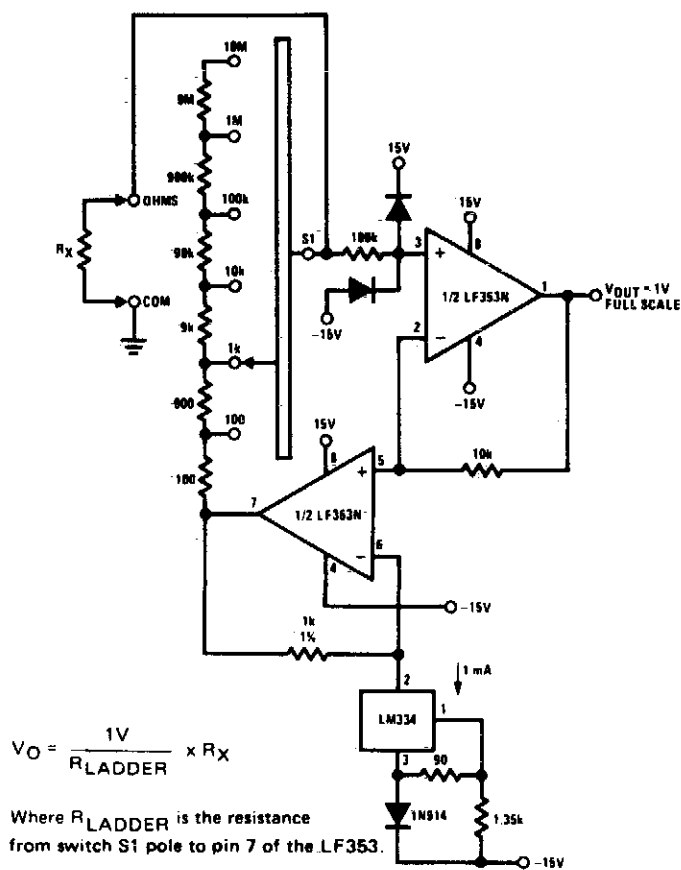


Fig. 17-17

TEMPERATURE-TO-FREQUENCY CONVERTER

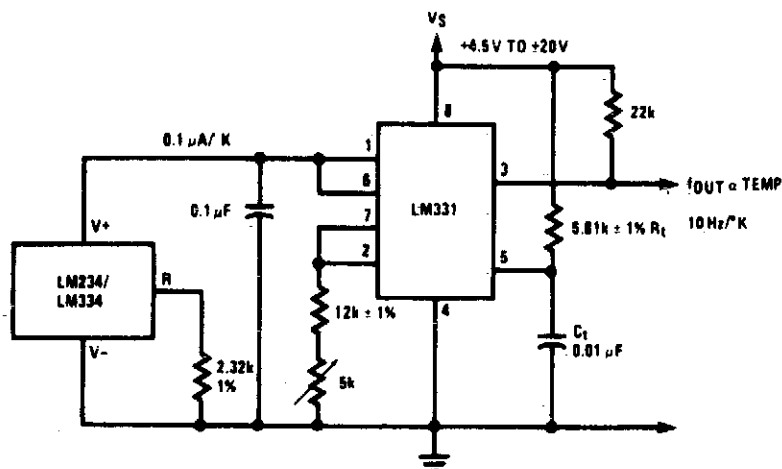
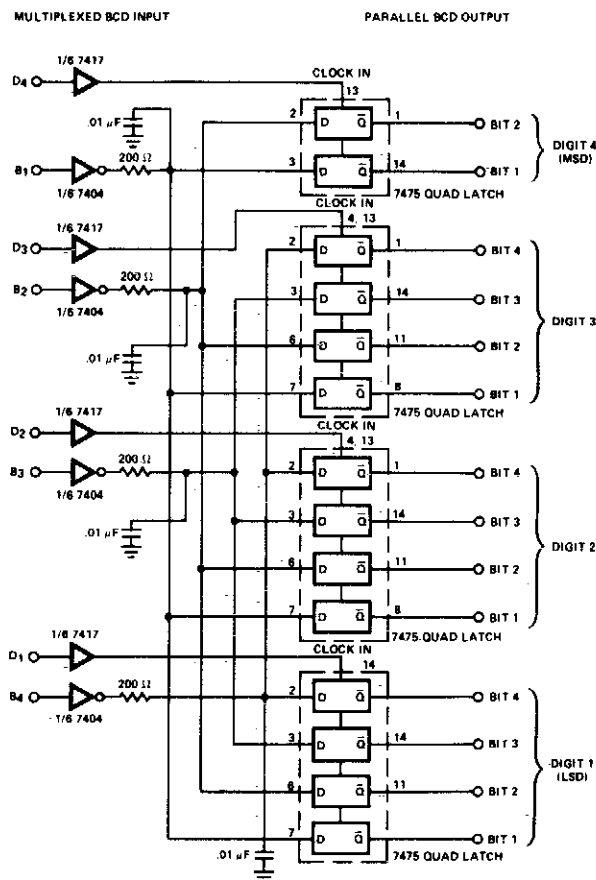


Fig. 17-18

MULTIPLEXED BCD-TO-PARALLEL BCD CONVERTER

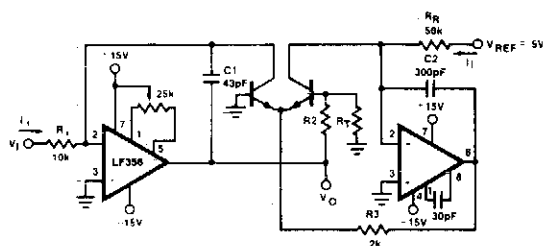


Circuit Notes

Converter consists of four quad bistable latches activated in the proper sequence by the digit strobe output of the LD110. The complemented outputs (Q) of the quad latch set reflects the state of the bit outputs when the digit strobe goes high. It will maintain this state when the digit strobe goes low.

Fig. 17-19

FAST LOGARITHMIC CONVERTER



$$V_{OUT} = \left[1 + \frac{R_2}{R} \right] \frac{kT}{q} \ln V_I \left[\frac{R_f}{V_{REF} R_i} \right] = \log V_I \frac{1}{R_i I_{th}}$$

^a R2 = 15.71, R1 = 1k, 0.3%°C (for temperature compensation)

- Dynamic range: $100\mu A \leq I \leq 1mA$ (5 decades, $|V_O| = 1V/\text{decades}$)
- Transient response: $3\mu s$ for $\Delta = 1$ decades
- C1, C2, R2, R3: added dynamic compensation
- V_{OS} adjust the LF356 to minimize quiescent error
- R_T: Tel Labs type Q81 + $0.3\%/^{\circ}C$.

Fig. 17-20

SINE WAVE-TO-SQUARE WAVE CONVERTER

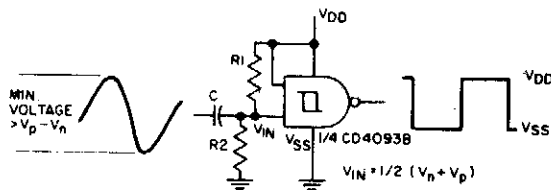


Fig. 17-21

Circuit Notes

The sine input is ac coupled by capacitor C; R1 and R2 bias the input midway between V_n and V_p , the input threshold voltages, to provide a square wave at the output.

TTL-TO-MOS LOGIC CONVERTER

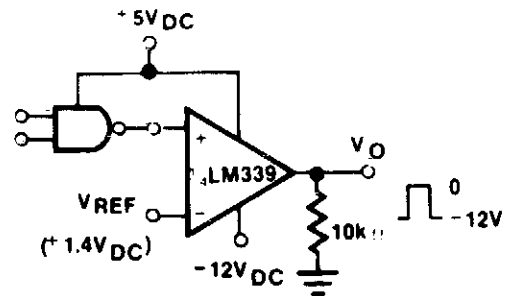


Fig. 17-23

SELF OSCILLATING FLYBACK CONVERTER

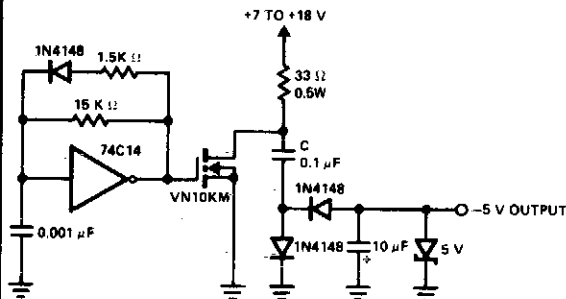


Fig. 17-22

Circuit Notes

A low-power converter suitable for deriving a higher voltage from a main system rail in an on-board application. With the transformer shown, the operating frequency is 250 kHz. Z1 serves as a dissipative voltage regulator for the output and also clips the drain voltage to a level below the rated VMOS breakdown voltage.

PICOAMPERE-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER WITH GAIN

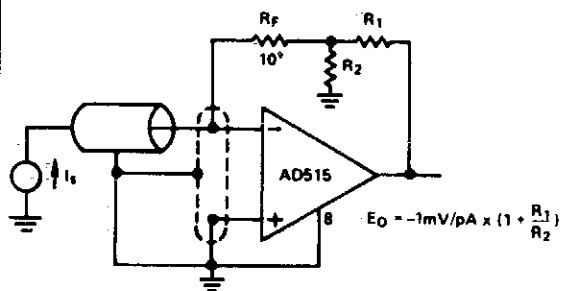


Fig. 17-24

18

Crossover Networks

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Active Crossover Network

Asymmetrical Third Order Butterworth

Active Crossover Network

Third Order Butterworth Crossover
Network

ACTIVE CROSSOVER NETWORK

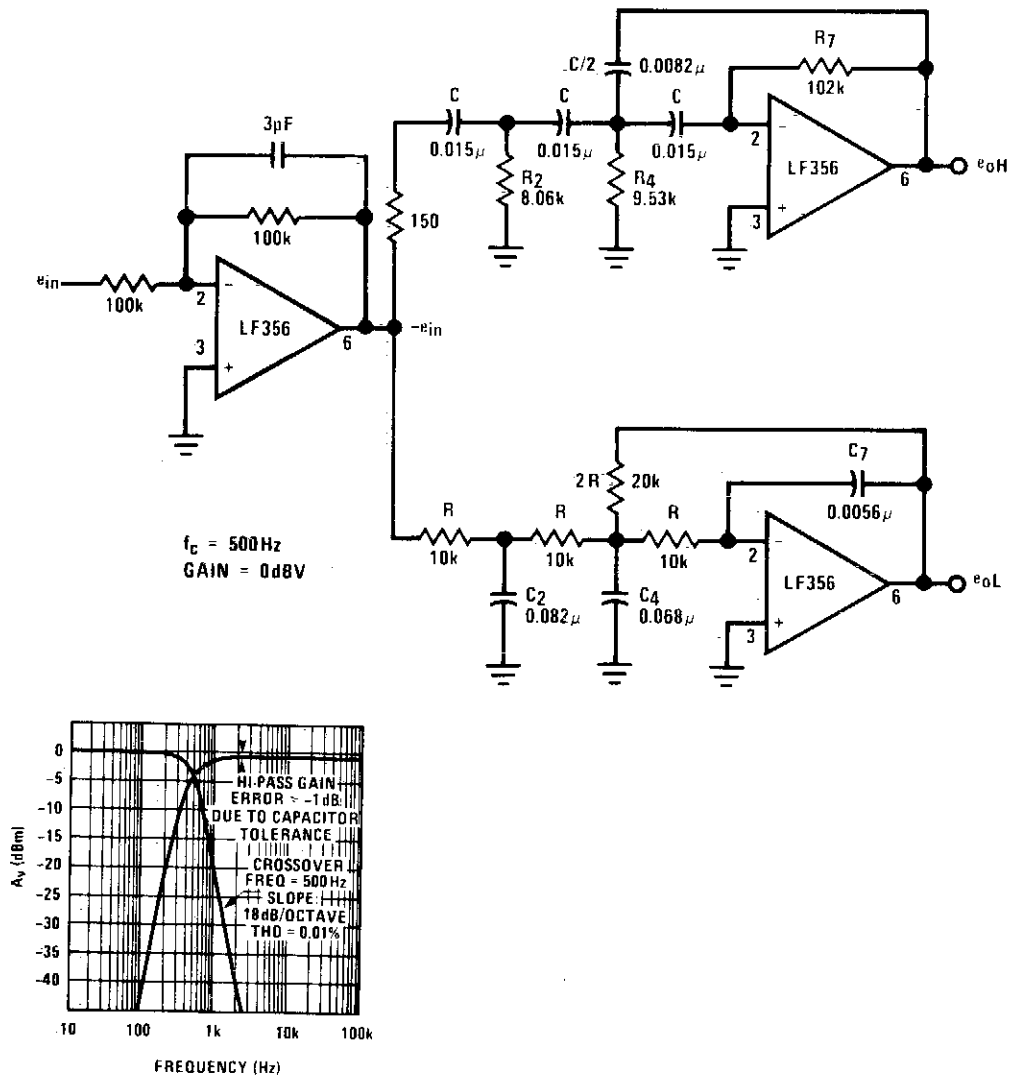


Fig. 18-1

ASYMMETRICAL THIRD ORDER BUTTERWORTH ACTIVE CROSSOVER NETWORK

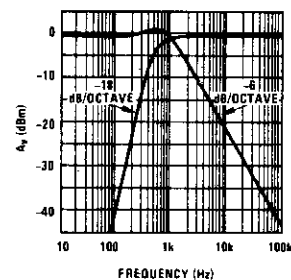
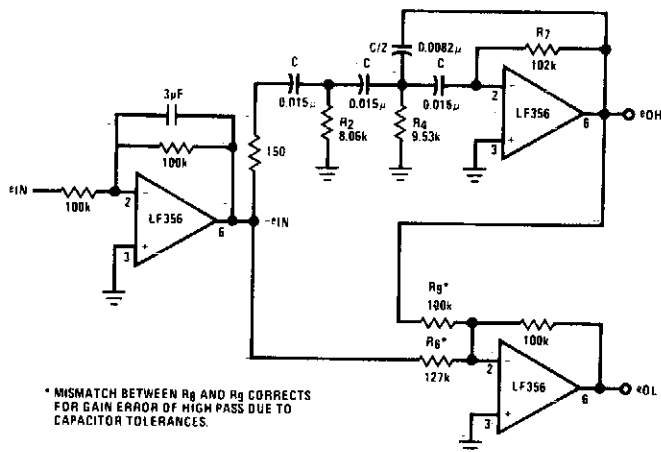


Fig. 18-2

THIRD ORDER BUTTERWORTH CROSSOVER NETWORK

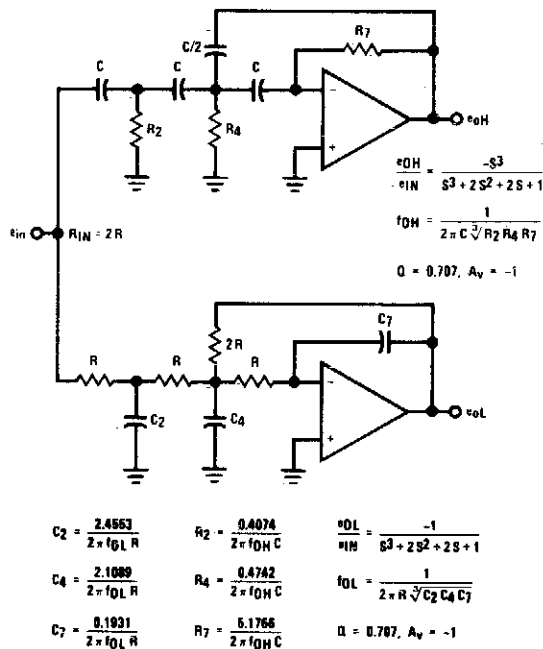


Fig. 18-3

19

Crystal Oscillators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

High Frequency Crystal Oscillator
Overtone Crystal Oscillator
Overtone Crystal Oscillator
TTL Oscillator for 1 MHz-10 MHz
Crystal Checker
96 MHz Crystal Oscillator
Simple TTL Crystal Oscillator
Crystal Oscillator
Overtone Crystal Oscillator
Schmitt Trigger Crystal Oscillator
50 MHz-150 MHz Overtone Oscillator
Fifth Overtone Oscillator
Crystal Controlled Butler Oscillator
Overtone Oscillator with Crystal Switching
Crystal Oscillator
Crystal Oscillator/Doubler
Low Frequency Crystal Oscillator
Crystal Oscillator
100 kHz Crystal Calibrator
Third Overtone Crystal Oscillator
Crystal Checker
CMOS Crystal Oscillator
Temperature-Compensated Crystal Oscillator
Crystal Controlled Transistor Oscillator

Pierce Harmonic Oscillator
Colpitts Harmonic Oscillator
International Crystal OF-1 LO Oscillator
Butler Emitter Follower Oscillator
Colpitts Harmonic Oscillator
Butler Emitter Follower Oscillator
Butler Common Base Oscillator
Pierce Harmonic Oscillator
Tube Type Crystal Oscillator
Precision Clock Generator
Miller Oscillator
Butler Emitter Follower Oscillator
Colpitts Oscillator
Crystal-Controlled Oscillator
Pierce Oscillator
Butler Aperiodic Oscillator
Parallel-mode Aperiodic Crystal Oscillator
International Crystal OF-1 HI Oscillator
Standard Crystal Oscillator for 1 MHz
TTL-Compatible Crystal Oscillator
Crystal Controlled Sine Wave Oscillator
Crystal Oscillator
Stable Low Frequency Crystal Oscillator
JFET Pierce Crystal Oscillator
CMOS Oscillator
Pierce Harmonic Oscillator

Fig. 19-1

Circuit Notes

One section of the MC10101 is connected as a 100 MHz crystal oscillator with the crystal in series with the feedback loop. The LC tank circuit tunes the 100 MHz harmonic of the crystal and may be used to calibrate the circuit to the exact frequency. A second section of the MC10101 buffers the crystal oscillator and gives complementary 100 MHz signals. The

frequency doubler consists of two MC10101 gates as phase shifters and two MC1662 NOR gates. For a 50% duty cycle at the output, the delay to the true and complement 100 MHz signals should be 90°. This may be built precisely with 2.5 ns delay lines for the 200 MHz output or approximated by the two MC10101 gates as shown.

OVERTONE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

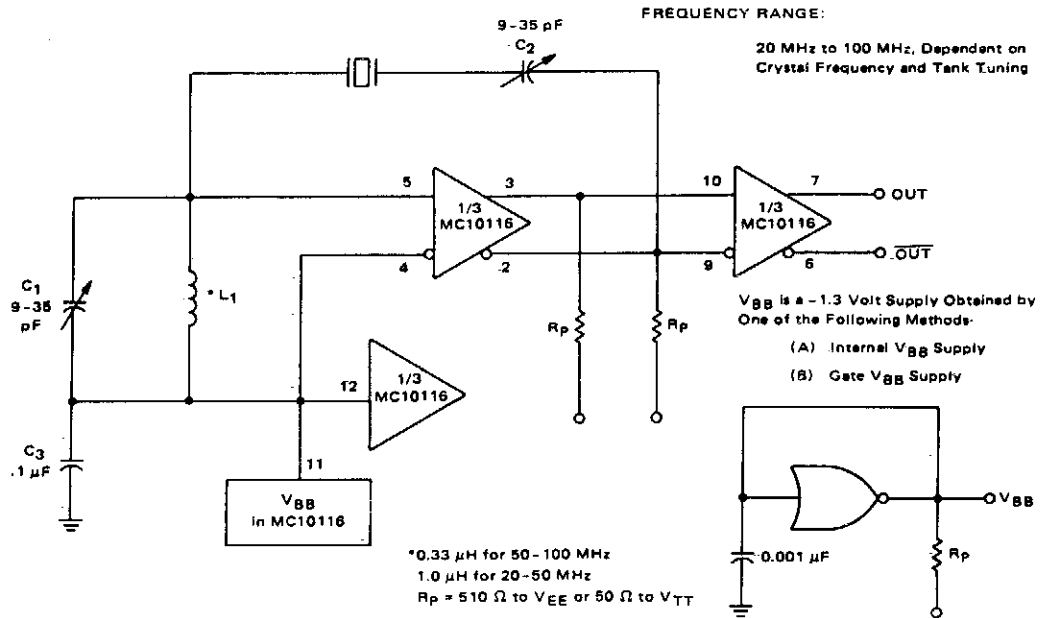


Fig. 19-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit employs an adjustable resonant tank circuit which insures operation at the desired crystal overtone. C_1 and L_1 form the resonant tank circuit, which with the values specified as a resonant frequency adjustable from approximately 50 MHz to 100 MHz. Overtone operation is accomplished by adjusting the

tank circuit frequency at or near the desired frequency. The tank circuit exhibits a low impedance shunt to off-frequency oscillations and a high impedance to the desired frequency, allowing feedback from the output. Operation in this manner guarantees that the oscillator will always start at the correct overtone.

OVERTONE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

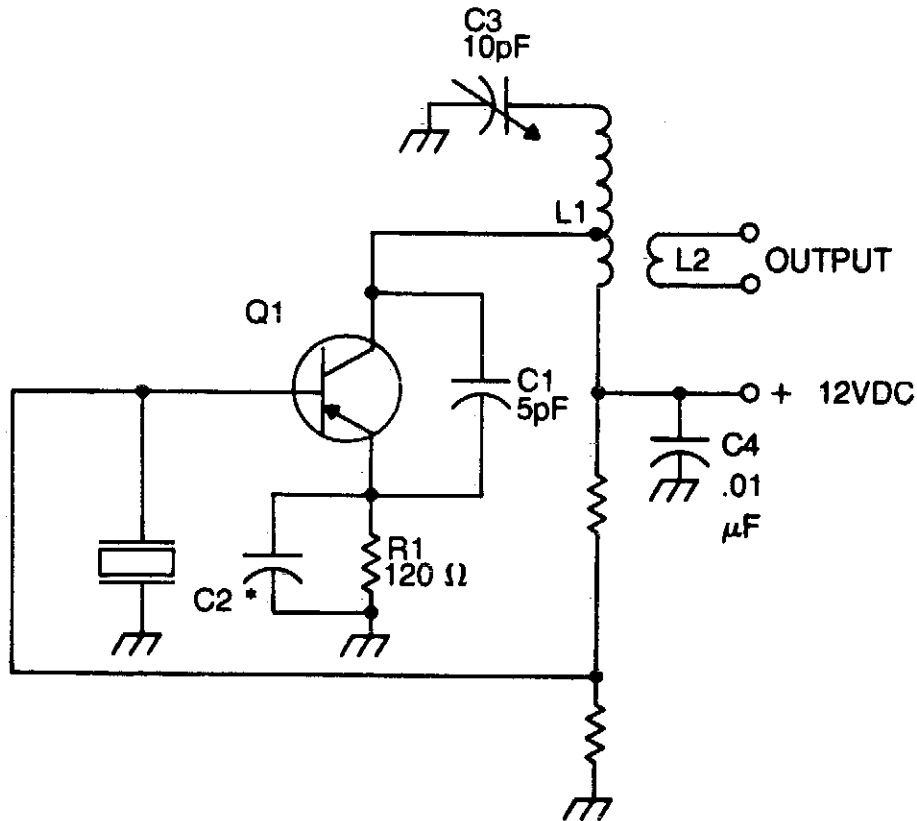


Fig. 19-3

Circuit Notes

The crystal element in this circuit is connected directly between the base and ground. Capacitor C1 is used to improve the feedback due to the internal capacitances of the transistor. This capacitor should be mounted as close as possible to the case of the transistor. The LC tank circuit in the collector of the transistor is tuned to the overtone frequency of the crystal. The emitter resistor capacitor must have a capacitive reactance of approximately 90 ohms

at the frequency of operation. The tap on inductor L1 is used to match the impedance of the collector of the transistor. In most cases, the optimum placement of this tap is approximately one-third from the cold end of the coil. The placement of this tap is a trade-off between stability and maximum power output. The output signal is taken from a link coupling coil, L2, and operates by transformer action.

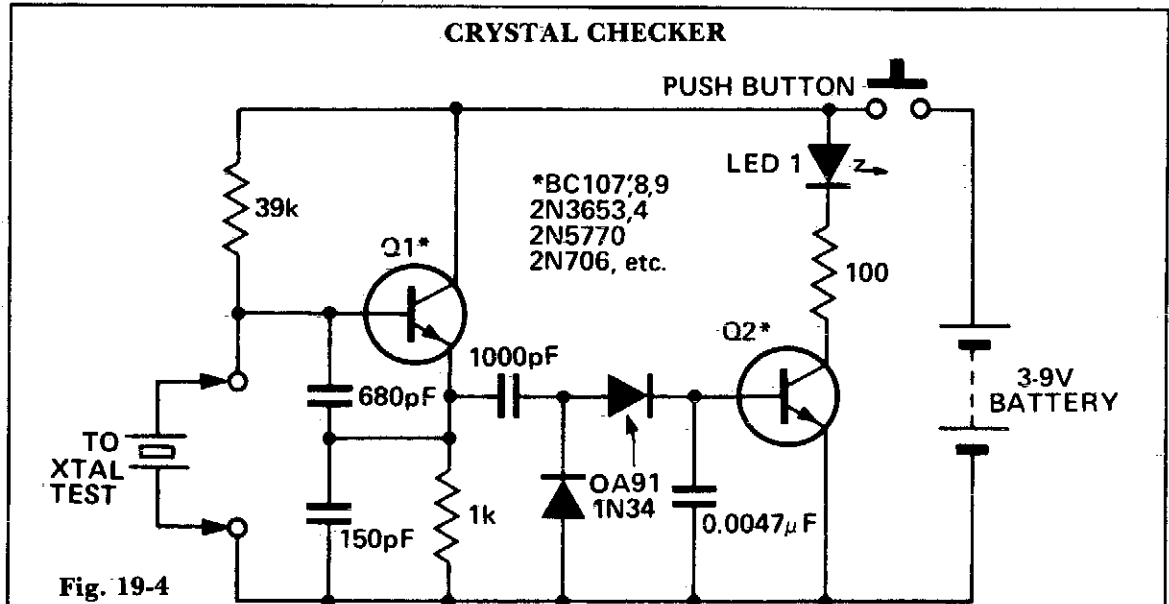


Fig. 19-4

Circuit Notes

Use this circuit for checking fundamental HF crystals on a 'Go-No-Go' basis. An untuned Colpitts oscillator drives a voltage multiplier rectifier and a current amplifier. If the crystal

oscillates, Q2 conducts and the LED lights. A3 or 6V, 40mA bulb could be substituted for the LED.

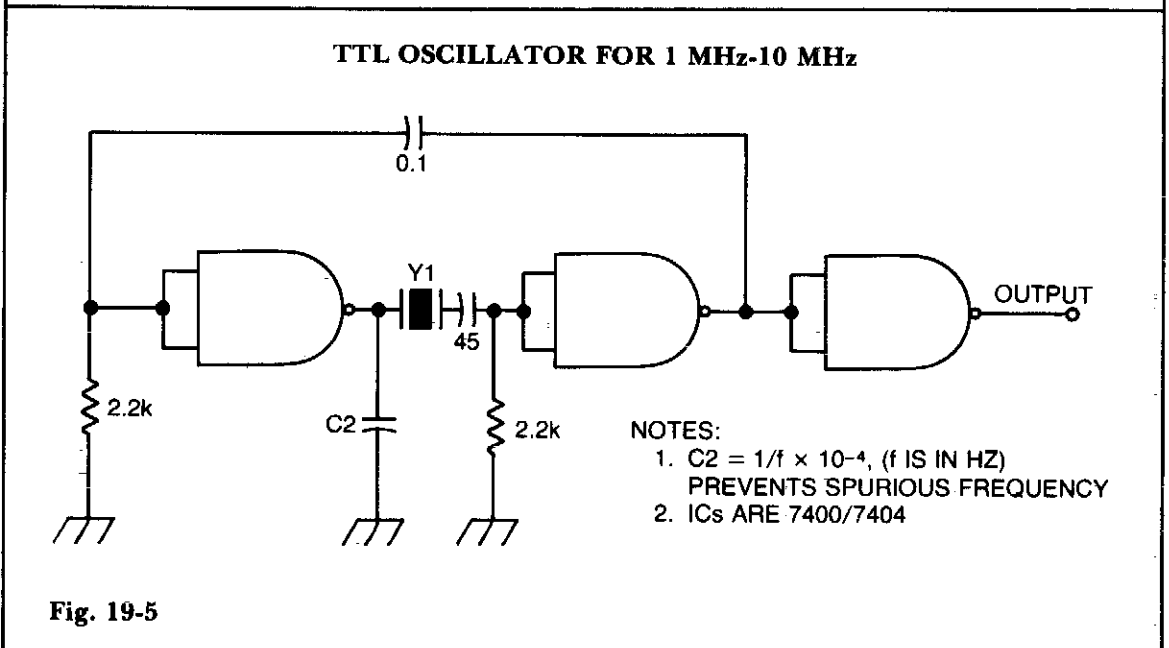
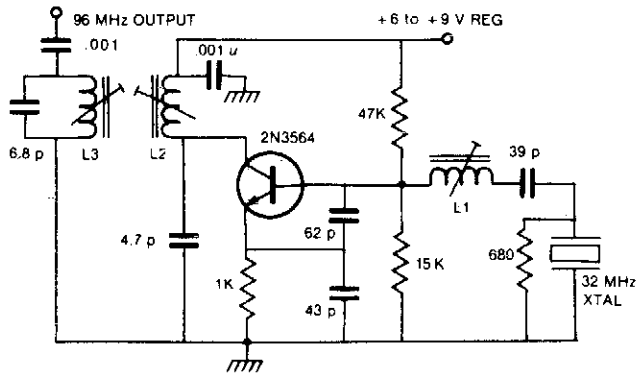


Fig. 19-5

96 MHz CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR



L1, 4 mm former, F29 slug (Neosid AZ assembly)
30 turns .4 mm enamel wire.
L2, L3 7300 CAN TWO 722/1 FORMERS F29 SLUGS
(Neosid double assembly) 12 turns .63 mm enamel wire.

Fig. 19-6

Circuit Notes

By using a crystal between 27.5 and 33 MHz, the 3rd harmonic will deliver between 82.5 and 99 MHz.

SIMPLE TTL CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

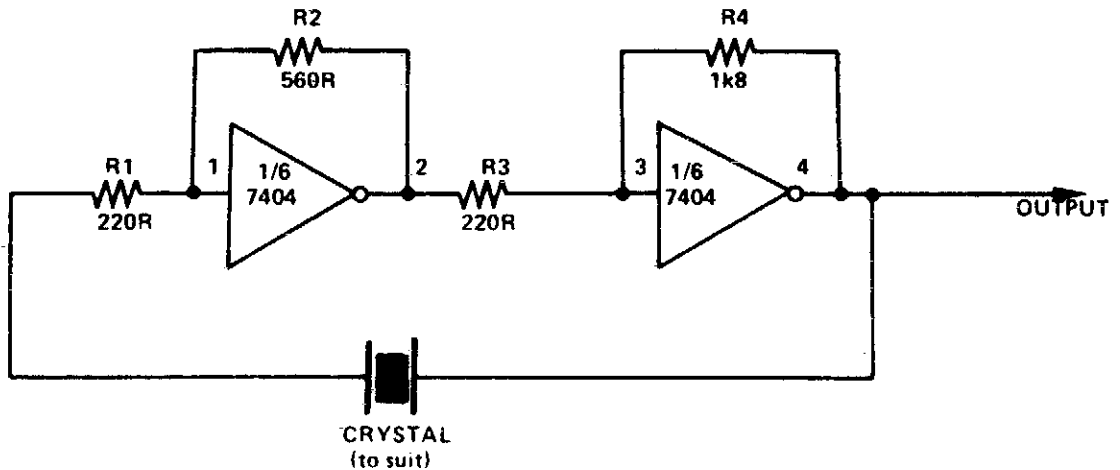


Fig. 19-7

Circuit Notes

This simple and cheap crystal oscillator comprises one third of a 7404, four resistors and a crystal. The inverters are biased into

their linear regions by R1 to R4, and the crystal provides the feedback. Oscillation can only occur at the crystal's fundamental frequency.

CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

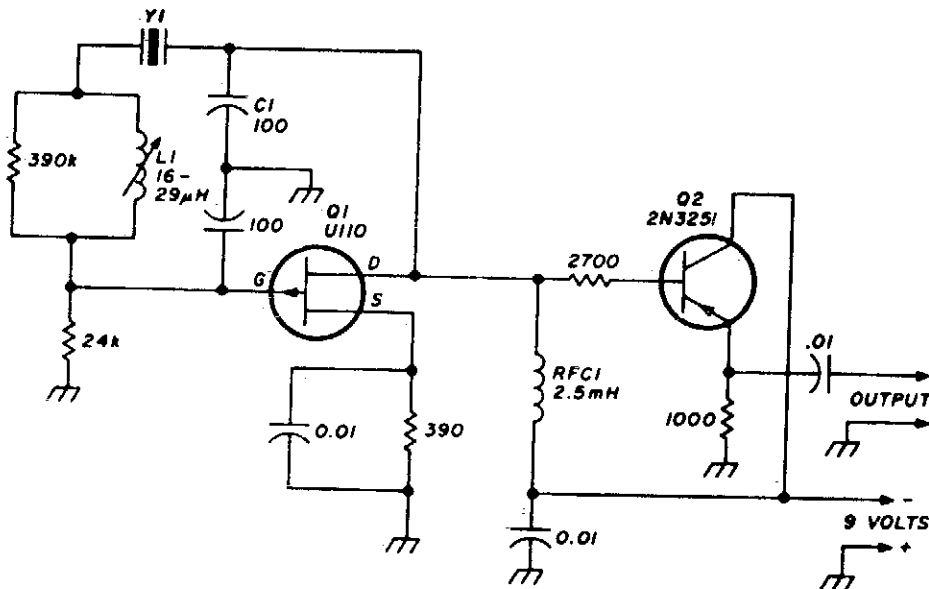


Fig. 19-8

Circuit Notes

Stable VXO using 6- or 8-MHz crystals uses a capacitor and an inductor to achieve frequency pulling on either side of series resonance.

OVERTONE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

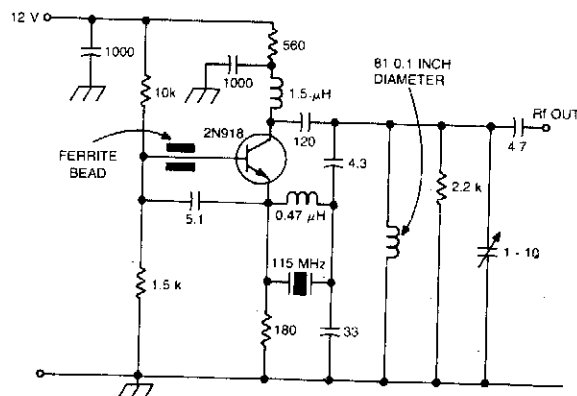


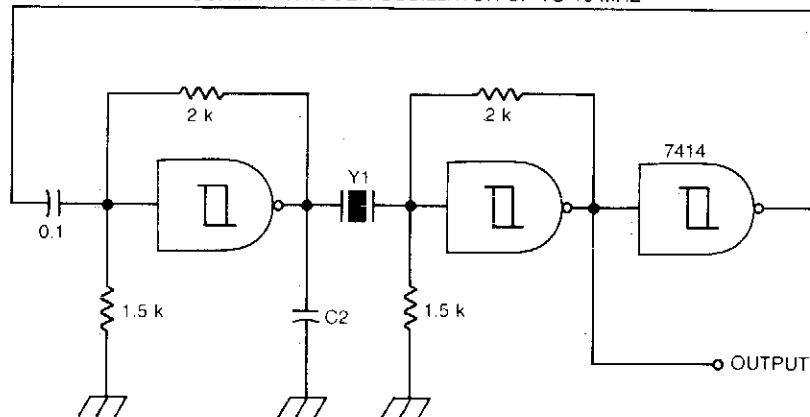
Fig. 19-9

Circuit Notes

This design is for high reliability over a wide temperature range using fifth and seventh overtone crystals. The inductor in parallel with the crystal causes antiresonance of crystal C_0 to minimize loading. This technique is commonly used with overtone crystals.

SCHMITT TRIGGER CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

SCHMITT TRIGGER OSCILLATOR UP TO 10 MHZ



NOTE: $C2 = 1/f \times 10^{-4}$ (f IS IN HZ) - PREVENTS SPURIOUS FREQUENCY

Fig. 19-10

Circuit Notes

A Schmitt trigger provides good squaring of the output, sometimes eliminating the need for an extra output stage.

50 MHz-150 MHz OVERTONE OSCILLATOR

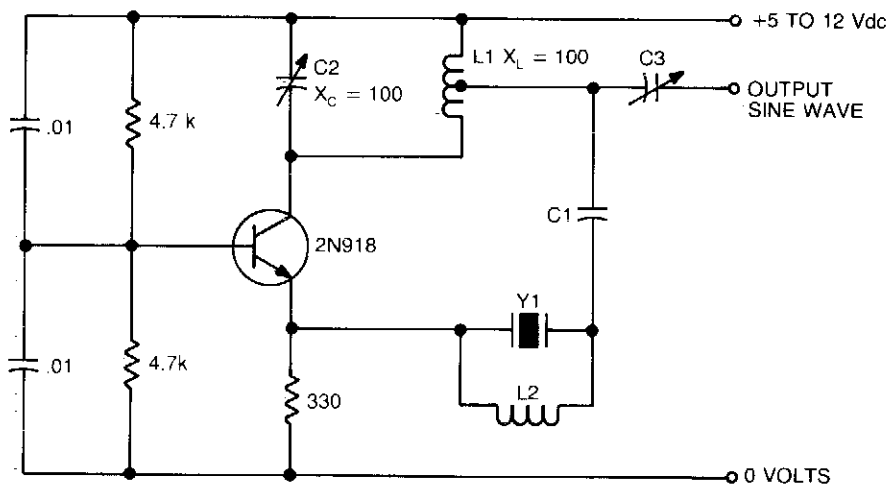


Fig. 19-11

NOTES:

1. Y1 IS AT CUT OVERTONE CRYSTAL.
2. TUNE L1 AND C2 TO OPERATING FREQUENCY.
3. L2 AND SHUNT CAPACITANCE, CO. OF CRYSTAL (APPROXIMATELY 6pF) SHOULD RESONATE TO OSCILLATOR OUTPUT FREQUENCY (L2 = .5 μ H AT 90 MHZ). THIS IS NECESSARY TO TUNE OUT EFFECT OF CO.
4. C3 IS VARIED TO MATCH OUTPUT.

FIFTH-OVERTONE OSCILLATOR

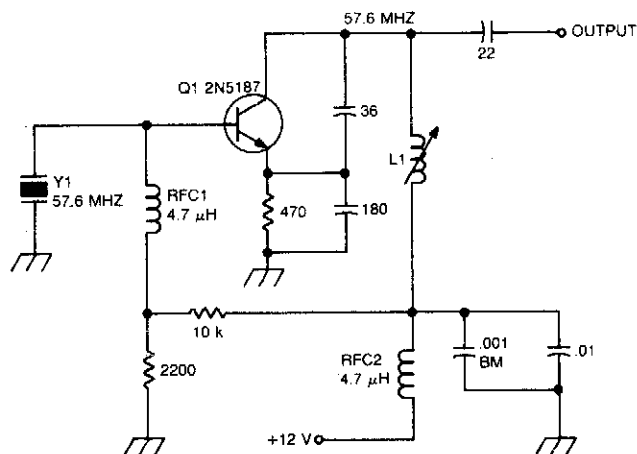


Fig. 19-12

Circuit Notes

This circuit isolates the crystal from the dc base supply with an rf choke for better starting characteristics.

CRYSTAL CONTROLLED BUTLER OSCILLATOR

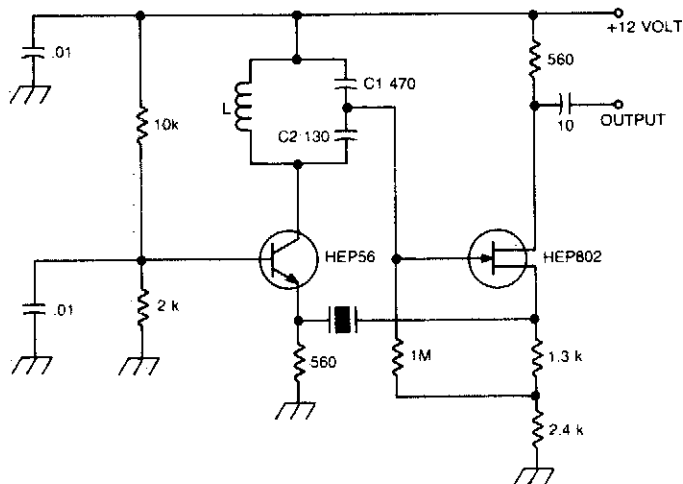
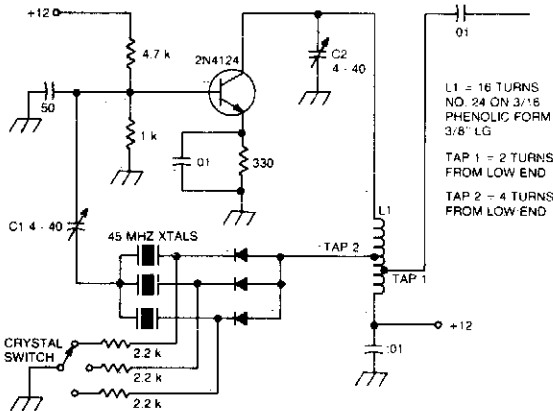


Fig. 19-13

Circuit Notes

A typical Butler oscillator (20-100 MHz) uses an FET in the second stage; the circuit is not reliable with two bipolars. Sometimes two FETs are used. Frequency is determined by LC values.

OVERTONE OSCILLATOR WITH CRYSTAL SWITCHING

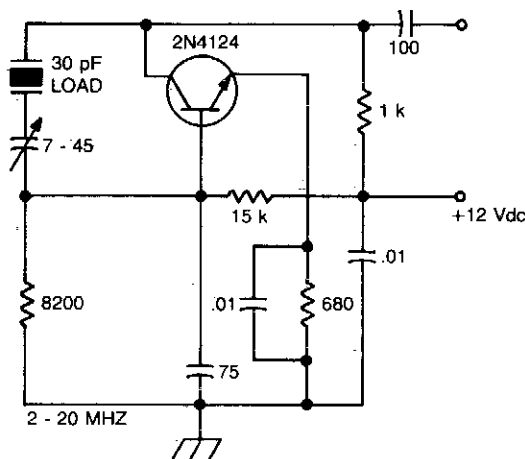


Circuit Notes

The large inductive phase shift of L1 is compensated for by C1. Overtone crystals have very narrow bandwidth; therefore, the trimmer has a smaller effect than for fundamental-mode operation.

Fig. 19-14

CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR



Circuit Notes

The crystal is in a feedback circuit from collector to base. A trimmer capacitor in series shifts the point on the reactance curve where the crystal operates, thus providing a frequency trim. The capacitor has a negative reactance so the crystal is shifted to operate in the positive reactance region.

Fig. 19-15

CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR/DOUBLER

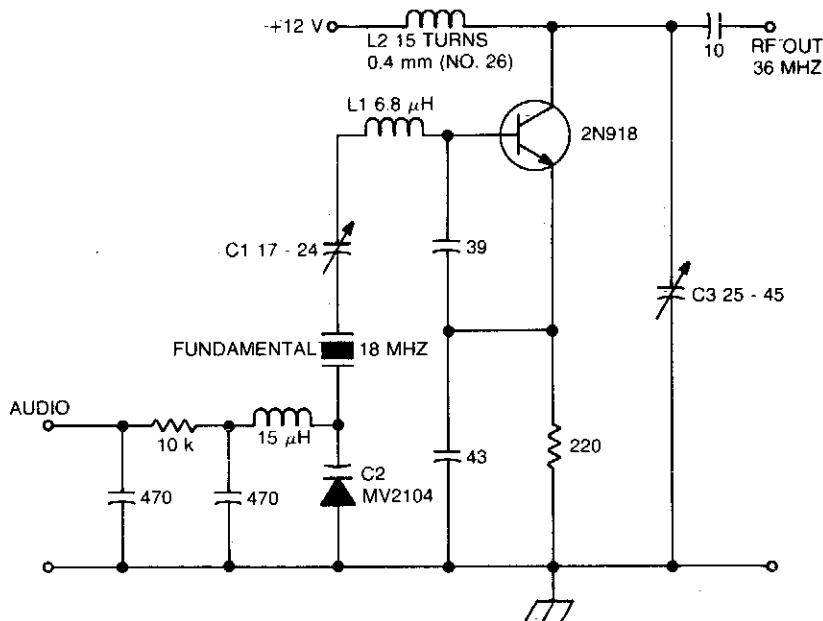


Fig. 19-16

Circuit Notes

The crystal operates into a complex load at series resonance. L1, C1, and C2 balance the crystal at zero reactance. Capacitor C1 fine-tunes the center frequency. Tank circuit L2, C3 doubles the output frequency the circuit operates as an FM oscillator-doubler.

LOW-FREQUENCY CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

Except as indicated, decimal values of capacitance are in microfarads (μ F); others are in picofarads (pF); resistances are in ohms. k = 1,000 M = 1,000,000

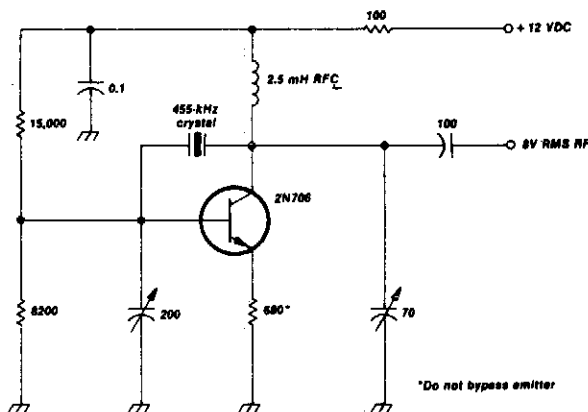


Fig. 19-17

Circuit Notes

This crystal-oscillator circuit uses a 455-kHz crystal.

CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

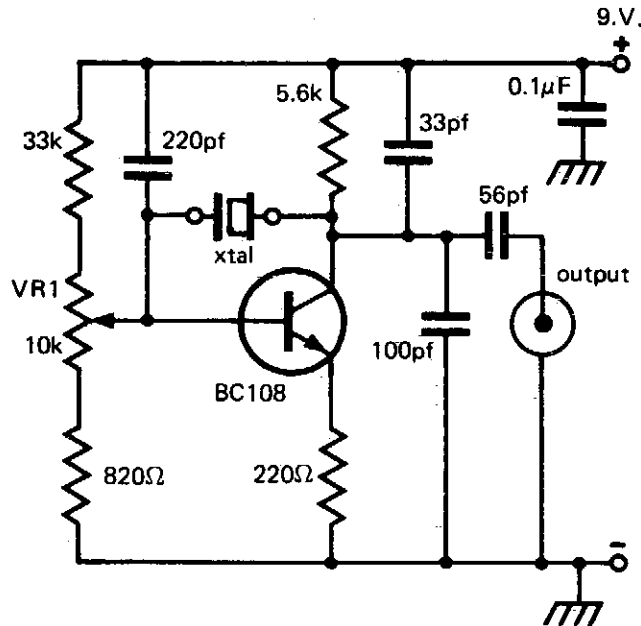


Fig. 19-18

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides reliable oscillation and an output close to one volt peak-to-peak. Power consumption is around 1 mA from a nine volt supply.

100 kHz CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR

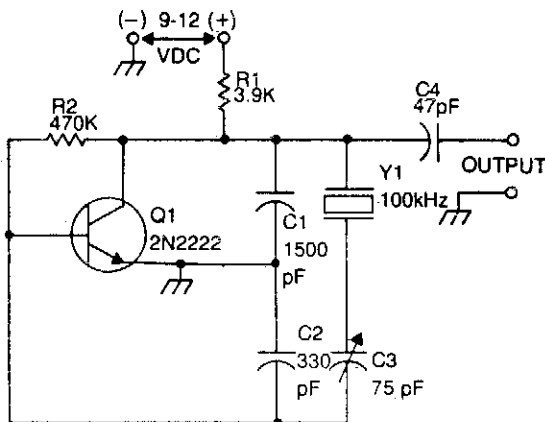


Fig. 19-19

Circuit Notes

This circuit is often used by amateur radio operations, shortwave listeners, and other operators of shortwave receivers to calibrate the dial pointer. The oscillator operates at a fundamental frequency of 100 kHz, and the harmonics are used to locate points on the shortwave dial, provided that the output of the calibrator is coupled to the antenna circuit of the receiver. The crystal shunts the feedback voltage divider, and is in series with a variable capacitor (C3) that is used to set the actual operating frequency of the calibrator.

THIRD-OVERTONE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

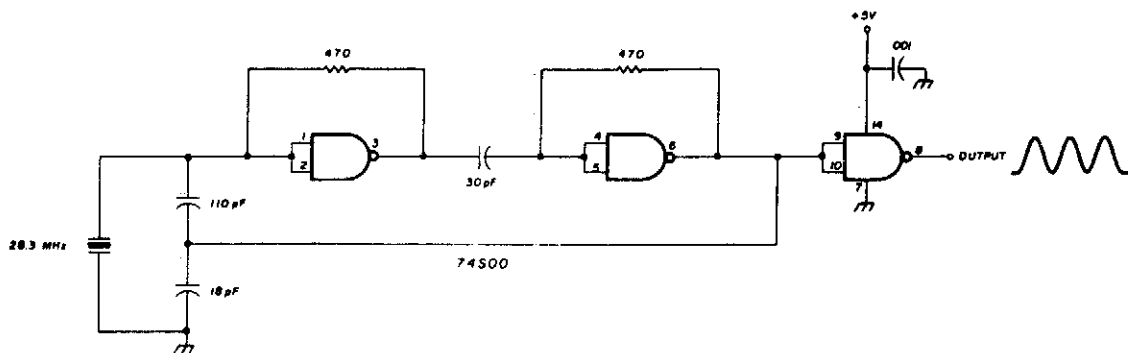
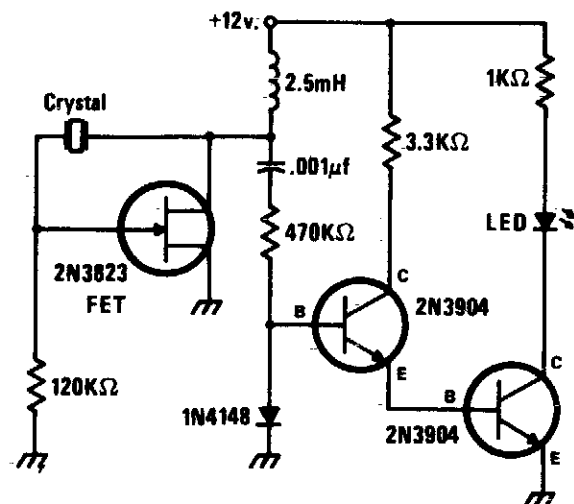


Fig. 19-20

Circuit Notes

This circuit uses a 74S00 Schottky TTL gate; no inductors are required.

CRYSTAL CHECKER



Circuit Notes

This circuit is a simple Pierce oscillator with an LED go/no go display. Checker works best with crystals having fundamental frequencies in the seven to eight megahertz range.

Fig. 19-21

CMOS CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

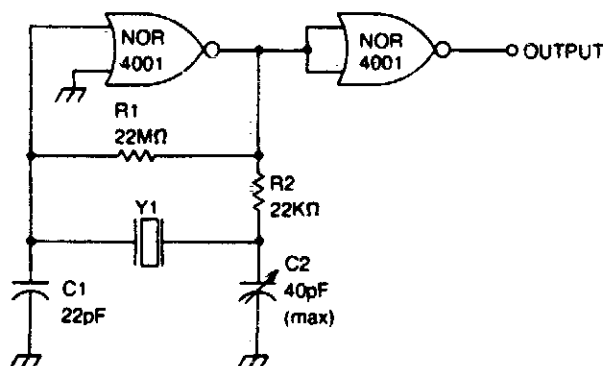


Fig. 19-22

Circuit Notes

This circuit has a frequency range of 0.5 MHz to 2.0 MHz. Frequency can be adjusted to a precise value with trimmer capacitor C2. The second NOR gate serves as an output buffer.

TEMPERATURE-COMPENSATED CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

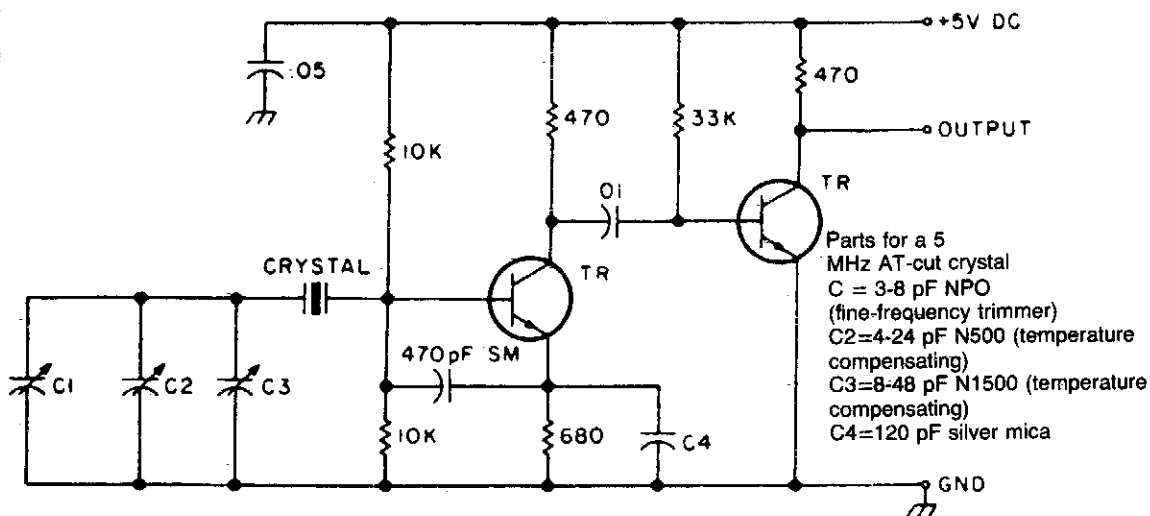


Fig. 19-23

Circuit Notes

Two different negative-coefficient capacitors are blended to produce the desired change in capacitance to counteract or compensate for the decrease in frequency of the "normal" AT-cut characteristics.

CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED, TRANSISTOR OSCILLATOR

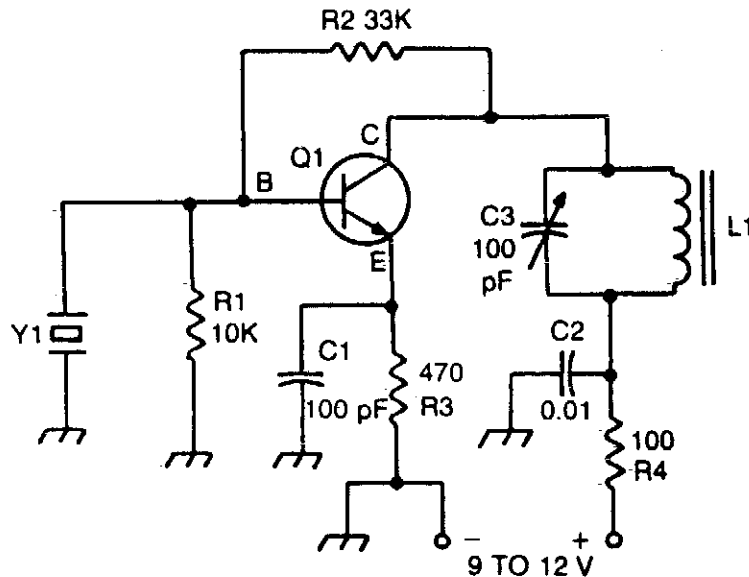


Fig. 19-24

PIERCE HARMONIC OSCILLATOR (20 MHz)

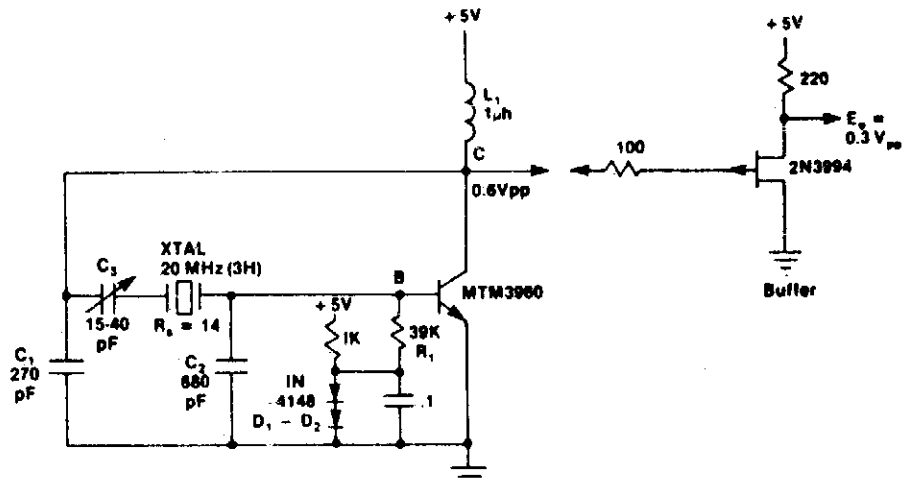


Fig. 19-25

Circuit Notes

This circuit has excellent short term frequency stability because the external load tied across the crystal is mostly capacitive rather than resistive, giving the crystal a high in-circuit Q.

COLPITTS HARMONIC OSCILLATOR (100 MHz)

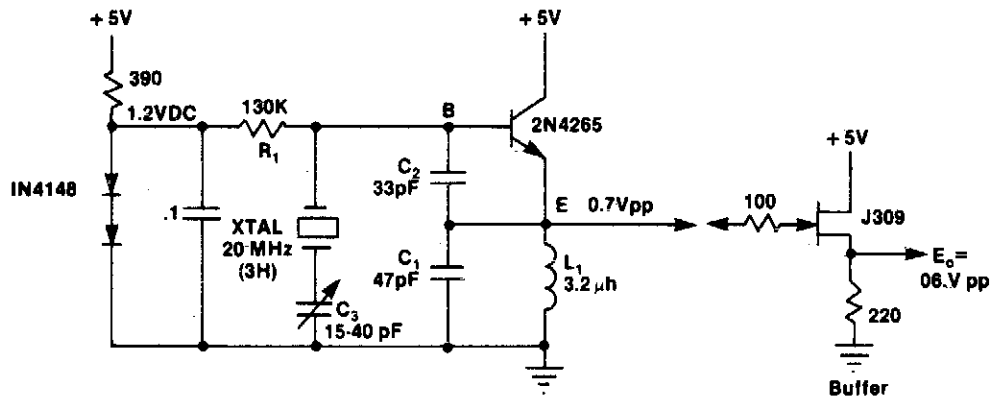


Fig. 19-26

Circuit Notes

L1C1 are selected to be resonant at a frequency below the desired crystal harmonic but above the crystal's next lower odd harmonic. C2 should have a value of 30-70 pF, independent of the oscillation frequency. There is no requirement for any specific ratio

of C1/C2, but practical harmonic circuits seem to work best when C1 is approximately 1-3 times the value of C2. Diodes D1-D3 provide a simple regulated bias supply. The resistance of R1 should be as high as possible, as it affects the crystal's in-circuit Q.

INTERNATIONAL CRYSTAL OF-1 LO OSCILLATOR

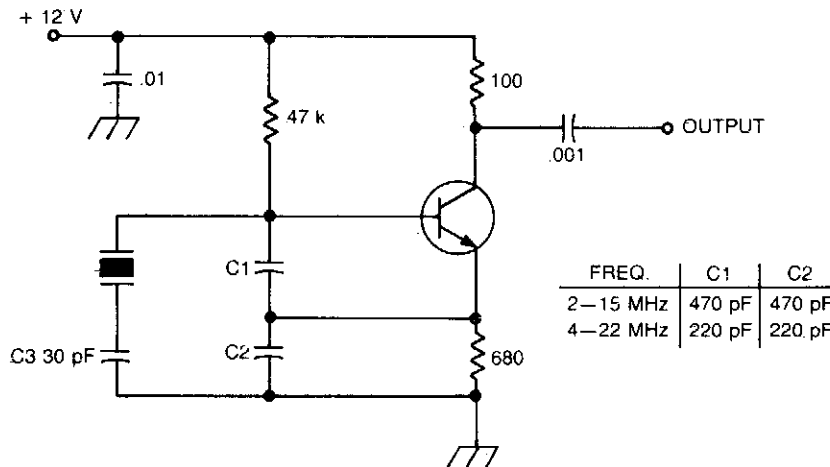


Fig. 19-27

Circuit Notes

International Crystal OF-1 LO oscillator circuit for fundamental-mode crystals.

BUTLER Emitter FOLLOWER OSCILLATOR (100 MHz)

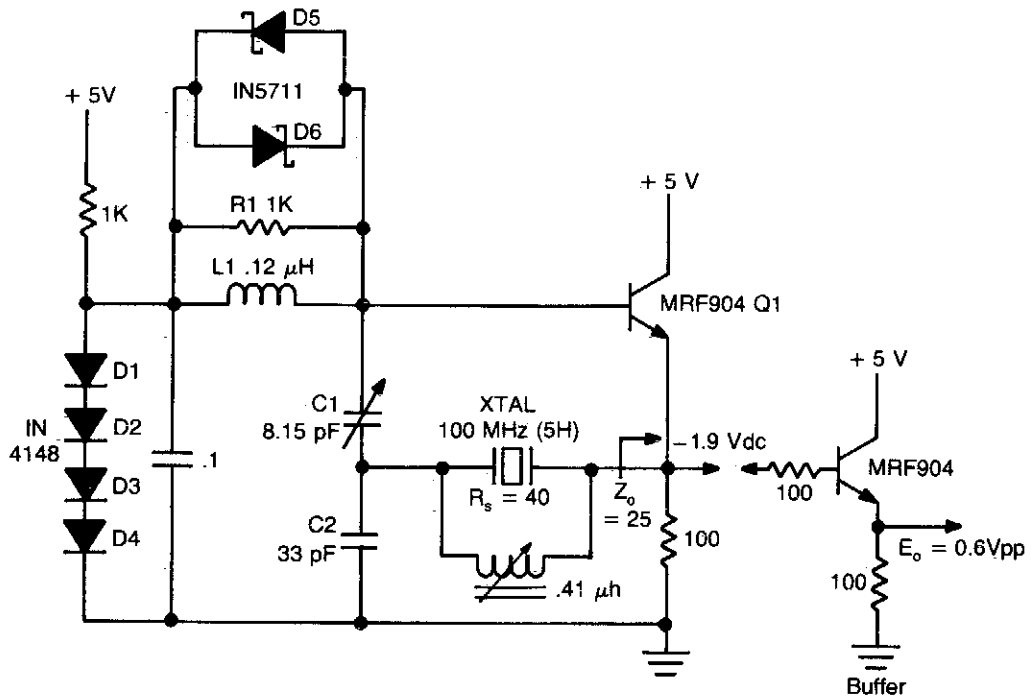
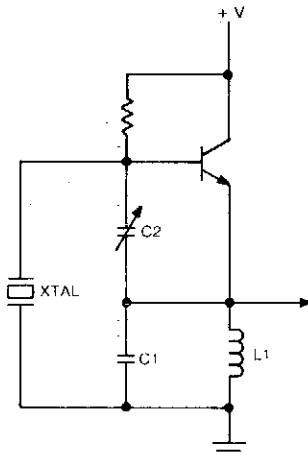


Fig. 19-28

Circuit Notes

This circuit has good performance without any parasitics because emitter follower amplifier has a gain of only one with built-in negative feedback to stabilize its gain.

COLPITTS HARMONIC OSCILLATOR (BASIC CIRCUIT)

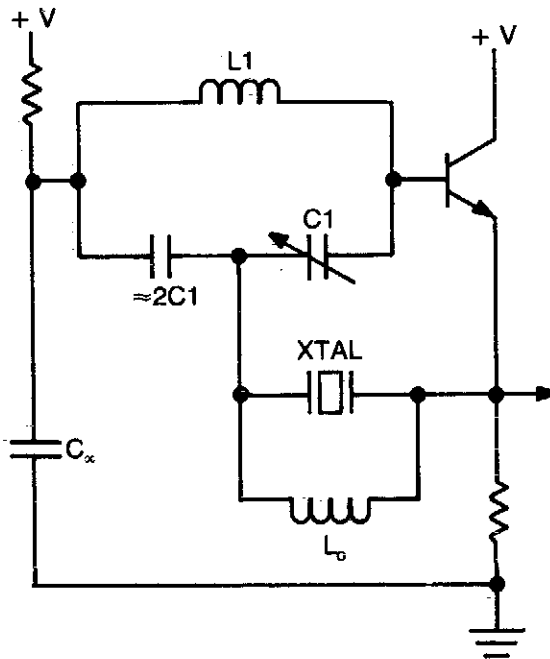


Circuit Notes

This circuit operates 30-200 ppm above series resonance. Physically simple, but analytically complex. It is inexpensive with fair frequency stability.

Fig. 19-29

BUTLER Emitter Follower Oscillator (Basic Circuit)

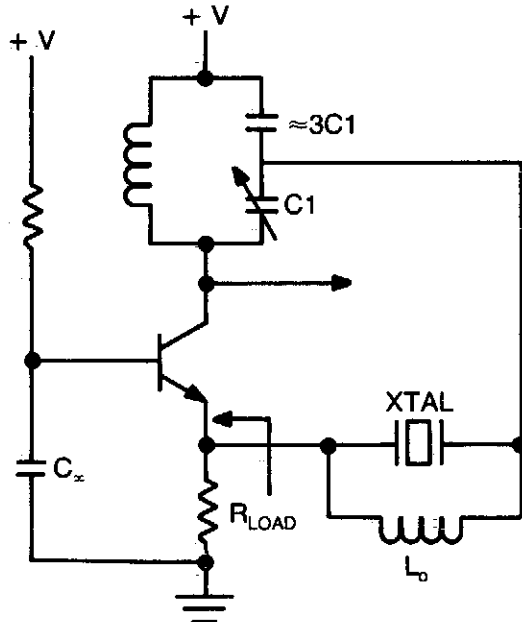


Circuit Notes

This circuit operates at or near series resonance. It is a good circuit design with no parasitics. It is easy to tune with good frequency stability.

Fig. 19-30

BUTLER Common Base Oscillator (Basic Circuit)

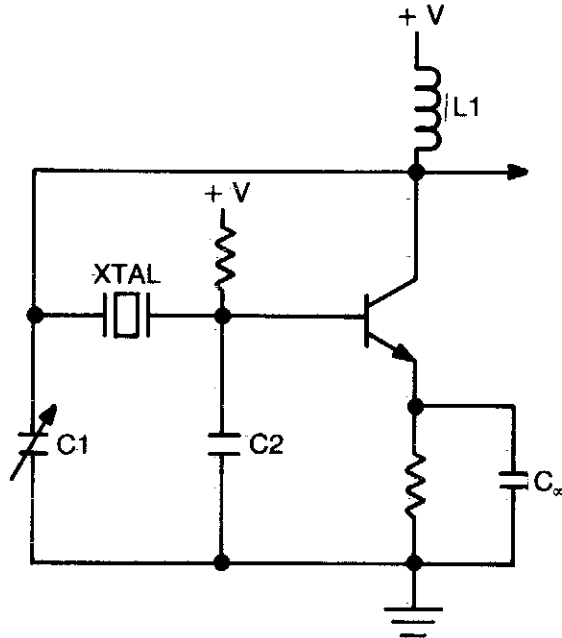


Circuit Notes

This circuit operates at or near series resonance. It has fair to poor circuit design with parasitics, touch to tune, and fair frequency stability.

Fig. 19-31

PIERCE HARMONIC OSCILLATOR (BASIC CIRCUIT)

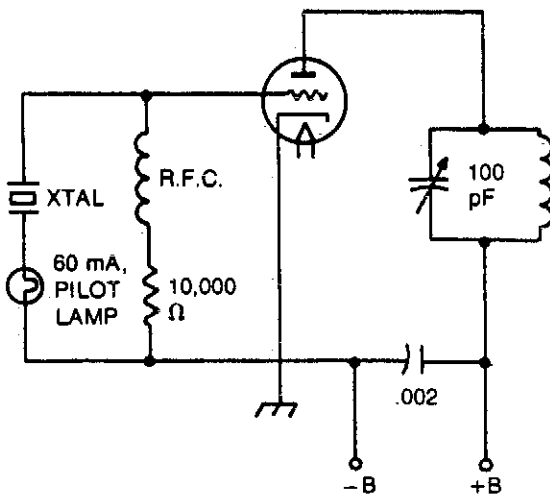


Circuit Notes

This circuit operates 10-40 ppm above series resonance. It is a good circuit design with good to very good frequency stability.

Fig. 19-32

TUBE-TYPE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR



Circuit Notes

The pilot lamp limits current to prevent damage to the crystal.

Fig. 19-33

PRECISION CLOCK GENERATOR

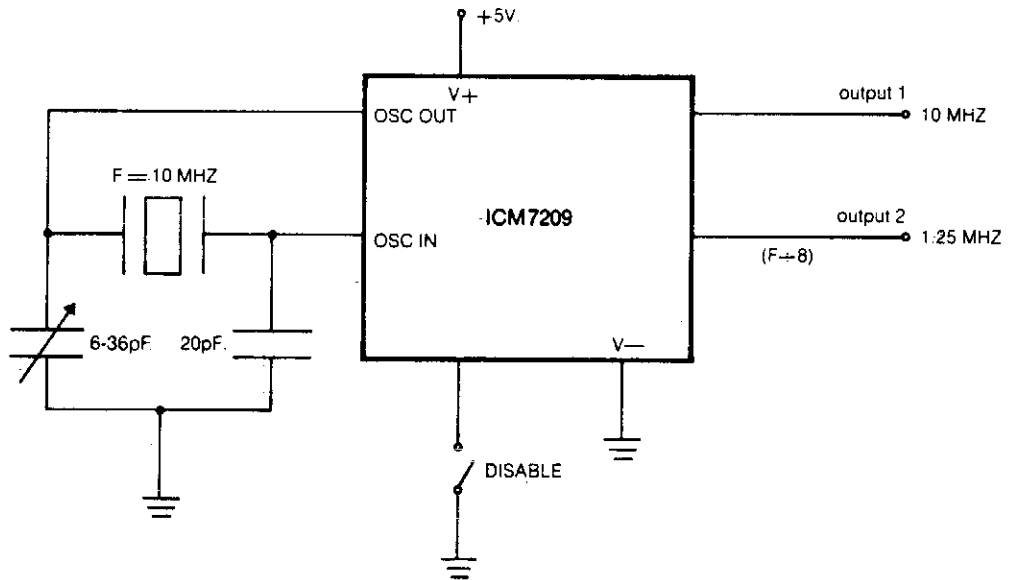
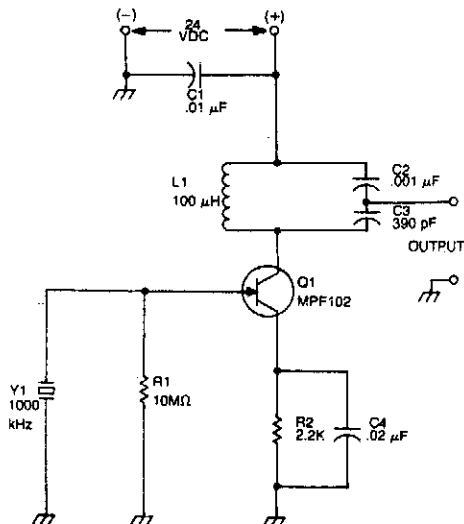


Fig. 19-34

Circuit Notes

The CMOS IC directly drives 5 TTL loads from either of 2 buffered outputs. The device operates to 10 MHz and is bipolar, MOS, and CMOS compatible.

MILLER OSCILLATOR (CRYSTAL CONTROLLED)



Circuit Notes

The drain of the JFET Miller oscillator is tuned to the resonant frequency of the crystal by an LC tank circuit.

Fig. 19-35

BUTLER Emitter FOLLOWER OSCILLATOR (20 MHz)

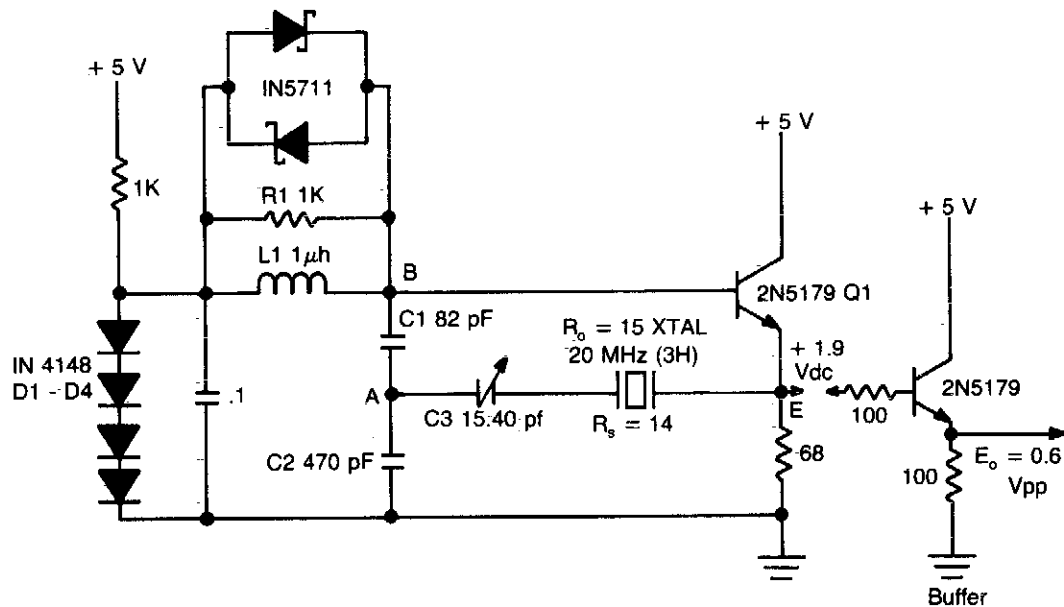
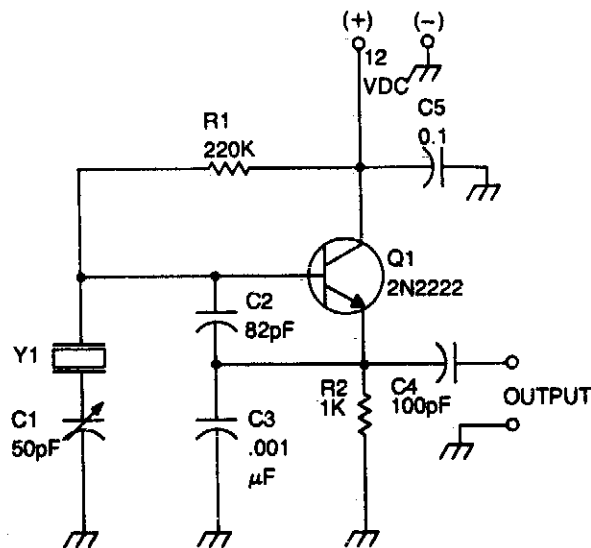


Fig. 19-36

COLPITTS OSCILLATOR



Circuit Notes

This circuit will operate with fundamental-mode crystals in the range of 1 MHz to 20 MHz. Feedback is controlled by capacitor voltage divider C2/C3. The rf voltage across the emitter resistor provides the basic feedback signal.

Fig. 19-37

CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR

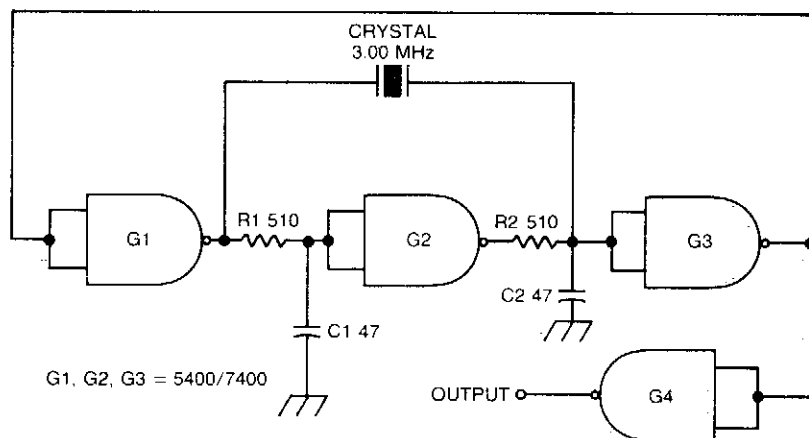


Fig. 19-38

Circuit Notes

This circuit oscillates without the crystal. With the crystal in the circuit, the frequency will be that of the crystal. The circuit has good starting characteristics even with the poorest crystals.

PIERCE OSCILLATOR

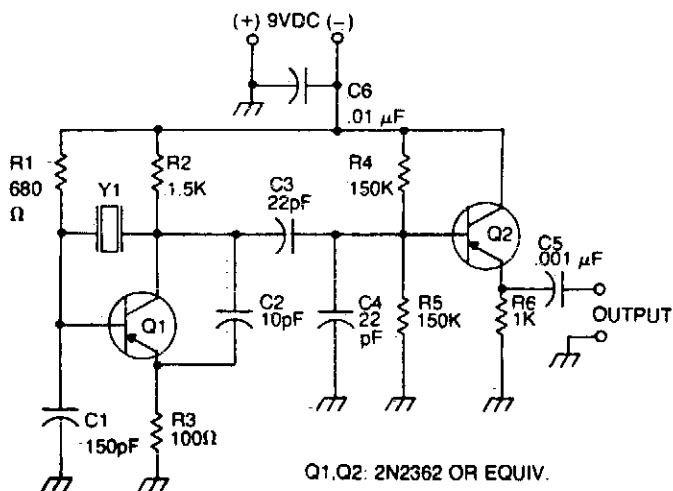


Fig. 19-39

Circuit Notes

The oscillator transistor is Q1, and the crystal is placed between the collector and base. Feedback is improved by the use of the collector-emitter capacitor C2. Transistor Q2 is used as an output buffer.

BUTLER APERIODIC OSCILLATOR

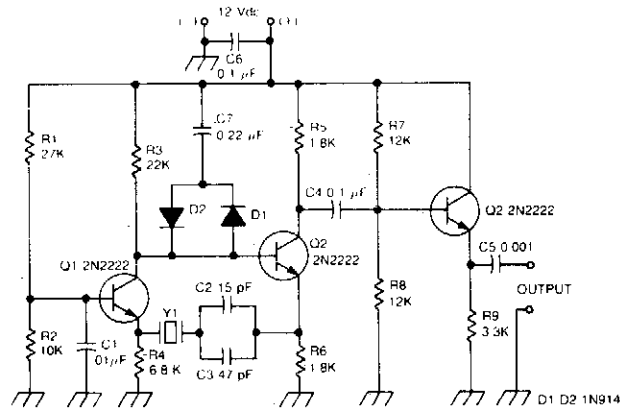


Fig. 19-40

Circuit Notes

This circuit works well in the range of 50 kHz to 500 kHz. Slight component modifications are needed for higher frequency operation. For operation over 3000 kHz, select a

transistor that provides moderate gain (in the 60 to 150 range) at the frequency of operation and a gain-bandwidth product of at least 100 MHz.

PARALLEL-MODE APERIODIC CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

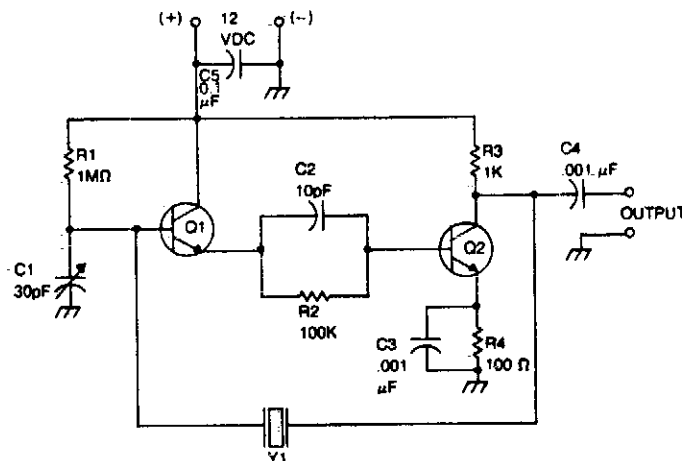


Fig. 19-41

Circuit Notes

The crystal is placed between the collector of the output stage and the base of the input stage. The frequency of oscillation can be set to a precise value with trimmer capacitor C1. The

range of operation for this circuit is 500 kHz to 10 MHz. Extend the range downward (100 kHz) by increasing the value of C1 to 75 pF and increasing the value of C2 to 22pF.

INTERNATIONAL CRYSTAL OF-1 HI OSCILLATOR

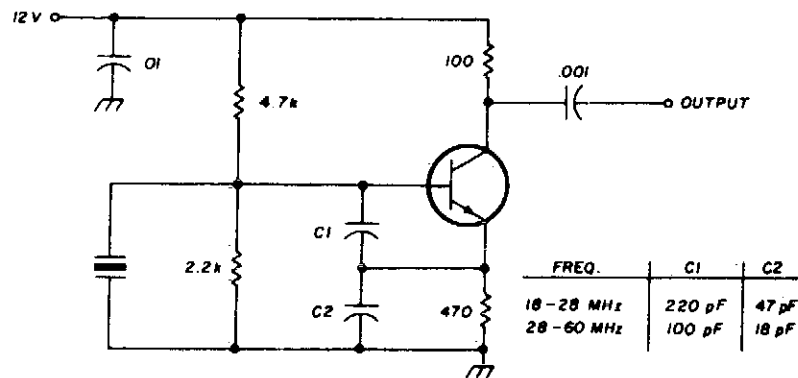


Fig. 19-42

Circuit Notes

International Crystal OF-1 HI oscillator circuit for third-overtone crystals. The circuit does not require inductors.

STANDARD CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR FOR 1 MHz

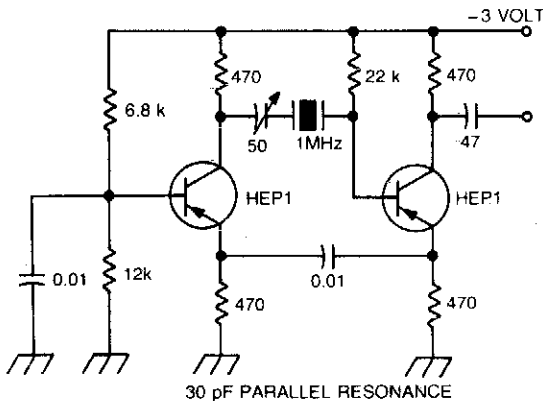


Fig. 19-43

TTL-COMPATIBLE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

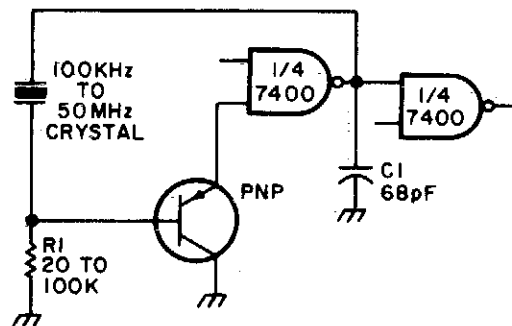


Fig. 19-44

Circuit Notes

Adjust R1 for about 2 volts at the output of the first gate. Adjust C1 for best output.

CRYSTAL CONTROLLED SINE WAVE OSCILLATOR

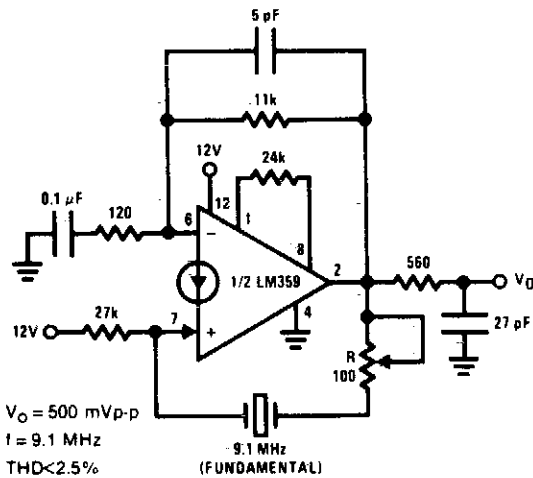


Fig. 19-45

STABLE LOW FREQUENCY CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

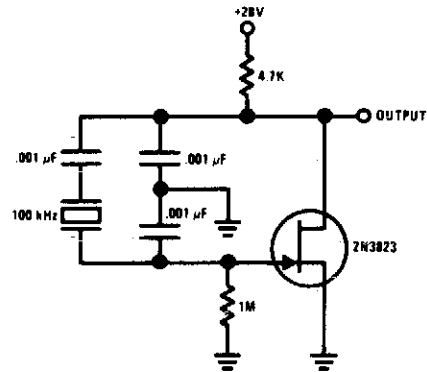


Fig. 19-47

Circuit Notes

This Colpitts-crystal oscillator is ideal for low frequency crystal oscillator circuits. Excellent stability is assured because the 2N3823 JFET circuit loading does not vary with temperature.

CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

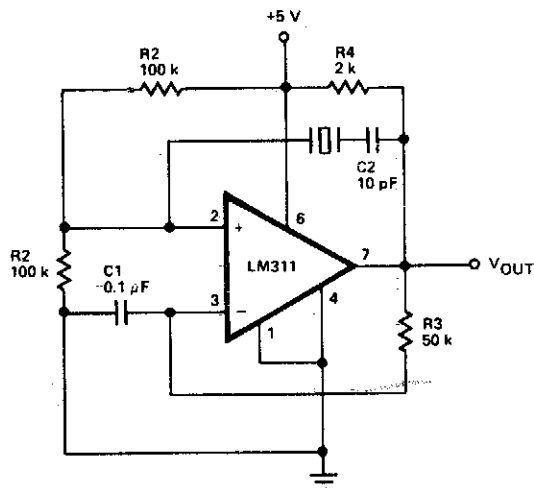


Fig. 19-46

JFET PIERCE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

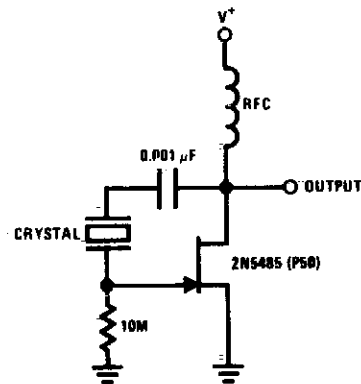
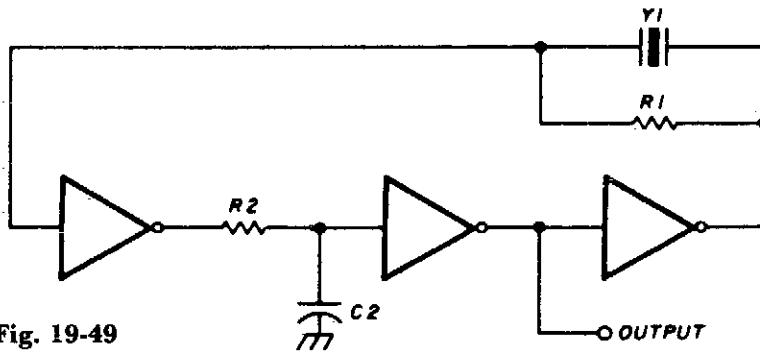


Fig. 19-48

Circuit Notes

The JFET Pierce crystal oscillator allows a wide frequency range of crystals to be used without circuit modification. Since the JFET gate does not load the crystal, good Q is maintained, thus insuring good frequency stability.

CMOS OSCILLATOR-1 MHz-4 MHz



NOTES:

1. $1M < R1 < 5M$
2. SELECT $R2$ AND $C2$ TO PREVENT SPURIOUS FREQUENCIES
3. ICs ARE 74C04 OR EQUIVALENT

Fig. 19-49

PIERCE HARMONIC OSCILLATOR (100 MHz)

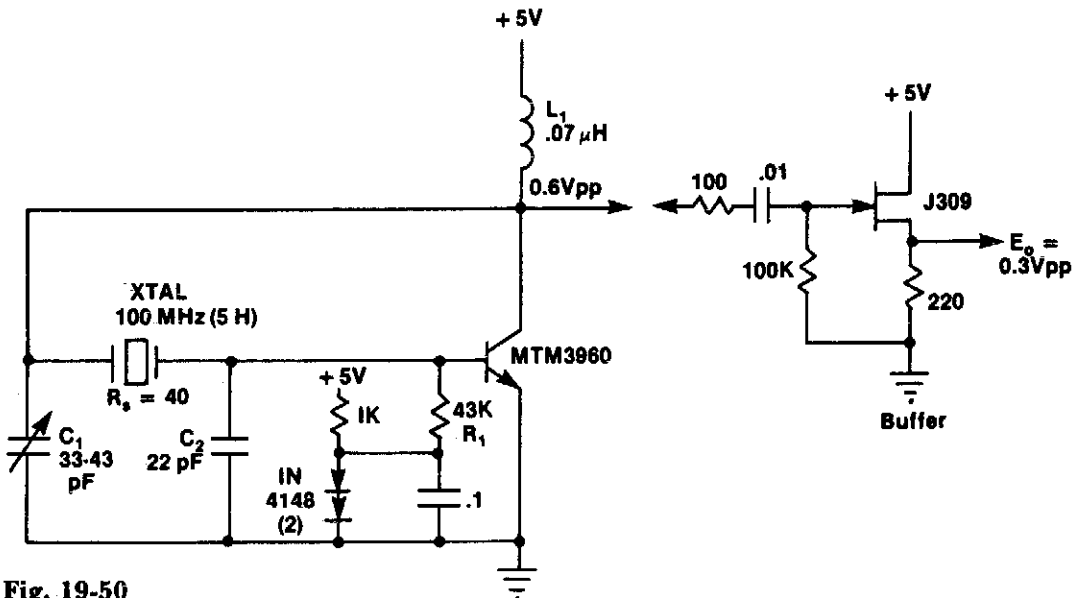


Fig. 19-50

Circuit Notes

The output resistance of the transistor's collector, together with the effective value of $C1$, provides an RC phase lag of 30-50°. The crystal normally oscillates slightly above series resonance, where it is both resistive and inductive. Above series resonance, the crystal's internal impedance (resistive and inductive) together with $C2$ provides an RLC phase

lag of 130-150°. The transistor inverts the signal, providing a total of 360° of phase shift around the loop. Inductor $L1$ is selected to resonate with $C1$ at a frequency between the crystal's desired harmonic and its next lower odd harmonic. Inductor $L1$ offsets part of the negative reactance of $C1$ at the oscillation frequency.

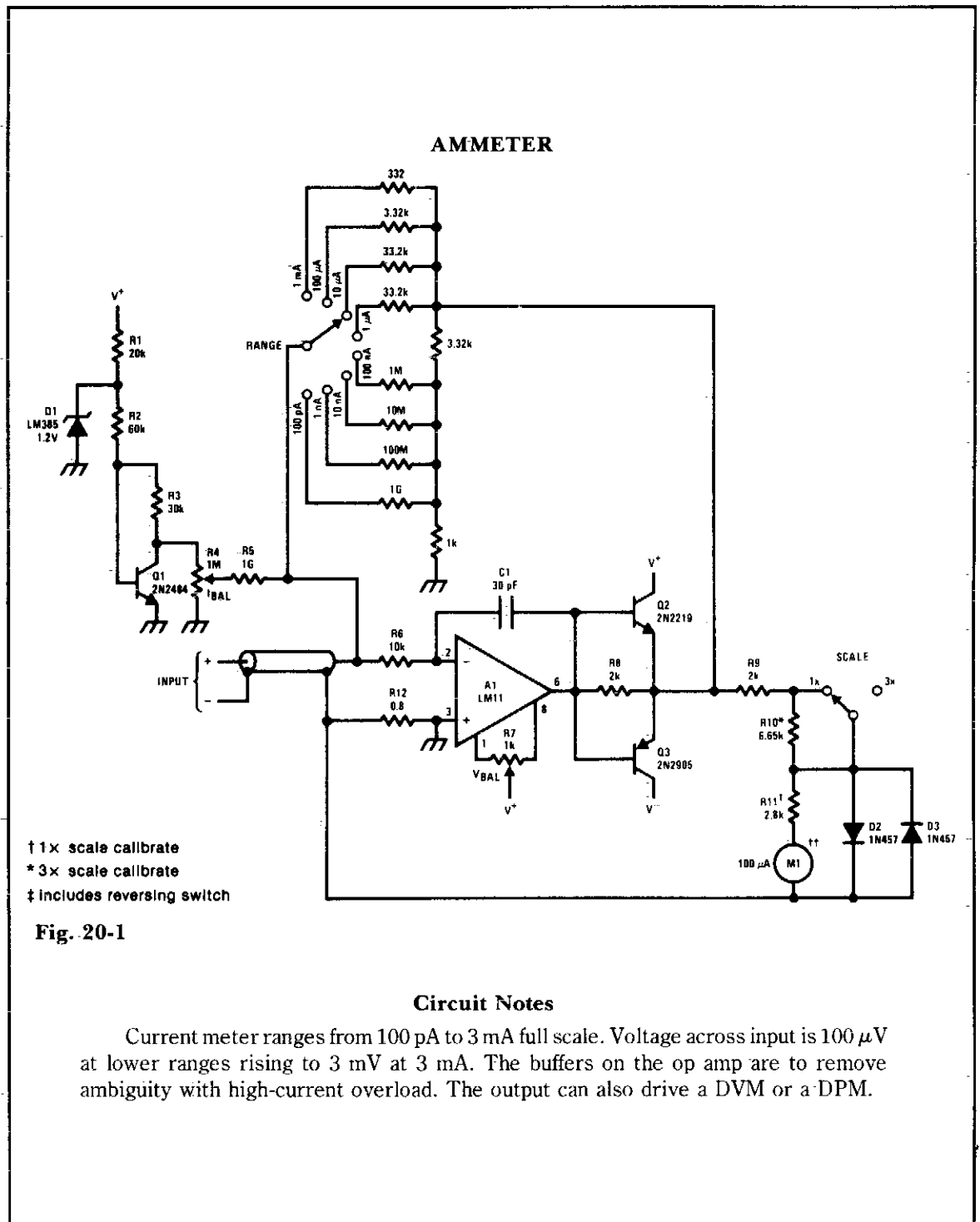
20

Current Measuring Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Ammeter
Pico Ammeter
Nano Ammeter

Nanoampere Sensing Circuit with 100
Megohm Input Impedance
Current Monitor



PICO AMMETER

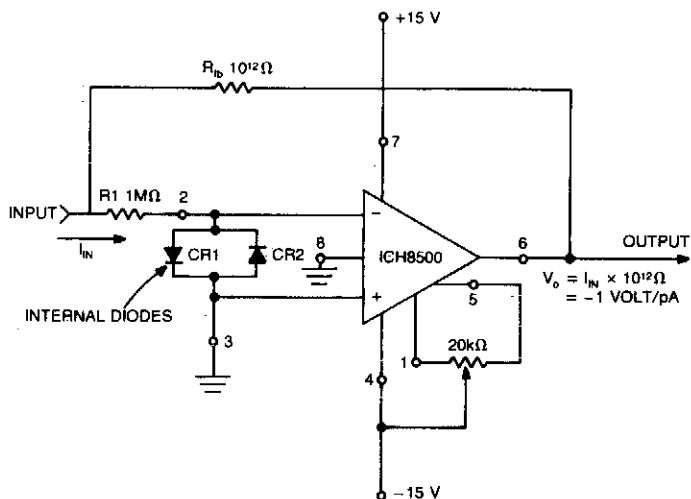


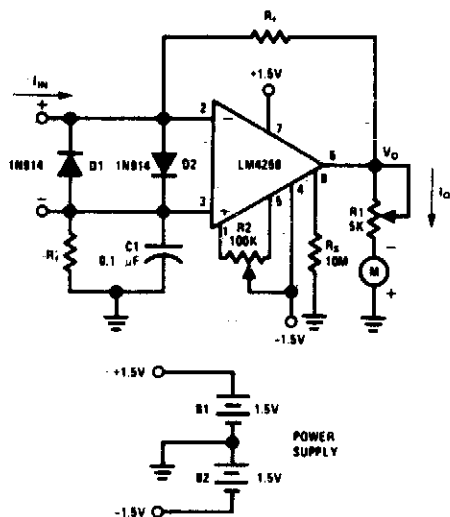
Fig. 20-2

Circuit Notes

A very sensitive pico ammeter (-1 V/pA) employs the amplifier in the inverting or current summing mode. Care must be taken to eliminate stray currents from flowing into the current summing mode. It takes approximately 5 for the circuit to stabilize to within 1% of its

final output voltage after a step function of input current has been applied. The internal diodes CR1 and CR2 together with external resistor R1 to protect the input stage of the amplifier from voltage transients.

NANO AMMETER



Resistance Values for DC Nano-and Micro Ammeter

I FULL SCALE	$R_f [Ω]$	$R_f' [Ω]$
100 nA	1.5M	1.5M
500 nA	300k	300k
1 $μA$	300k	0
5 $μA$	60k	0
10 $μA$	30k	0
50 $μA$	6k	0
100 $μA$	3k	0

The complete meter amplifier is a differential current-to-voltage converter with input protection, zeroing and full scale adjust provisions, and input resistor balancing for minimum offset voltage.

Fig. 20-3

NANOAMPERE SENSING CIRCUIT WITH 100 MEGOHM INPUT IMPEDANCE

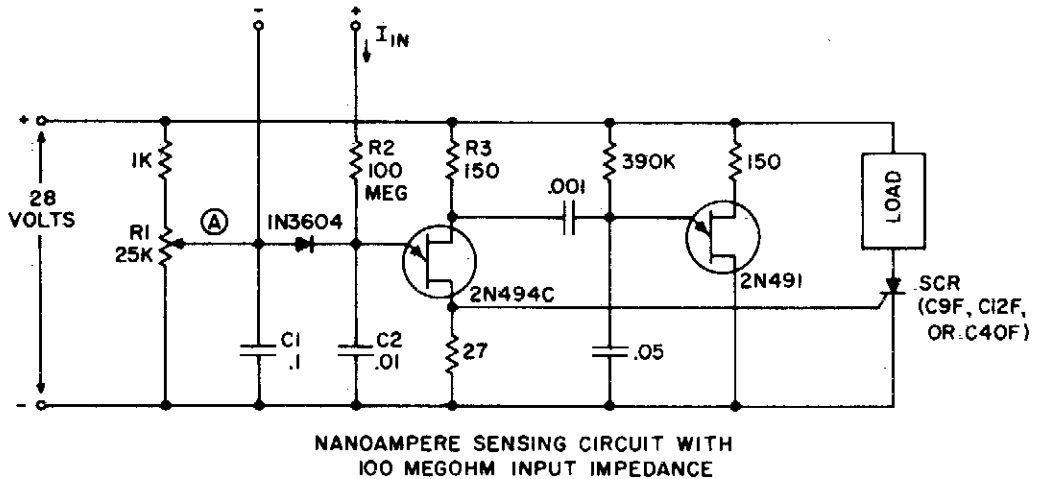


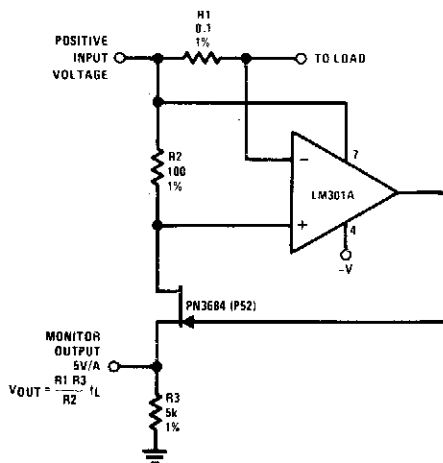
Fig. 20-4

Circuit Notes

The circuit may be used as a sensitive current detector or as a voltage detector having high input impedance. R1 is set so that the voltage at point (A) is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ volts below the level that fires the 2N494C. A small input current (I_{in}) of only 40 nanoamperes will charge C2 and raise the voltage at the emitter to the

firing level. When the 2N494C fires, both capacitors, C1 and C2, are discharged through the 27 ohm resistor, which generates a positive pulse with sufficient amplitude to trigger a controlled rectifier (SCR), or other pulse sensitive circuitry.

CURRENT MONITOR



Circuit Notes

R1 senses current flow of a power supply. The JFET is used as a buffer because $I_D = I_S$; therefore the output monitor voltage accurately reflects the power supply current flow.

Fig. 20-5

21

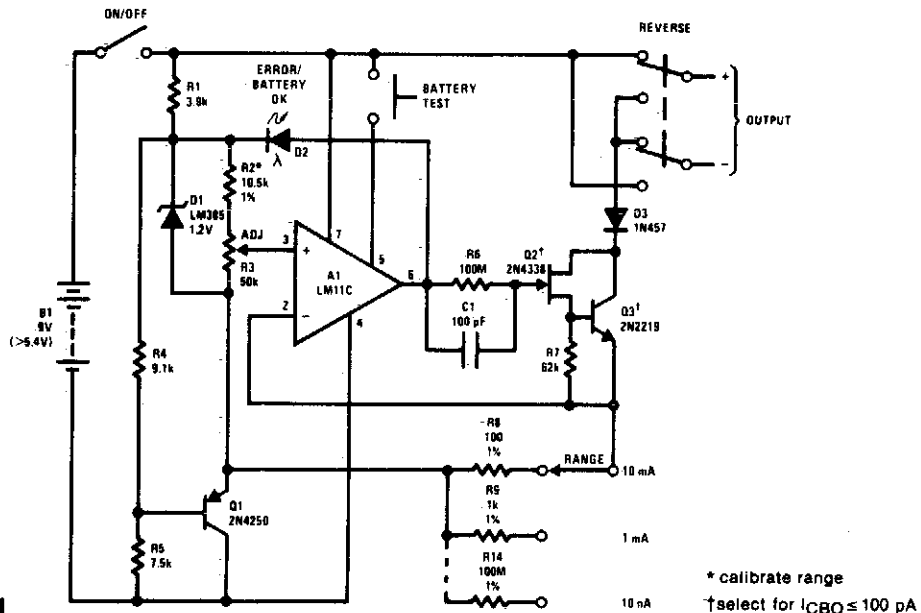
Current Sources and Sinks

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Current source
Precision Current Source

Precision 1 μ A to 1 mA Current Sources
Precision Current Sink

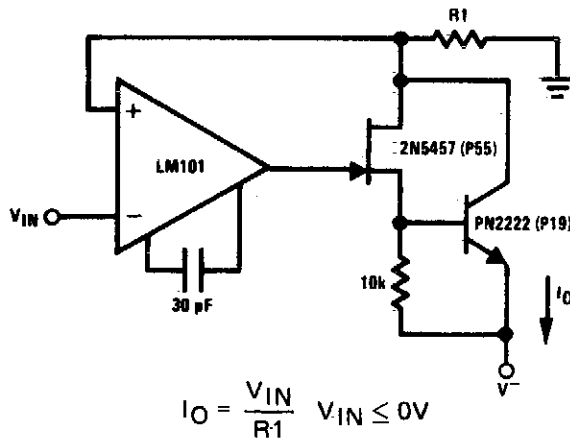
CURRENT SOURCE



Circuit Notes

This precision current source has 10 μA to 10 mA ranges with output compliance of 30V to -5V . Output current is fully adjustable on each range with a calibrated, ten-turn potentiometer. Error light indicates saturation.

PRECISION CURRENT SOURCE



Circuit Notes

The 2N5457 and PN2222 bipolar serve as voltage isolation devices between the output and the current sensing resistor, R1. The LM101 provides a large amount of loop gain to assure that the circuit acts as a current source. For small values of current ($<1 \text{ mA}$), the PN2222 and 10K resistor may be eliminated with the output appearing at the source of the 2N5457.

PRECISION 1 μ A to 1 mA CURRENT SOURCES

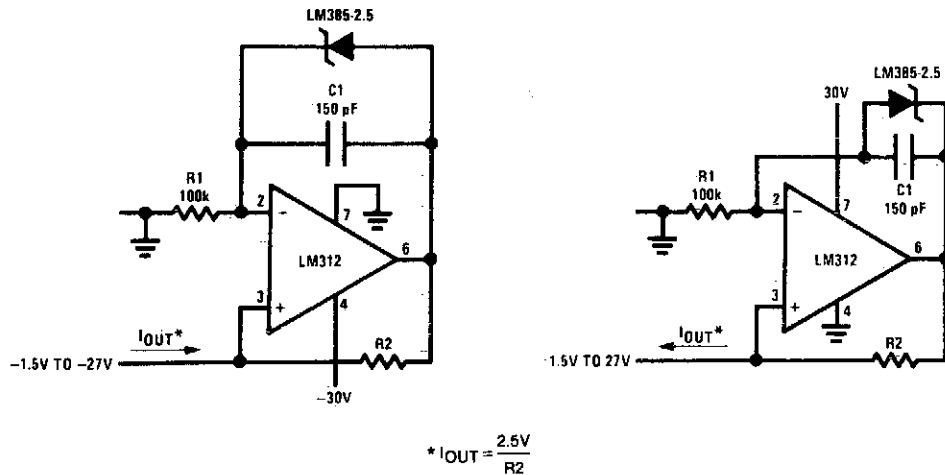


Fig. 21-3

PRECISION CURRENT SINK

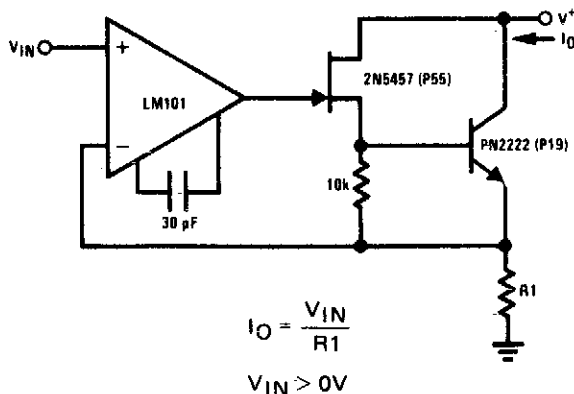


Fig. 21-4

Circuit Notes

The 2N5457 JFET and PN2222 bipolar have inherently high output impedance. Using R1 as a current sensing resistor to provide feedback to the LM101 op amp provides a large amount of loop gain for negative feedback to enhance the true current sink nature of this circuit. For small current values, the 10 K resistor and PN2222 may be eliminated if the source of the JFET is connected to R1.

22

Dc/Dc and Dc/Ac Converters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Dc-to-Dc/Ac Inverter

Dc-to-Dc SMPS Using NE5561 Variable 18
V to 30 V Out at 0.2 A

Mini Power Inverter as High Voltage, Low

Current Source

Regulated Dc-to-Dc Converter

400 V, 60 W Push-Pull Dc/Dc Converter

Dc/Dc Regulating Converter

Flyback Converter

DC-TO-DC/AC INVERTER

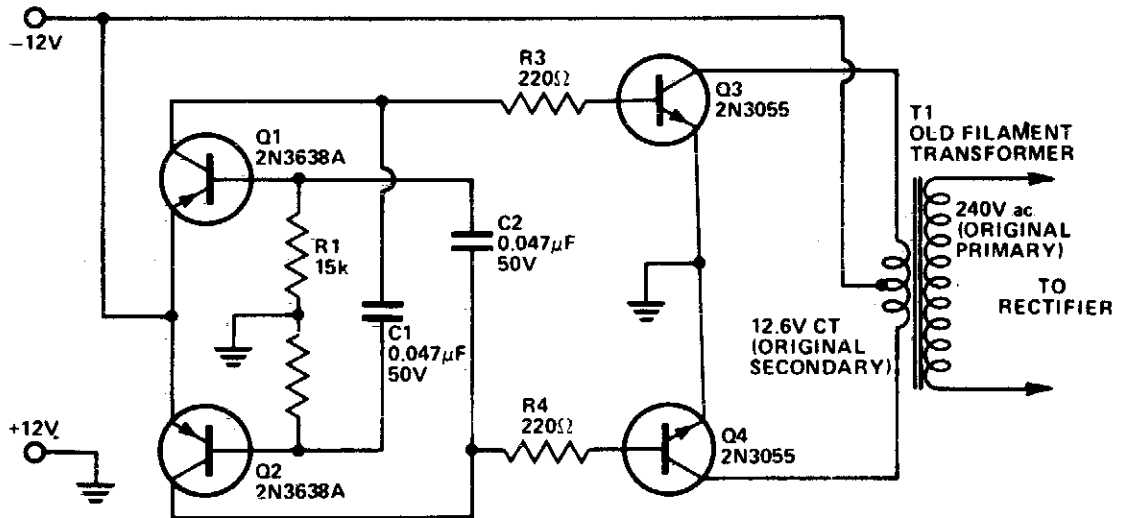


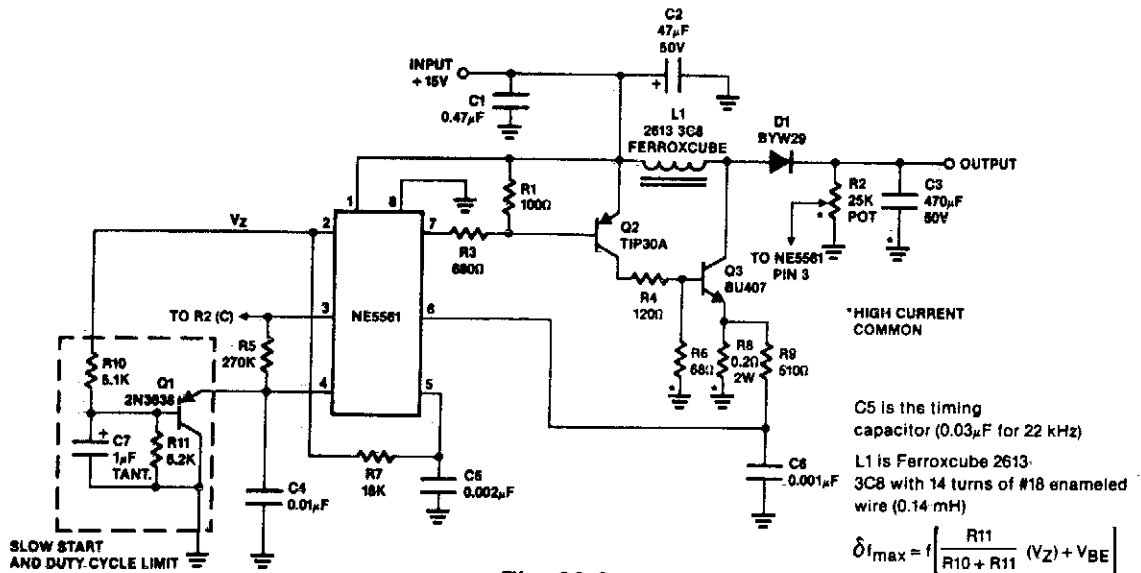
Fig. 22-1

Circuit Notes

This inverter uses no special components such as the torodial transformer used in many inverters. Cost is kept low with the use of cheap, readily available components. Essentially, it is a power amplifier driven by an astable multivibrator. The frequency is around 1200 Hz which most 50/60 Hz power transformers handle well without too much loss. Increasing the value of capacitors C1 and C2 will

lower the frequency if any trouble is experienced. However, rectifier filtering capacitors required are considerably smaller at the higher operating frequency. The two 2N3055 transistor should be mounted on an adequately sized heatsink. The transformer should be rated according to the amount of output power required allowing for conversion efficiency of approximately 60%.

DC-TO-DC SMPS USING NE5561 VARIABLE 18 V to 30 V OUT AT 0.2 A



MINI POWER INVERTER AS HIGH VOLTAGE, LOW CURRENT SOURCE

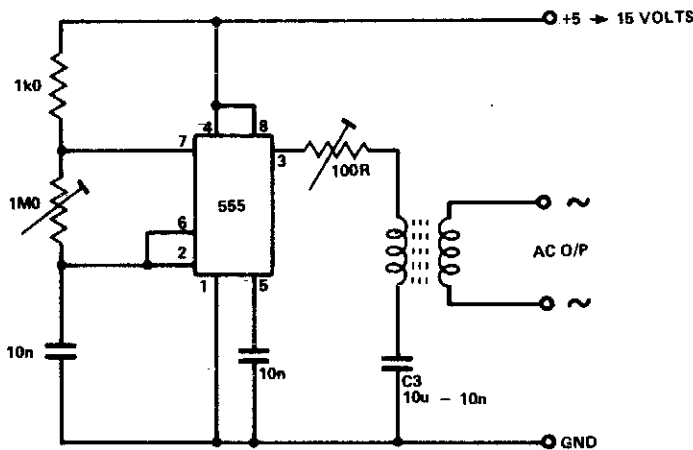


Fig. 22-3

Circuit Notes

The circuit is capable of providing power for portable Geiger counters, dosimeter chargers, high resistance meters, etc. The 555 timer IC is used in its multivibrator mode, the frequency adjusted to optimize the transformer characteristics. When the output of the IC is

high, current flows through the limiting resistor, the primary coil to charge C3. When the output is low, the current is reversed. With a suitable choice of frequency and C3, a good symmetric output is sustained.

REGULATED DC-TO-DC CONVERTER

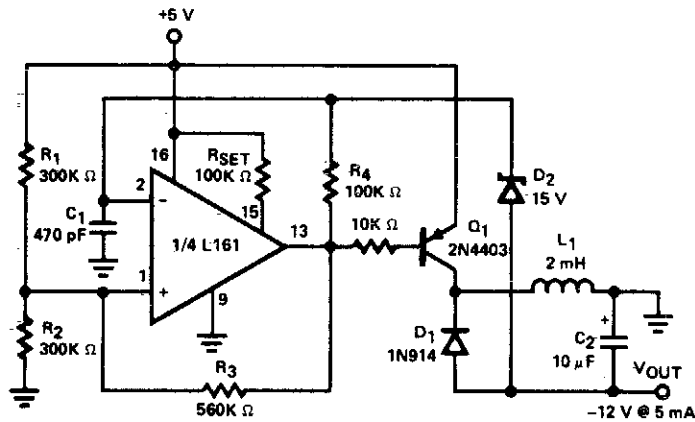


Fig. 22-4

Circuit Notes

Low power dc to dc converter obtained by adding a flyback circuit to a square wave oscillator. Operating frequency is 20 kHz to minimize the size of L1 and C2. Regulation is

achieved by zener diode D2. Maximum current available before the converter drops out of regulation is 5.5 mA.

400 V, 60 W PUSH-PULL DC/DC CONVERTER

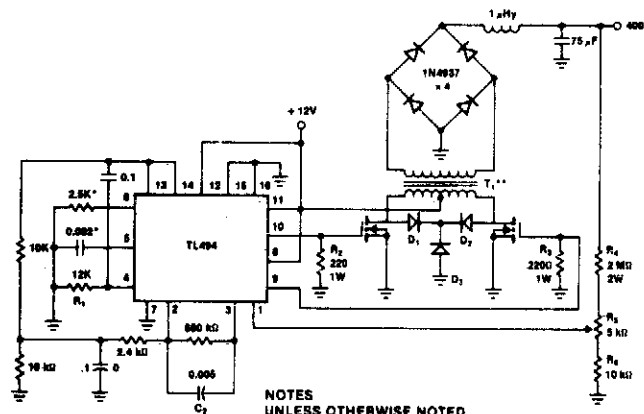


Fig. 22-5

NOTES
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED,
ALL RESISTORS 5%, 1/4 W
ALL CAPACITOR VALUES IN MICROFARADS, 25V
Q1 & Q2: VN84GA ON HEAT SINK
D1 & D2: 1N4834
D3: 33V, 3W ZENER
T1: PRI: 12T, CT, NO 18 AWG
SEC: 275T, NO 24 AWG
CORE: IND GEN 8231-1

Circuit Notes

The TL494 switching regulator governs the operating frequency and regulates output voltage. Switching frequency approximately 100 kHz for the values shown. Output regulation is typically 1.25% from no-load to full 60 W.

DC/DC REGULATING CONVERTER

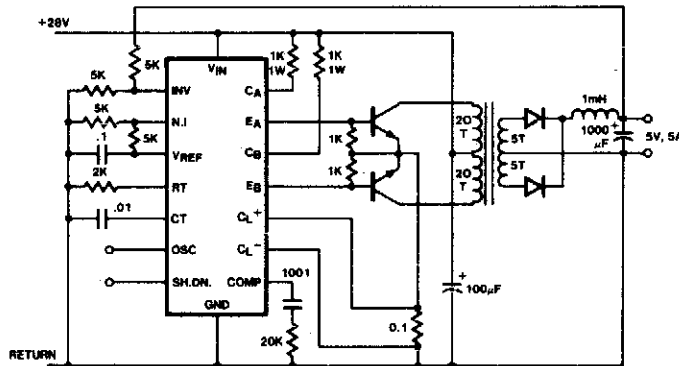


Fig. 22-6

Circuit Notes

Push-pull outputs are used in this transformer-coupled dc-dc regulating converter. Note that the oscillator must be set at twice the desired output frequency as the SG1524's internal flip-flop divides the fre-

quency by 2 as it switches the PWM signal from one output to the other. Current limiting is done here in the primary so that the pulse width will be reduced should transformer saturation occur.

FLYBACK CONVERTER

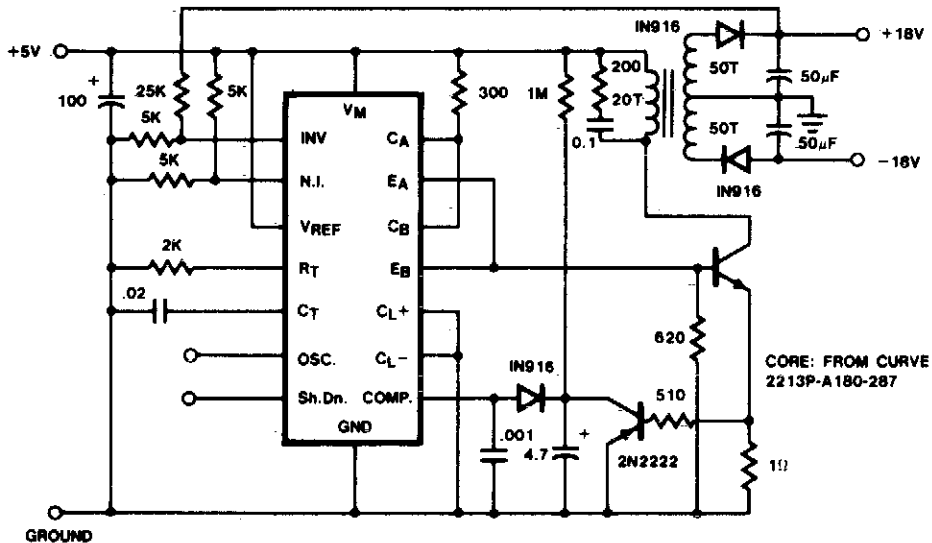


Fig. 22-7

Circuit Notes

A low-current flyback converter is used here to generate ± 15 volts at 20 mA from a +5 volt regulated line. The reference generator in the SG1524 is unused with the input voltage

providing the reference. Current limiting in a flyback converter is difficult and is accomplished here by sensing current in the primary line and resetting a soft-start circuit.

23

Decoders

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Tone Alert Decoder
Tone Decoder with Relay Output
SCA Decoder

10.8 MHz FSK Decoder
24% Bandwidth Tone Decoder
Dual-Tone Decoder

TONE-ALERT DECODER

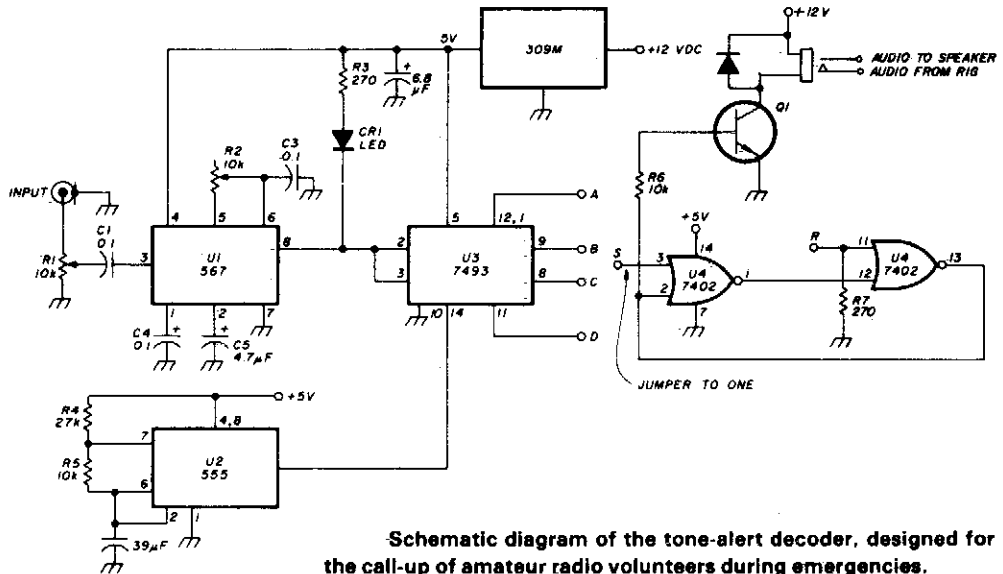


Fig. 23-1

Circuit Notes

PLL (U1) is set with R2 to desired tone frequency. LED lights to indicate lock-up of PLL. Reduce signal level (R1) and readjust R2 to assure lock-up. Delay is selected from counter U3 output. Circuits latches (turns on

Q1 to allow audio to speaker) when proper frequency/duration signal is received. To reset latch, a positive voltage must be applied briefly to the R input of U4.

TONE DECODER WITH RELAY OUTPUT

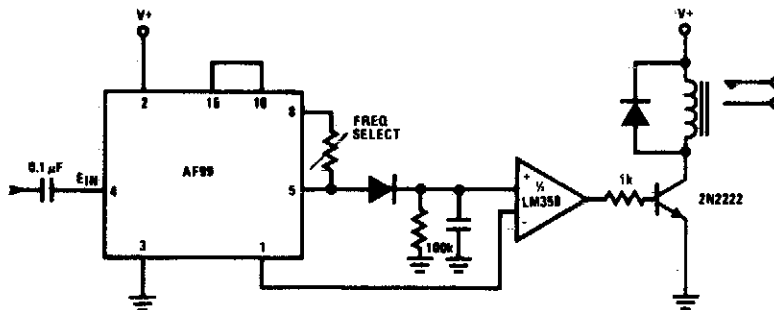


Fig. 23-2

SCA (BACKGROUND MUSIC) DECODER

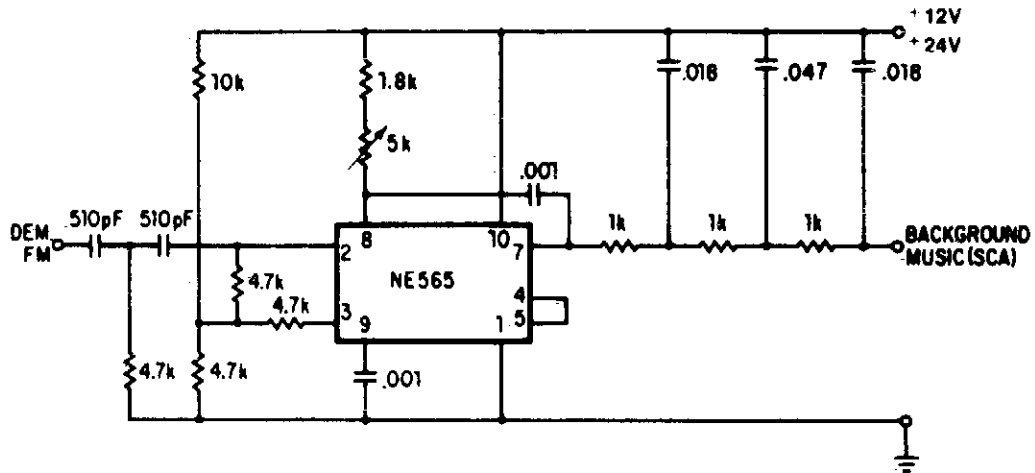


Fig. 23-3

Circuit Notes

A resistive voltage divider is used to establish a bias voltage for the input (pins 2 and 3). The demodulated (multiplex) FM signal is fed to the input through a two-stage high-pass filter, both to effect capacitive coupling and to attenuate the strong signal of the regular channel. A total signal amplitude, between 80 mV and 300-mV, is required at the input. Its source should have an impedance of less than 10,000 ohms. The Phase Locked Loop is tuned to 67

kHz with a 5000 ohm potentiometer; only approximate tuning is required, since the loop will seek the signal. The demodulated output (pin 7) passes through a three-stage low-pass filter to provide de-emphasis and attenuate the high-frequency noise which often accompanies SCA transmission. The demodulated output signal is in the order of 50m V and the frequency response extends to 7 kHz.

10.8 MHz FSK DECODER

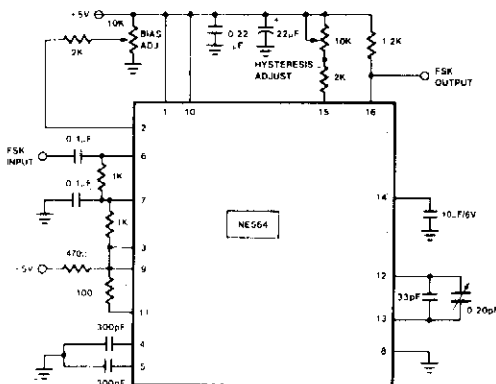
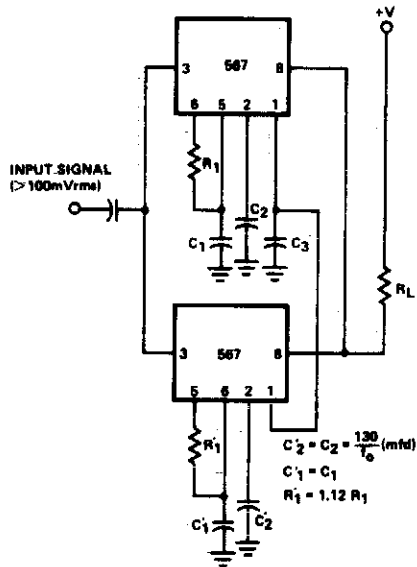
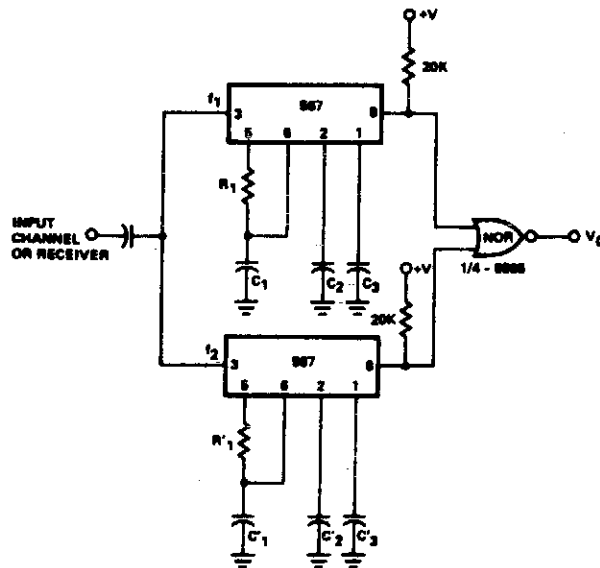


Fig. 23-4

24% BANDWIDTH TONE DECODER



DUAL-TONE DECODER



1. Resistor and capacitor values chosen for desired frequencies and bandwidth.
2. If C_3 is made large so as to delay turn-on of the top 567, decoding of sequential ($f_1 f_2$) tones is possible.

24

Delays

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730 . The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Long Time Delay
Time Delay Generator
Door Chimes Delay
Time Delay Generator

Long Delay Timer Using PUT
Ultra-Precise Long Time Delay Relay
Long Duration Time Delay
Simple Time Delay Using Two SCRs

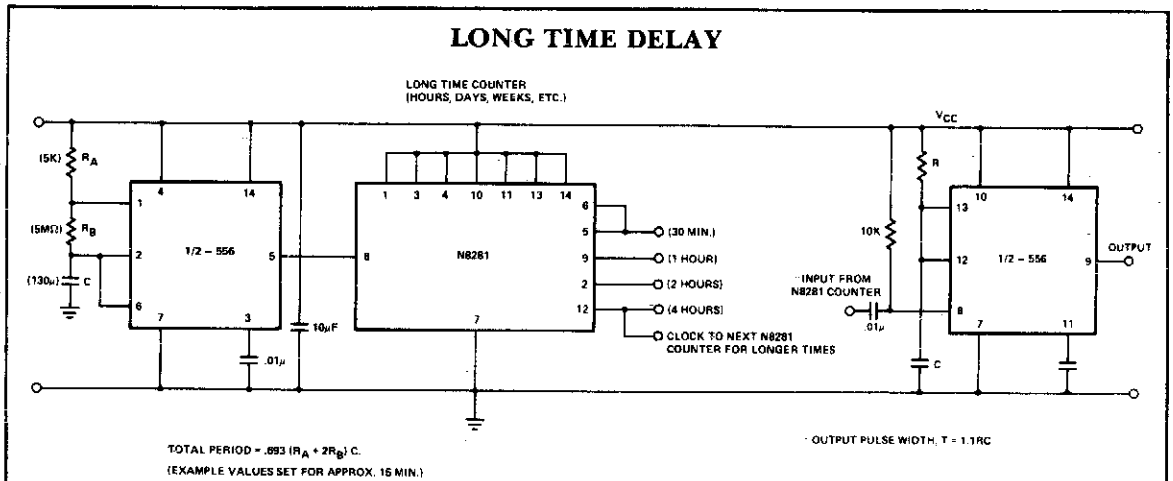


Fig. 24-1

Circuit Notes

In the 556 timer, the timing is a function of the charging rate of the external capacitor. For long time delays, expensive capacitors with extremely low leakage are required. The practicality of the components involved limits the time between pulses to something in the neighborhood of 10 minutes. To achieve longer time periods, both halves of a dual timer may be

connected in tandem with a "Divide-by" network in between the first timer section operates in an oscillatory mode with a period of $1/f_0$. This signal is then applied to a "Divide-by-N" network to give an output with the period of N/f_0 . This can then be used to trigger the second half of the 556. The total time delay is now a function of N and f_0 .

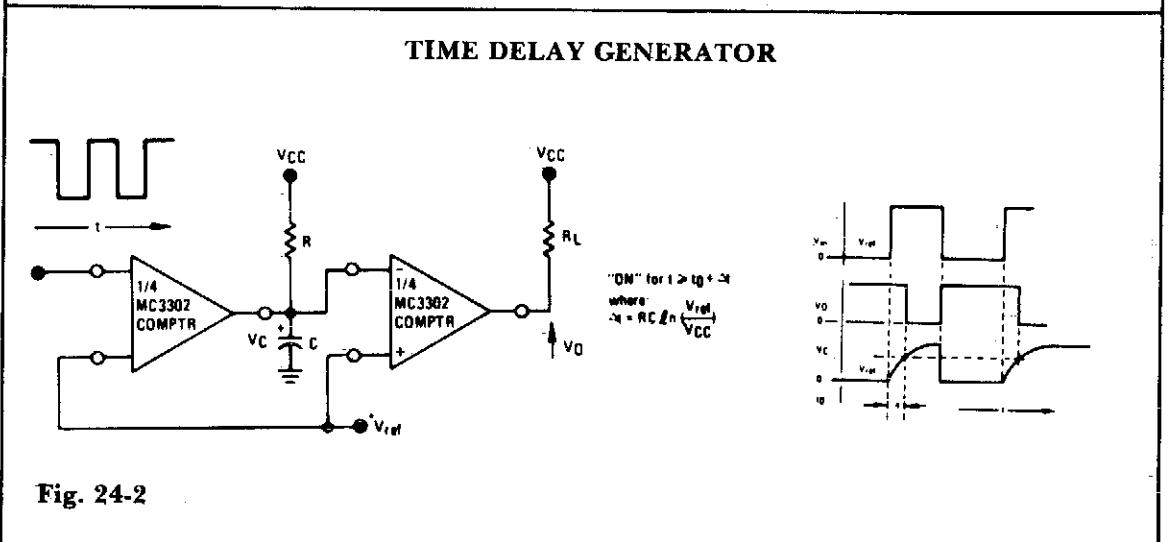
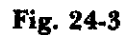
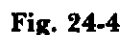


Fig. 24-2



Circuit Notes

button is released. Making R1 larger will increase the delay.



LONG DELAY TIMER USING PUT

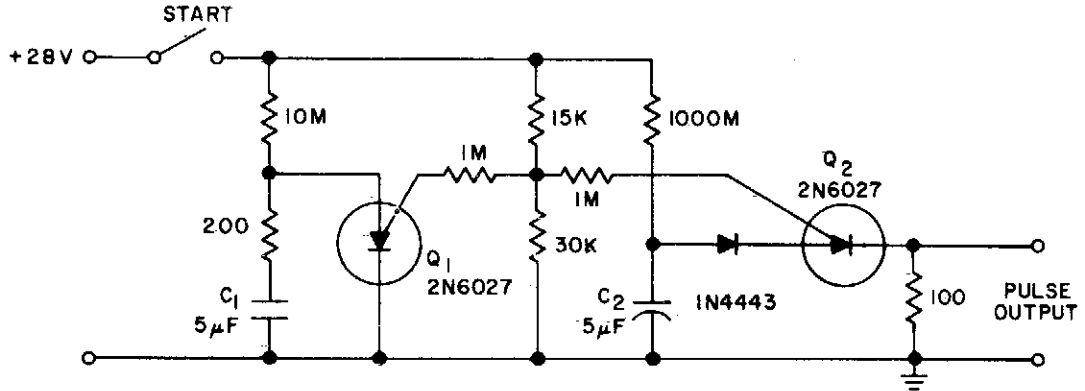


Fig. 24-5

Circuit Notes

The PUT is used as both a timing element and sampling oscillator. A low leakage film capacitor is required for C2 due to the low current supplied to it.

ULTRA-PRECISE LONG TIME DELAY RELAY

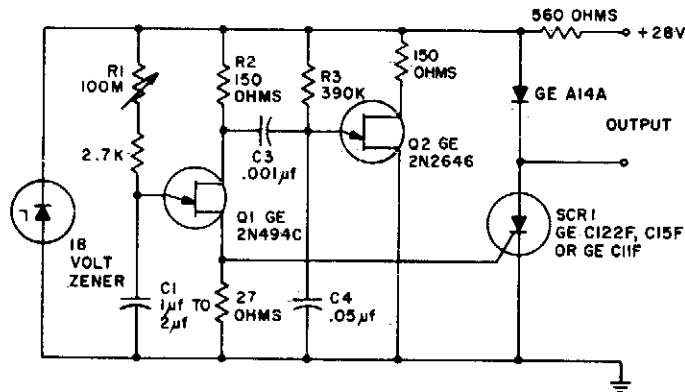


Fig. 24-6

Circuit Notes

Predictable time delays from as low as 0.3 milliseconds to over 3 minutes are obtainable without resorting to a large value electrolytic-type timing capacitor. Instead, a stable low

leakage paper or mylar capacitor is used and the peak point current of the timing UJT (Q1) is effectively reduced, so that a large value emitter resistor (R1) may be substituted.

LONG DURATION TIME DELAY

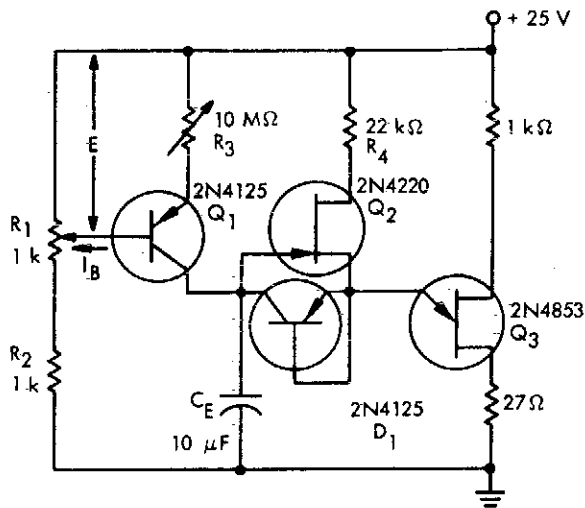


Fig. 24-7

SIMPLE TIME DELAY

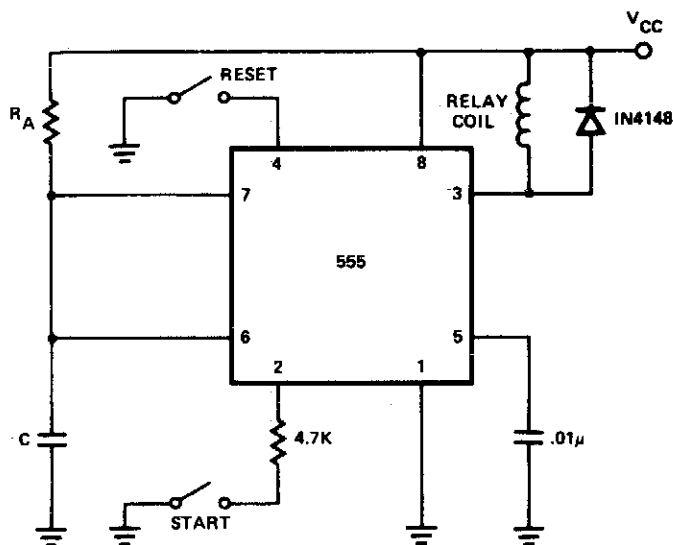


Fig. 24-8

25

Detectors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Air-Motion Detector	Half-Wave Rectifier
Product Detector	Tone Detector
Low Voltage Detector	FM Tuner with a Single-Tuned Detector
Positive Peak Detector	Coil
Negative Peak Detector	Missing Pulse Detector
Precision Peak Voltage Detector With	High Speed Peak Detector
Along Memory Time	Detector for Magnetic Transducer
Edge Detector	Double-Ended Limit Detector
Ultra-Low Drift Peak Detector	FM Demodulator at 5 V
Pulse Width Discriminator	FM Demodulator at 12 V
True RMS Detector	Precision Full-Wave Rectifier
Fast Half Wave Rectifier	Negative Peak Detector
Telemetry Demodulator	Level Detector with Hysteresis
Full-Wave Rectifier and Averaging Filter	Window Detector
Double-Ended Limit Detector	Air Flow Detector
	Positive Peak Detector

AIR-MOTION DETECTOR

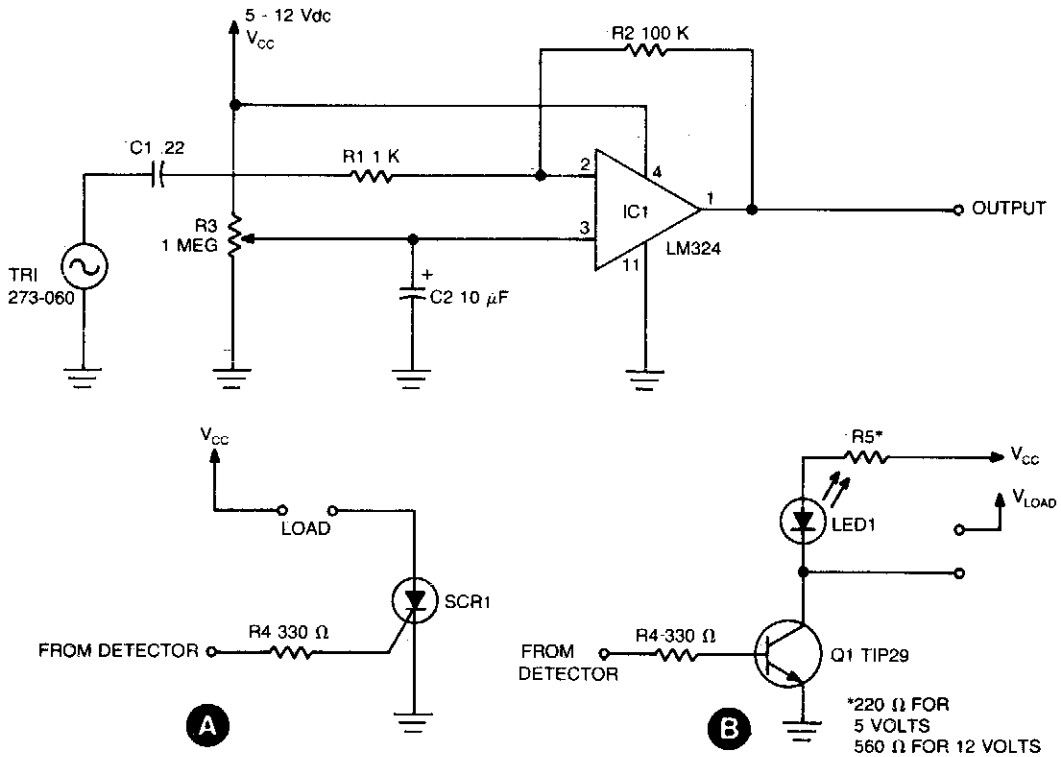


Fig. 25-1

Circuit Notes

Sensing circuit detects either steady or fluctuating air flows. The heart of the circuit is a Radio Shack piezo buzzer (P/N 273-060) and an LM324 quad op amp. (Red wire from the piezo element connects to capacitor C1, and the black wire to ground.) When a current of air hits the piezo element, a small signal is generated and is fed through C1 and R1 to the inverting input (pin 2) of one section of the LM324. That causes the output (pin 1) to go high. Resistor R3 adjusts sensitivity. The cir-

cuit can be made sensitive enough to detect the wave of a hand or the sensitivity can be set so low that blowing on the element hard will produce no output. Resistor R2 is used to adjust the level of the output voltage at pin 1. The detector circuit can be used in various control applications. For example, an SCR can be used to control 117-volt AC loads as shown in A. Also, an NPN transistor, such as a TIP29, can be used to control loads as shown in B.

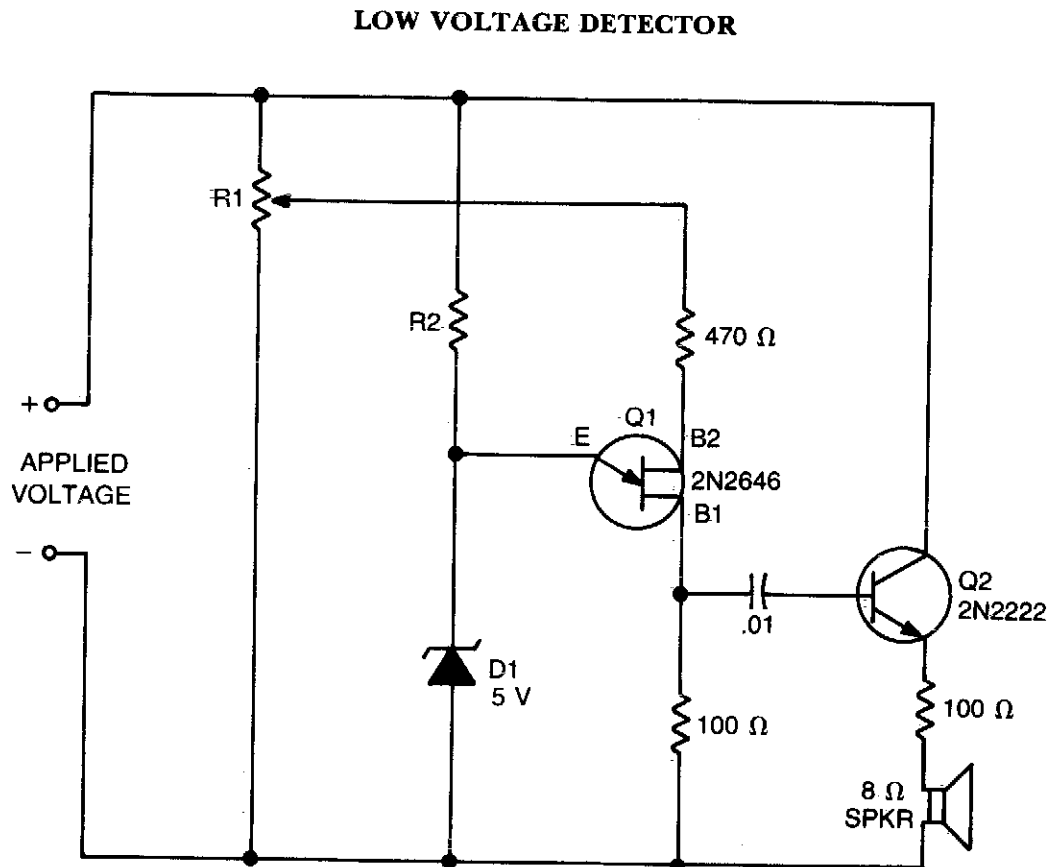


Fig. 25-3

Circuit Notes

The values of R1, R2, and D1 are selected for the voltage applied. Using a 12-volt battery, R1 = 10 K, R2 = 5.6 K and D1 is a 5-volt zener diode, or a string of forward-biased silicon rectifiers equaling about 5 volts. Transistor Q1 is a general-purpose UJT (Unijunction Transistor), and Q2 is any small-signal or switching NPN transistor. When detector is connected across the battery terminals, it draws little current and does not interfere with other de-

vices powered by the battery. If voltage drops below the trip voltage selected with the R1 setting, the speaker beeps a warning. The frequency of the beeps is determined by the amount of undervoltage. If other voltages are being monitored, select R1 so that it draws only 1 mA or 2 mA. Zener diode D1 is about one-half of the desired trip voltage, and R2 is selected to bias it about 1 mA.

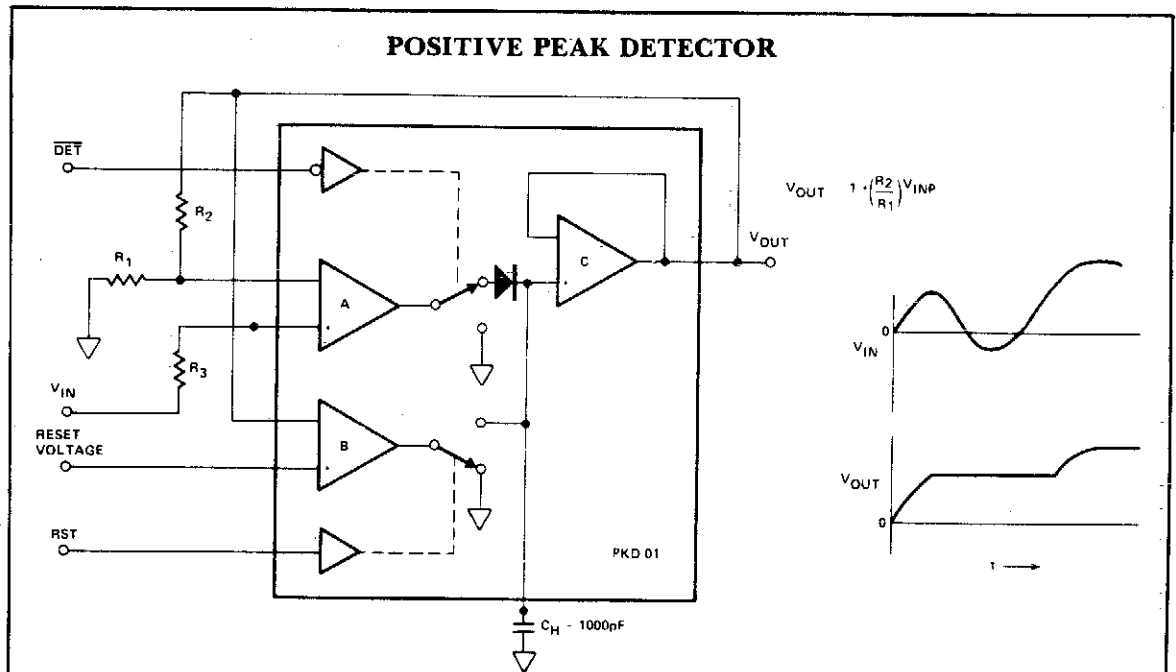


Fig. 25-4

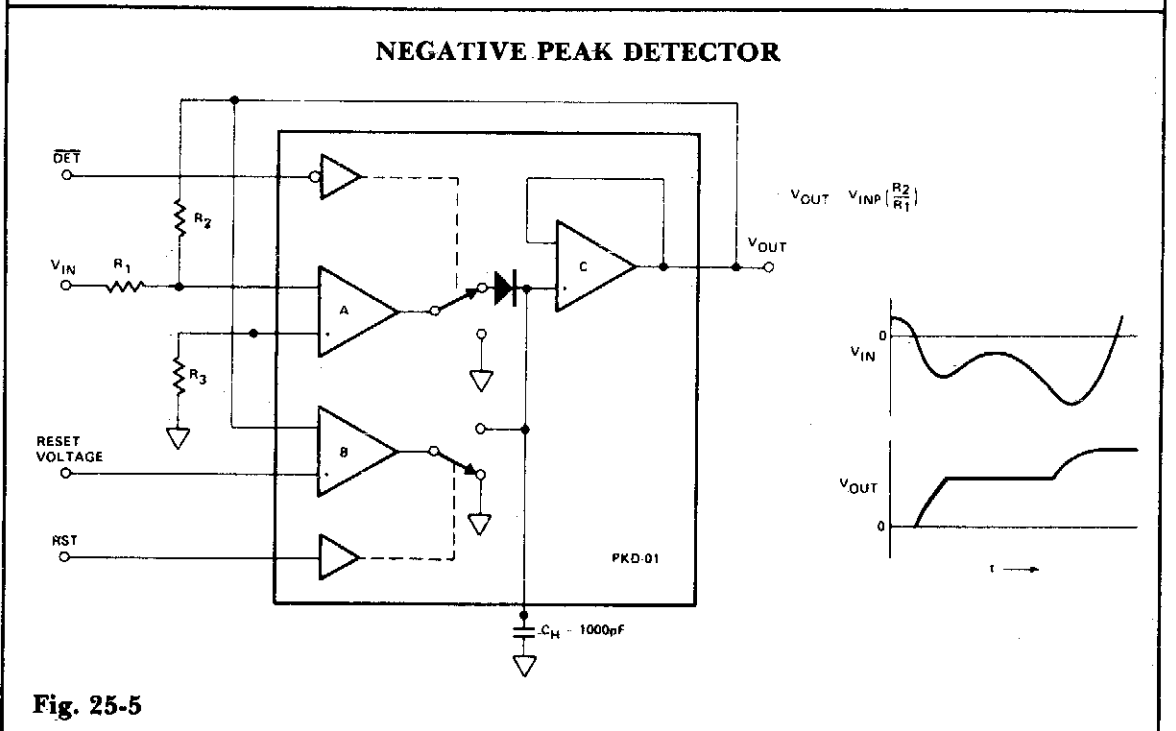


Fig. 25-5

PRECISION PEAK VOLTAGE DETECTOR WITH A LONG MEMORY TIME

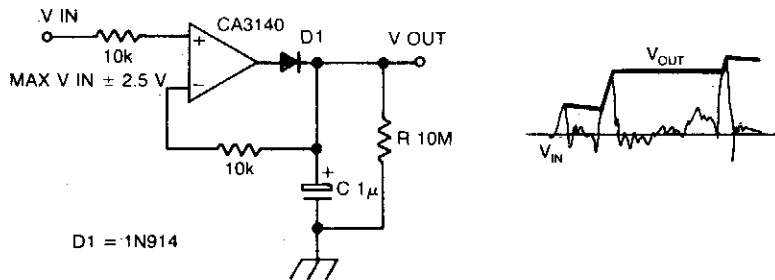


Fig. 25-6

Circuit Notes

The circuit has negative feedback only for positive signals. The inverting input can only get some feedback when diode D1 is forward biased and only occurs when the input is positive. With a positive input signal, the output of the op amp rises until the inverting input signal reaches the same potential. In so doing, the capacitor C is also charged to this potential. When the input goes negative, the diode D1

becomes reverse biased, the voltage on the capacitor remains, being slowly discharged by the op amp input bias current of 10 pico amps. Thus the discharge of the capacitor is dominantly controlled by the resistor R, giving a time constant of 10 seconds. Thus, the circuit detects the most positive peak voltage and remembers it.

EDGE DETECTOR

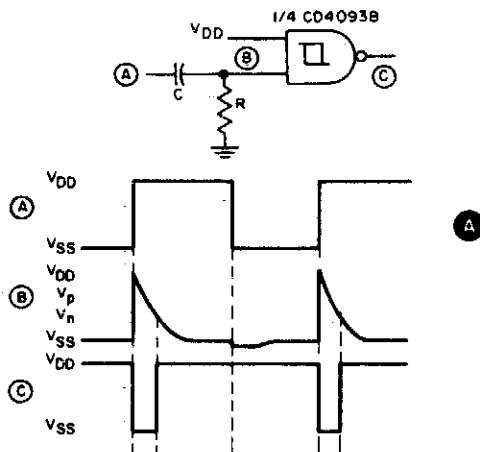
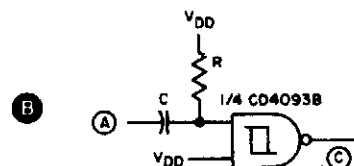


Fig. 25-7

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides a short negative-going output pulse for every positive-going edge at the input. The input waveform is coupled to the input by capacitor C; the pulse length depends, as before, on R and C. If a negative going edge detector is required, the circuit in B should be used.



ULTRA-LOW DRIFT PEAK DETECTOR

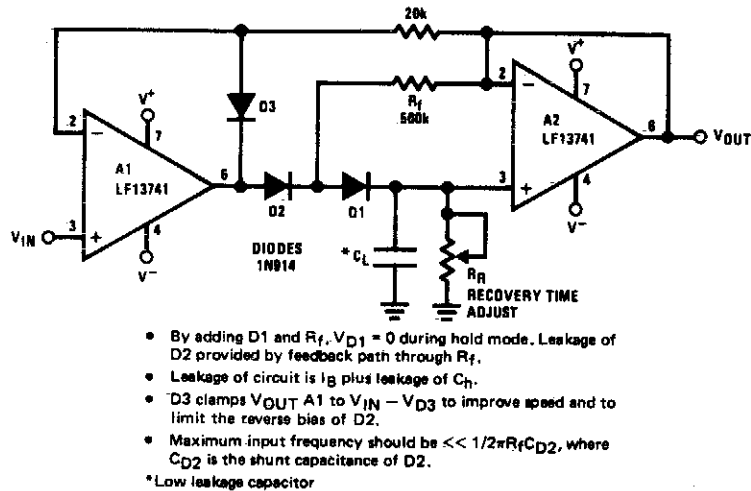


Fig. 25-8

PULSE WIDTH DISCRIMINATOR

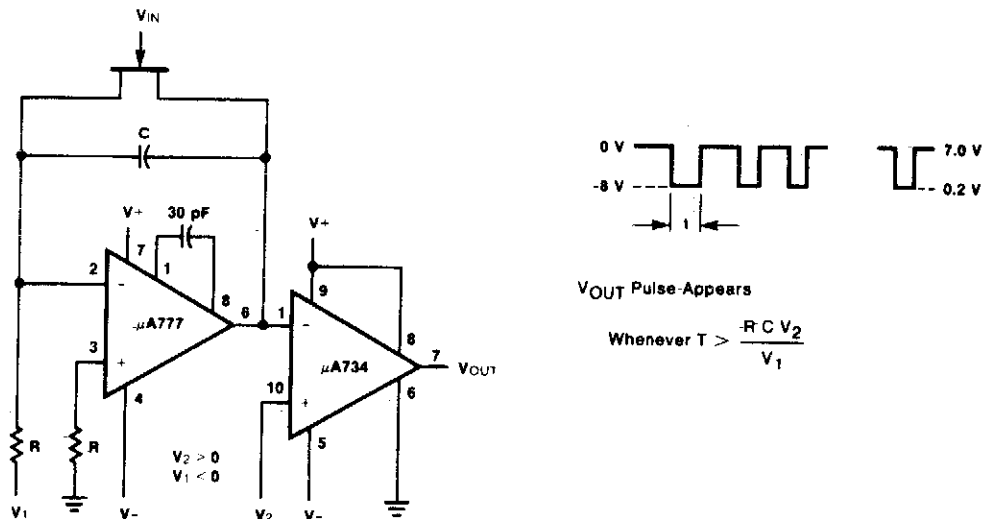


Fig. 25-9

TRUE RMS DETECTOR

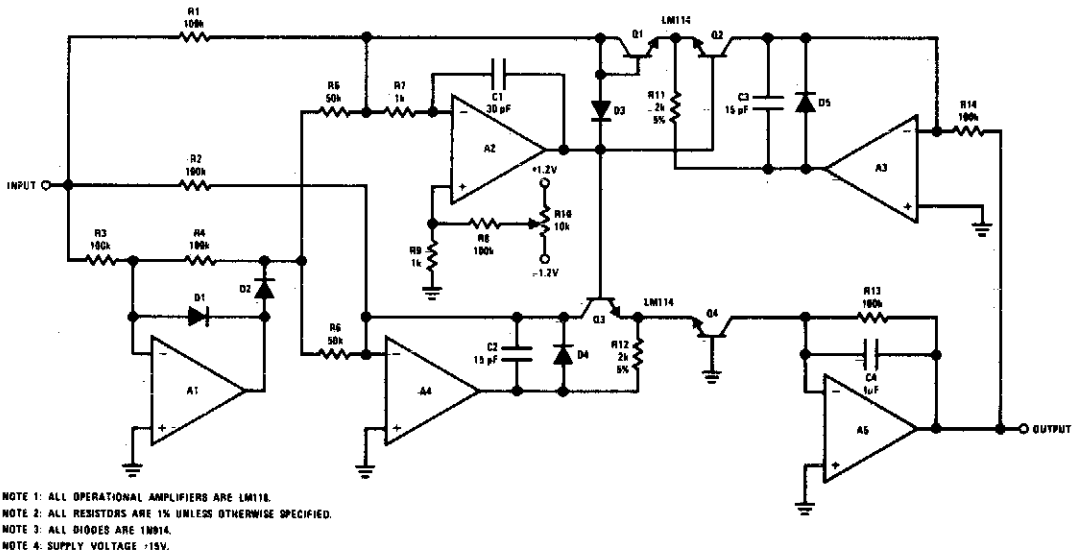


Fig. 25-10

Circuit Notes

The circuit will provide a dc output equal to the rms value of the input. Accuracy is typically 2% for a 20 V_{PP} input signal from 50 Hz to 100 kHz, although it's usable to about 500 kHz.

The lower frequency is limited by the size of the filter capacitor. Since the input is dc coupled, it can provide the true rms equivalent of a dc and ac signal.

FAST HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER

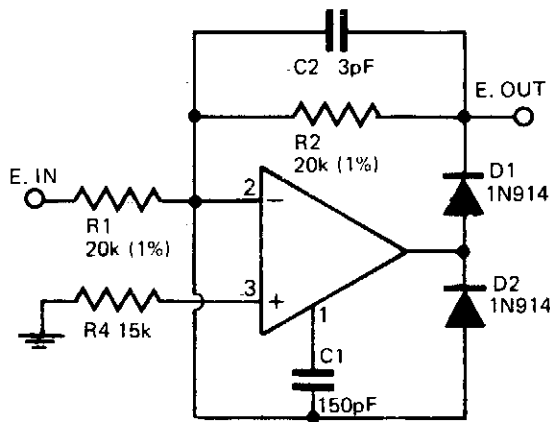


Fig. 25-11

Circuit Notes

Precision half wave rectifier using an operational amplifier will have a rectification accuracy of 1% from dc to 100 kHz.

TELEMETRY DEMODULATOR

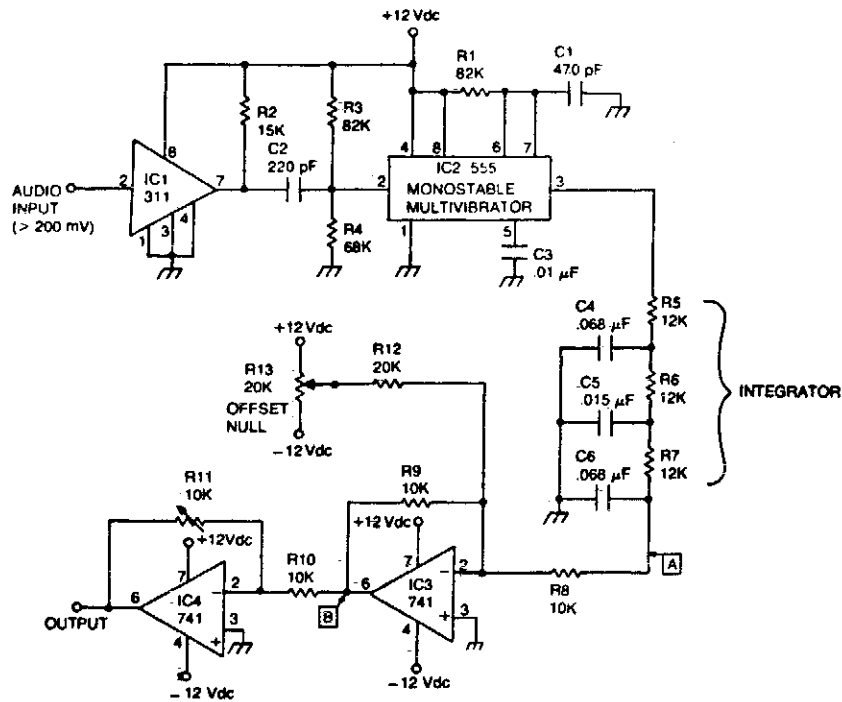


Fig. 25-12

Circuit Notes

The circuit recovers an FM audio signal that varies from less than 1 kHz to about 10 kHz.

FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER AND AVERAGING FILTER

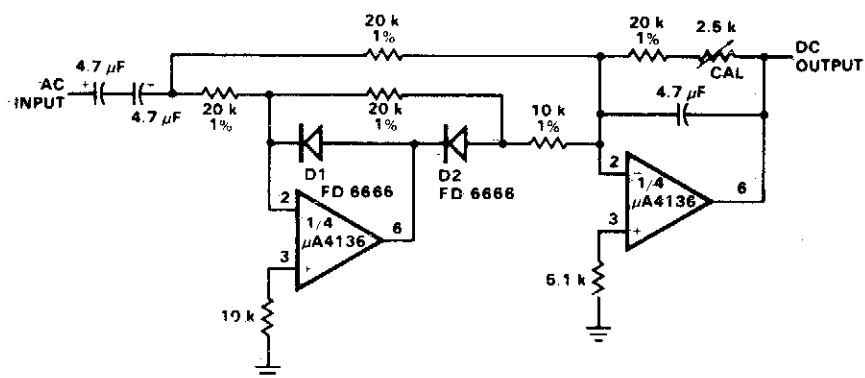
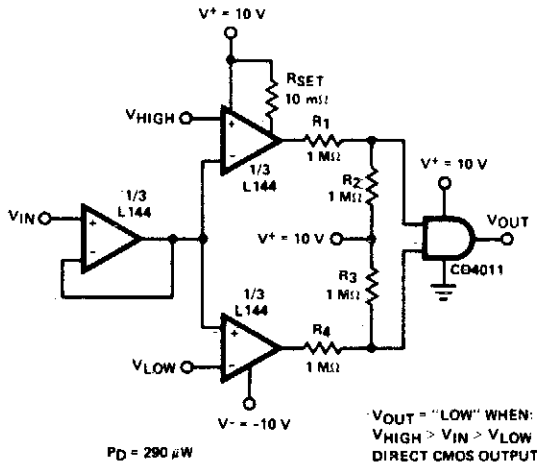


Fig. 25-13

DOUBLE-ENDED LIMIT DETECTOR



Circuit Notes

Detector uses three sections of an L144 and a CMOS NAND gate to make a very low power voltage monitor. The $1\text{ M}\Omega$ resistors R1, R2, R3, and R4 translate the bipolar $\pm 10\text{ V}$ swing of the op amps to a 0 to 10 V swing acceptable to the ground-referenced CMOS logic. The total power dissipation is $290\text{ }\mu\text{W}$ while in limit and $330\text{ }\mu\text{W}$ while out of limit.

Fig. 25-14

HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER

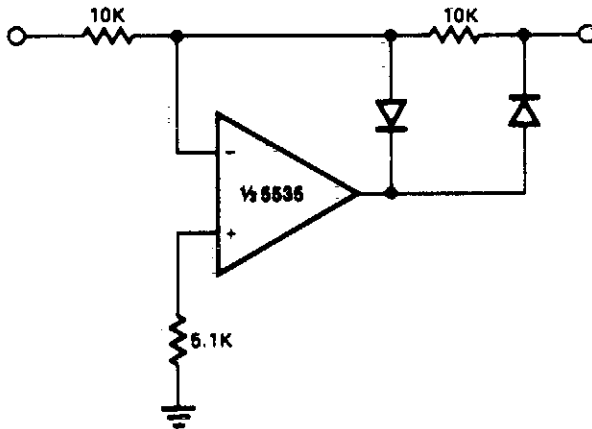


Fig. 25-15

All resistor values are in ohms.

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides for accurate half wave rectification of the incoming signal. For positive signals, the gain is 0; for negative signals, the gain is -1 . By reversing both diodes, the polarity can be inverted. This circuit provides an accurate output, but the output

impedance differs for the two input polarities and buffering may be needed. The output must slew through two diode drops when the input polarity reverses. The NE5535 device will work up to 10 kHz with less than 5% distortion.

STONE DETECTOR

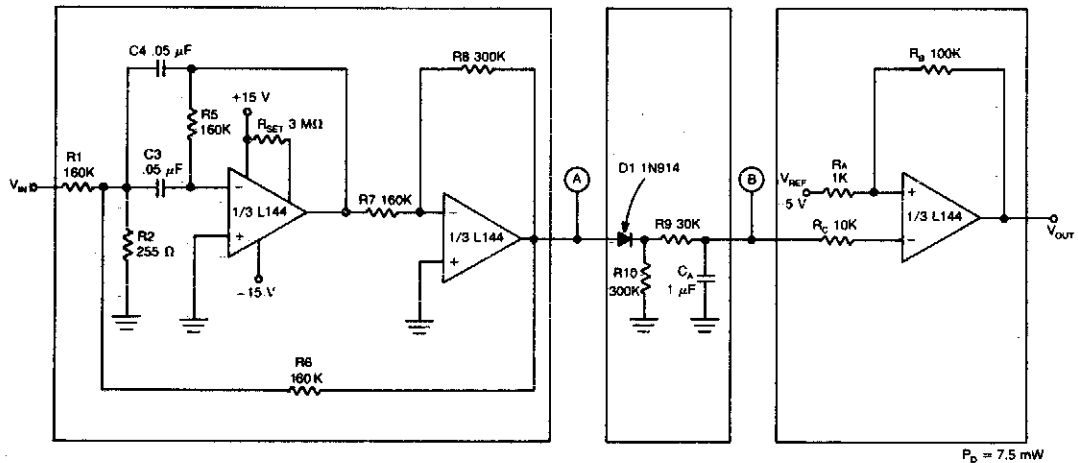


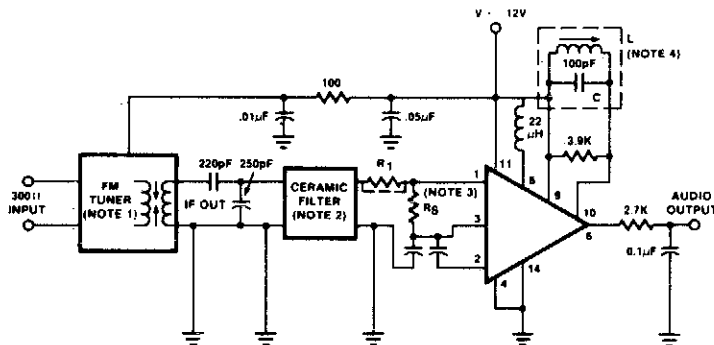
Fig. 25-16

Circuit Notes

The detector circuit is made up a two-amplifier multiple feedback bandpass filter followed by an ac-to-dc detector section and a Schmitt Trigger. The bandpass filter (with a Q of greater than 100) passes only 500 Hz inputs which are in turn rectified by D1 and filtered by

R9 and CA. This filtering action in combination with the trigger level of 5 V for the Schmitt device insures that at least 55 cycles of 500 Hz input must be present before the output will react to a tone input.

FM TUNER WITH A SINGLE-TUNED DETECTOR COIL



NOTES

All resistors values are typical and in ohms.

1. Waller 4SN3FIC or equivalent
2. Murate SFG 10.7mA or equivalent
3. R_S will affect stability depending on circuit layout. To increase stability R_S is decreased. Range of R_S is 330 to 500, $R_1 + R_S \leq 330\Omega$
4. L tune with 100pF (C) at 10.7MHz
 Q_0 unloaded ≈ 75 (G.I. EX27B25 or equivalent)

Performance data at $f_o = 98\text{MHz}$, $f_{MOD} = 400\text{Hz}$, deviation =

$\pm 74\text{kHz}$:	
-3dB limiting sensitivity	2 μV (antenna level)
20dB quieting sensitivity	1 μV (antenna level)
30dB quieting sensitivity	1.5 μV (antenna level)

Fig. 25-17

MISSING PULSE DETECTOR

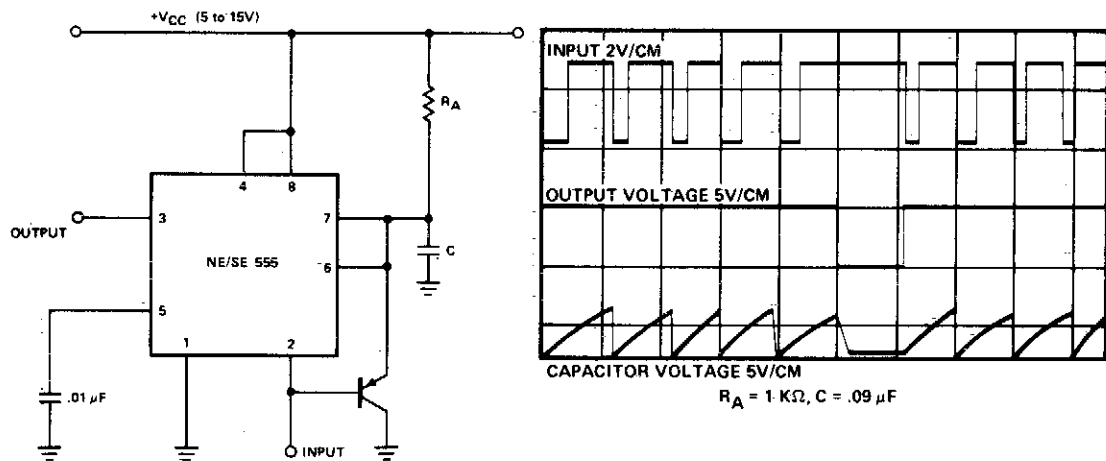


Fig. 25-18

Circuit Notes

The timing cycle is continuously reset by the input pulse train. A change in frequency, or a missing pulse, allows completion of the timing cycle which causes a change in the output level. For this application, the time delay

should be set to be slightly longer than the normal time between pulses. The graph shows the actual waveforms seen in this mode of operation.

HIGH SPEED PEAK DETECTOR

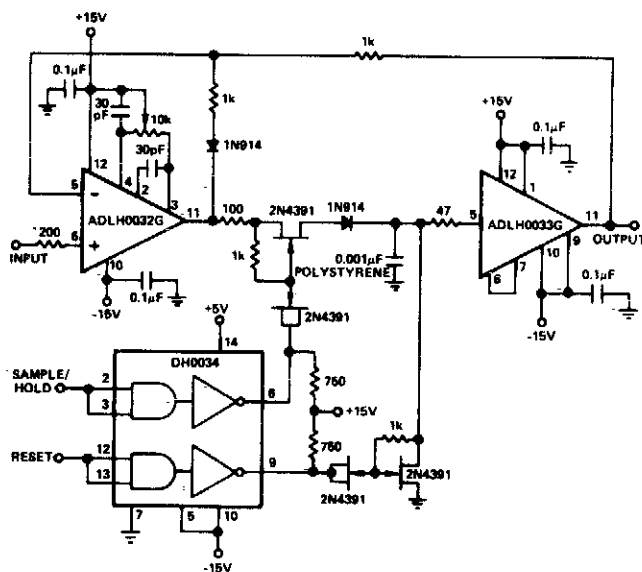


Fig. 25-19

DETECTOR FOR MAGNETIC TRANSDUCER

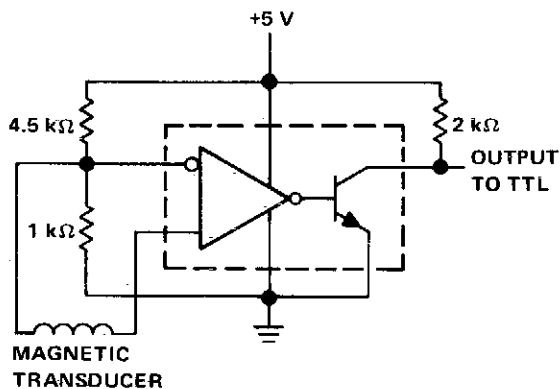


Fig. 25-20

FM DEMODULATOR AT 5 V

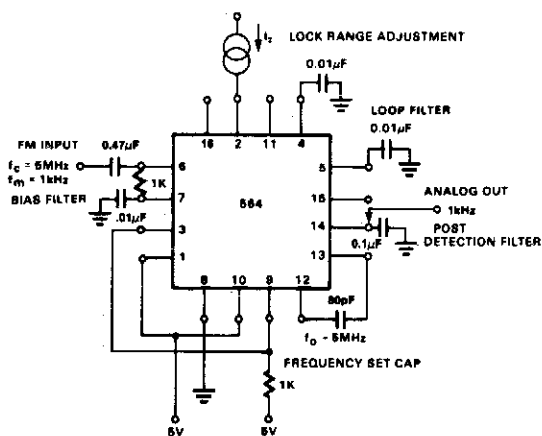


Fig. 25-22

DOUBLE-ENDED LIMIT DETECTOR

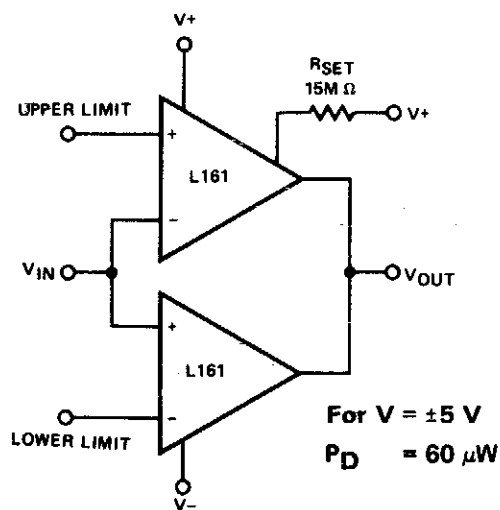


Fig. 25-21

FM DEMODULATOR AT 12 V

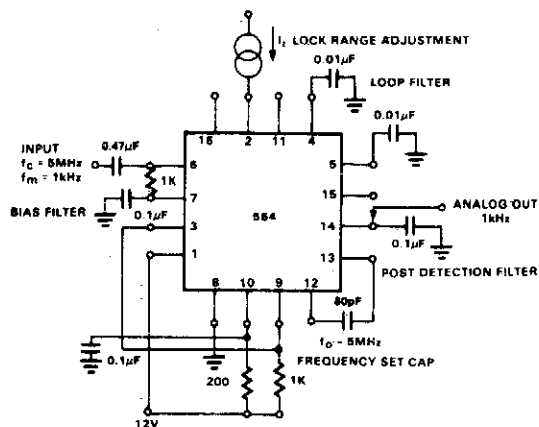


Fig. 25-23

PRECISION FULL WAVE RECTIFIER

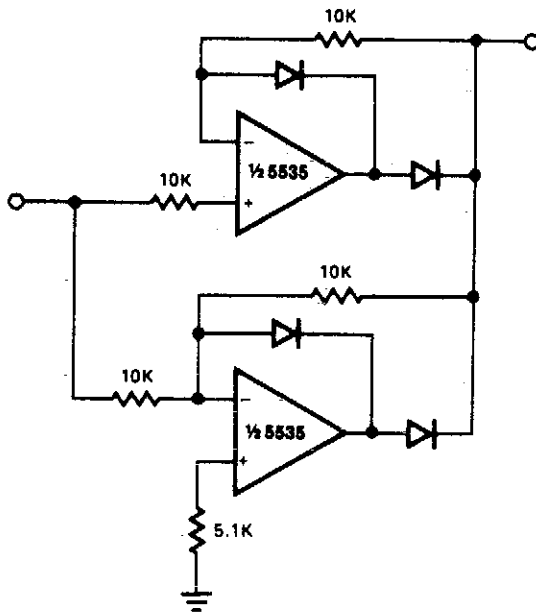


Fig. 25-24

Circuit Notes

The circuit provides accurate full wave rectification. The output impedance is low for both input polarities, and the errors are small at all signal levels. Note that the output will not sink heavy current, except a small amount through the 10 K resistors. Therefore, the load applied should be referenced to ground or a

negative voltage. Reversal of all diode polarities will reverse the polarity of the output. Since the outputs of the amplifiers must slew through two diode drops when the input polarity changes, 741 type devices give 5% distortion at about 300 Hz.

NEGATIVE PEAK DETECTOR

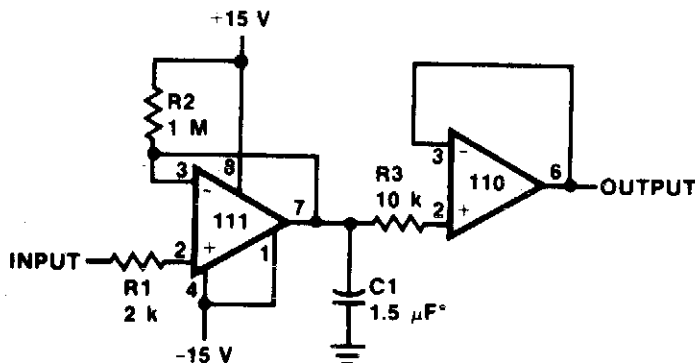


Fig. 25-25

* Solid tantalum

LEVEL DETECTOR WITH HYSTERESIS (POSITIVE FEEDBACK)

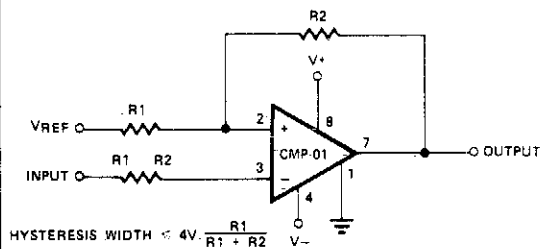
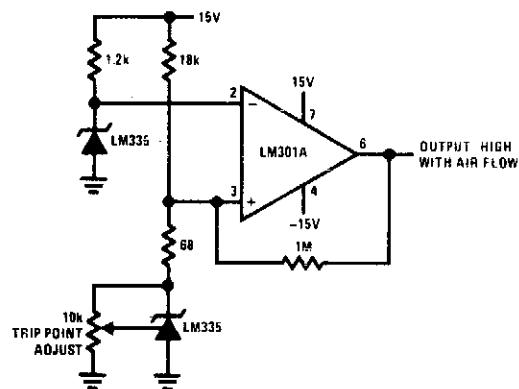


Fig. 25-26

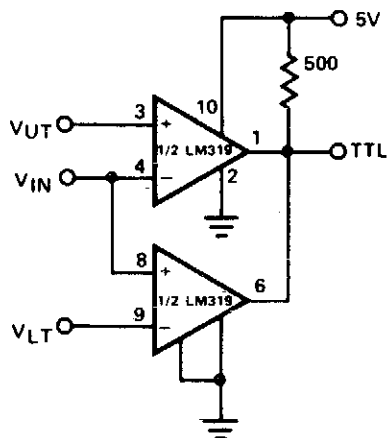
AIR FLOW DETECTOR



*Self heating is used to detect air flow

Fig. 25-28

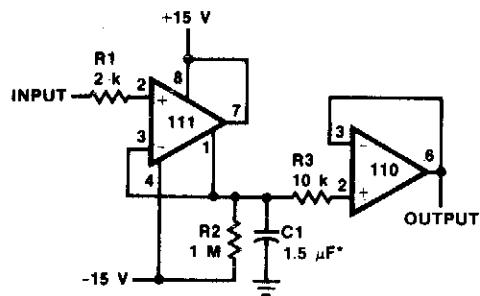
WINDOW DETECTOR



$V_{OUT} = 5V$ for $V_{LT} < V_{IN} < V_{UT}$
 $V_{OUT} = 0$ for $V_{IN} < V_{LT}$ or $V_{IN} > V_{UT}$

Fig. 25-27

POSITIVE PEAK DETECTOR



*Solid tantalum

Fig. 25-29

26

Digital-to-Analog Converters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

14-Bit Binary D/A Converter (Unipolar)

10-Bit D/A Converter

Fast Voltage Output D/A Converter

Resistor Terminated DAC (0 to -5 V Output)

Three-Digit BCD D/A Converter

8-Bit D/A Converter

High-Speed 8-Bit D/A Converter

10-Bit, 4 Quadrant Multiplexing D/A

Converter (Offset Binary Coding)

8-Bit D/A Converter

± 10 V Full-Scale Bipolar DAC

Precision 12-Bit D/A Converter

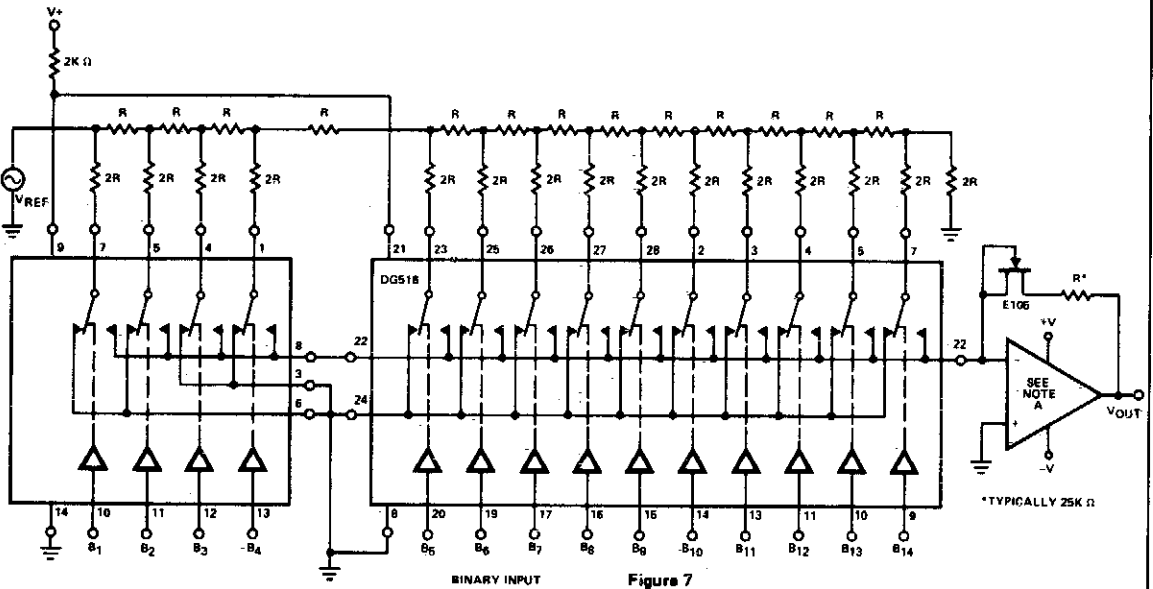
8-Bit D/A with Output Current-to-Voltage
Conversion

16-Bit Binary DAC

± 10 V Full-Scale Unipolar DAC

High-Speed Voltage Output DAC

14-BIT BINARY D/A CONVERTER (UNIPOLAR)



NOTE:

A. Op-Amp characteristics effect D/A accuracy and settling time. The following Op-Amps, listed in order of increasing speed, are suggested:

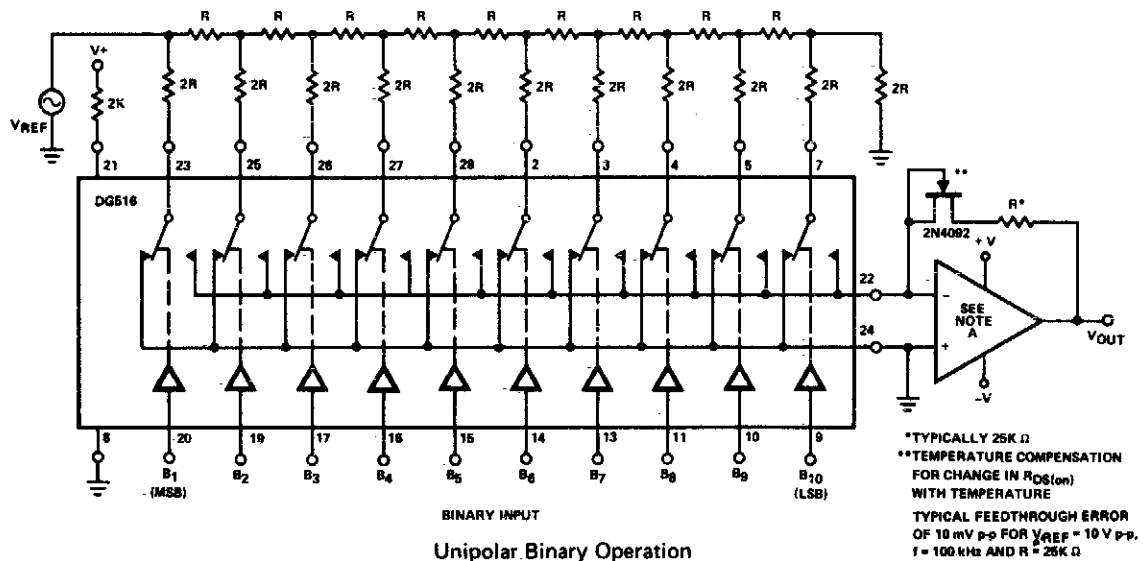
1. LM101A
2. LF156A
3. LM118

Unipolar Binary Operation

DIGITAL INPUT	ANALOG OUTPUT
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$-V_{REF} (1 - 2^{-14})$
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	$-V_{REF} (1/2 + 2^{-14})$
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$-V_{REF}/2$
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$-V_{REF} (1/2 - 2^{-14})$
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	$-V_{REF} 2^{-14}$
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0

Fig. 26-1

10 BIT D/A CONVERTER



NOTE:

Op-Amp characteristics effect D/A accuracy and settling time. The following Op-Amps, listed in order of increasing speed, are suggested:

1. LM101A
2. LF158A
3. LM118

Fig. 26-2

FAST VOLTAGE OUTPUT D/A CONVERTER

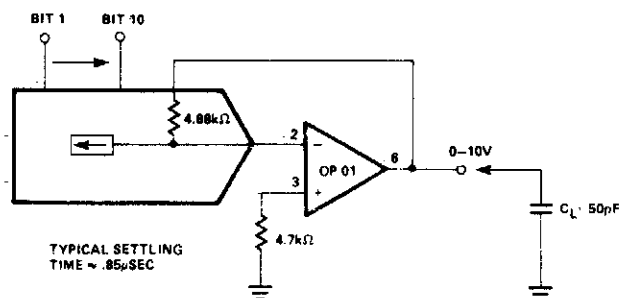
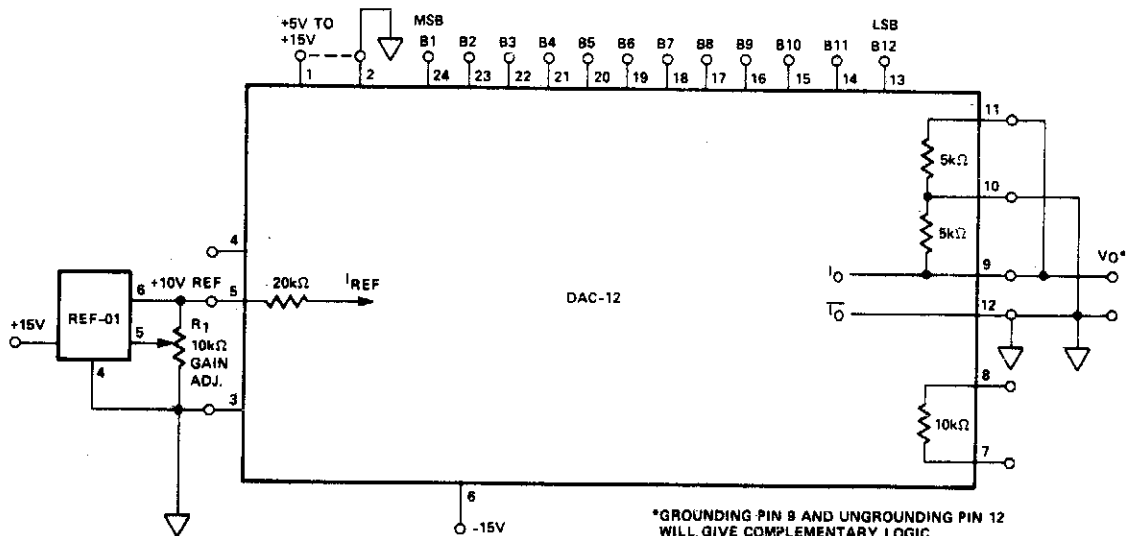
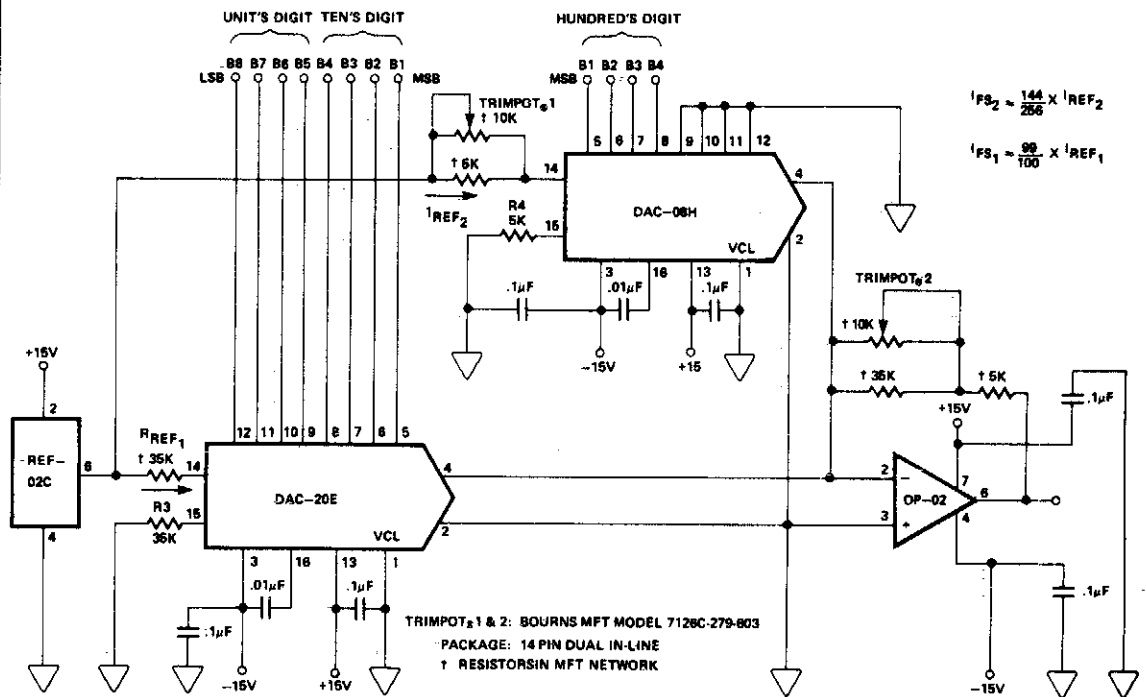


Fig. 26-3

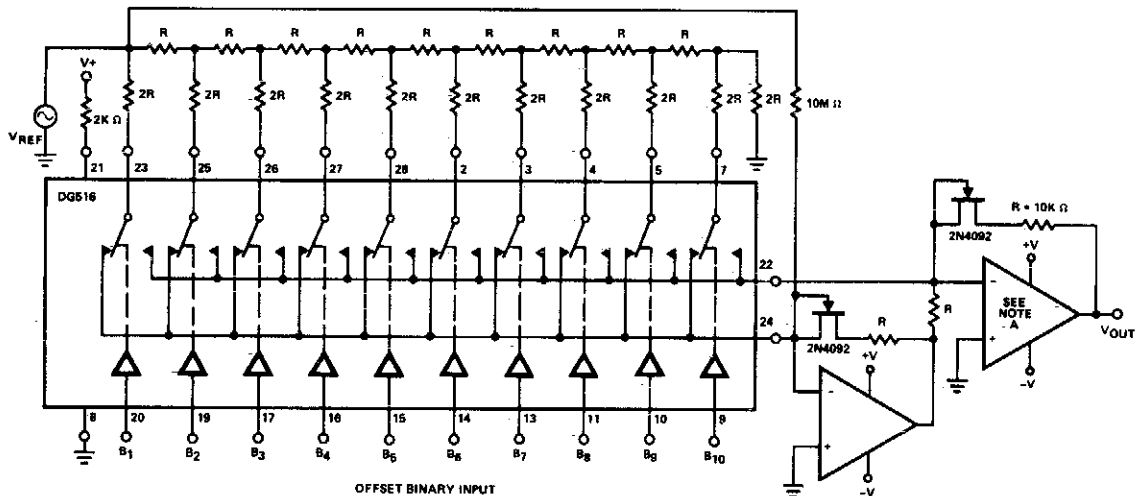
RESISTOR TERMINATED DAC (0 TO -5 V OUTPUT)



THREE-DIGIT BCD D/A CONVERTER



10-BIT, 4 QUADRANT MULTIPLEXING D/A CONVERTER (OFFSET BINARY CODING)



Bipolar (Offset Binary)* Operation

DIGITAL INPUT	ANALOG OUTPUT
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$-V_{REF} (1 - 2^{-9})$
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	$-V_{REF} (2^{-9})$
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$V_{REF} (2^{-9})$
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	$V_{REF} (1 - 2^{-9})$
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	V_{REF}

NOTE: 1 LSB = $2^{-9} V_{REF}$
 *Complementing B₁ (MSB) will give 2's complement coding.

Fig. 26-8

8-BIT D/A CONVERTER

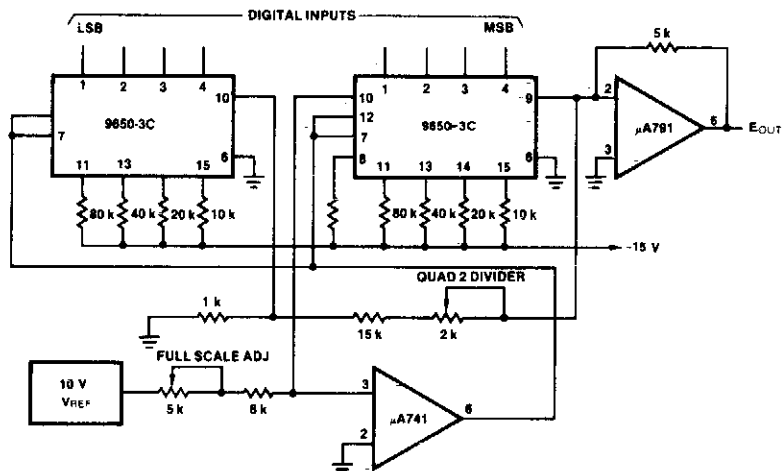
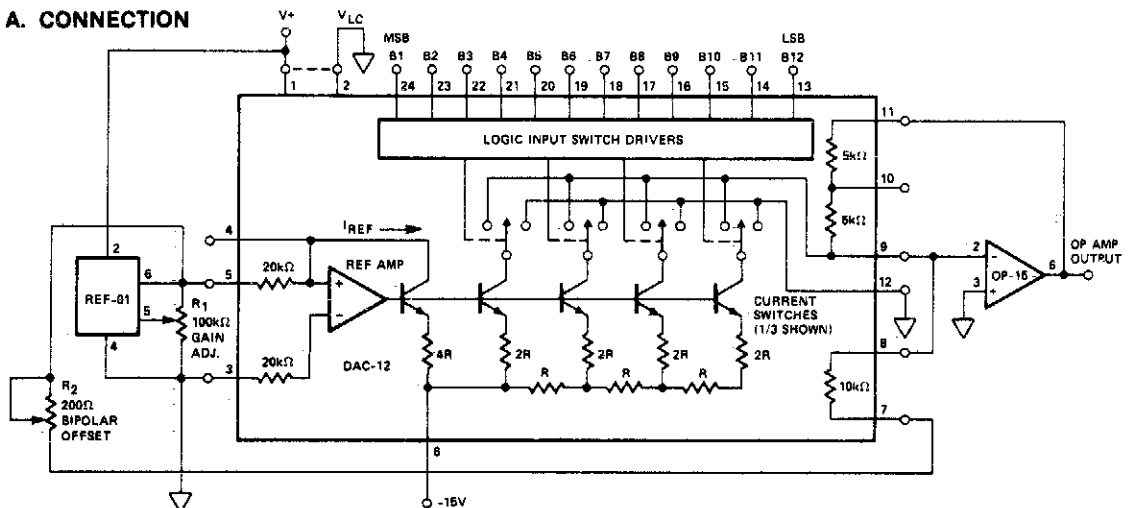


Fig. 26-9

±10 V FULL-SCALE BIPOLAR DAC

A. CONNECTION



C. TRANSFER CURVE

B. ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

1. SET ALL BITS TO "0" STATE
2. ADJUST R_2 UNTIL OUTPUT IS $-10V$
3. BIT 1 TO "1" STATE
4. ADJUST R_1 UNTIL OUTPUT $= 0.00V$

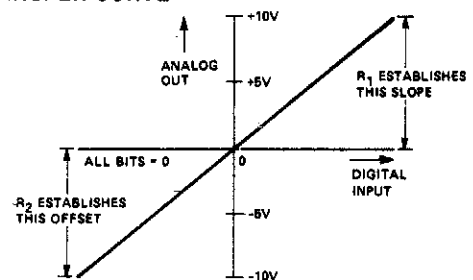


Fig. 26-10

PRECISION 12-BIT D/A CONVERTER

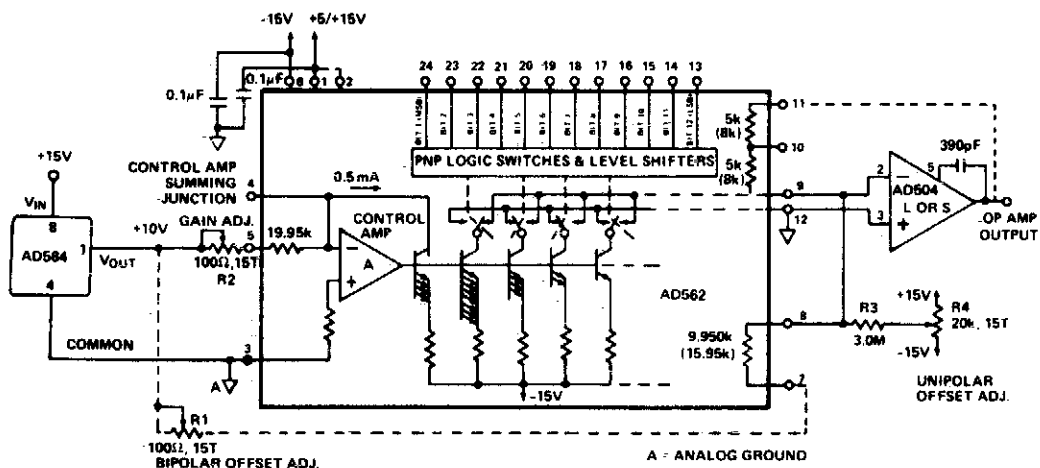


Fig. 26-11

8-BIT D/A WITH OUTPUT CURRENT-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERSION

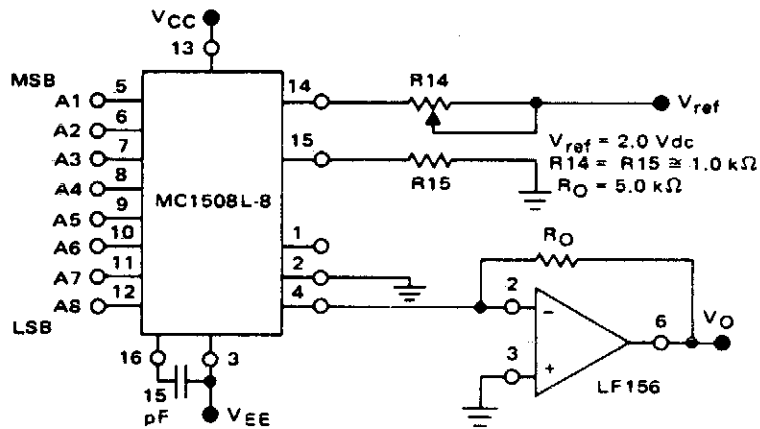


Fig. 26-12

Theoretical V_O

$$V_O = \frac{V_{ref}}{R_{14}} (R_O) \left\{ \frac{A_1}{2} + \frac{A_2}{4} + \frac{A_3}{8} + \frac{A_4}{16} + \frac{A_5}{32} + \frac{A_6}{64} + \frac{A_7}{128} + \frac{A_8}{256} \right\}$$

Adjust V_{ref}, R₁₄ or R_O so that V_O with all digital inputs at high level is equal to 9.961 volts.

$$V_O = \frac{2V}{1k} (5k) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{256} \right\}$$

$$= 10V \left[\frac{255}{256} \right] = 9.961V$$

16-BIT BINARY DAC

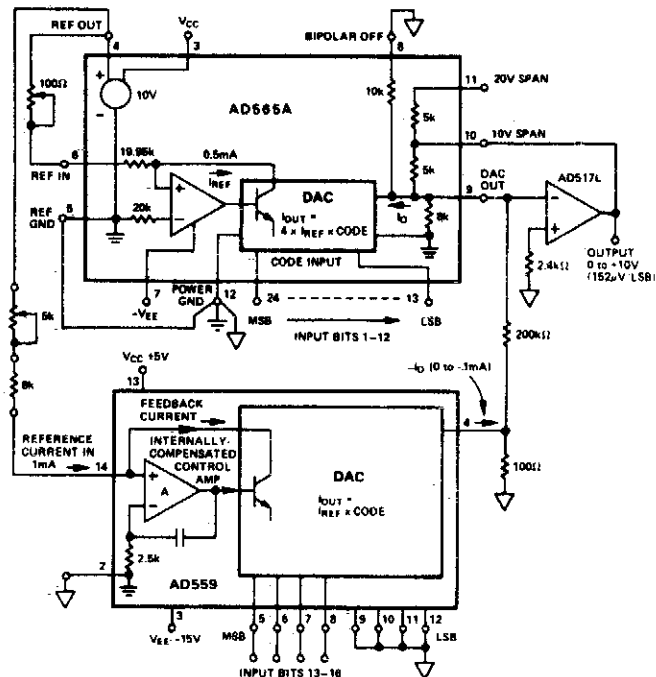
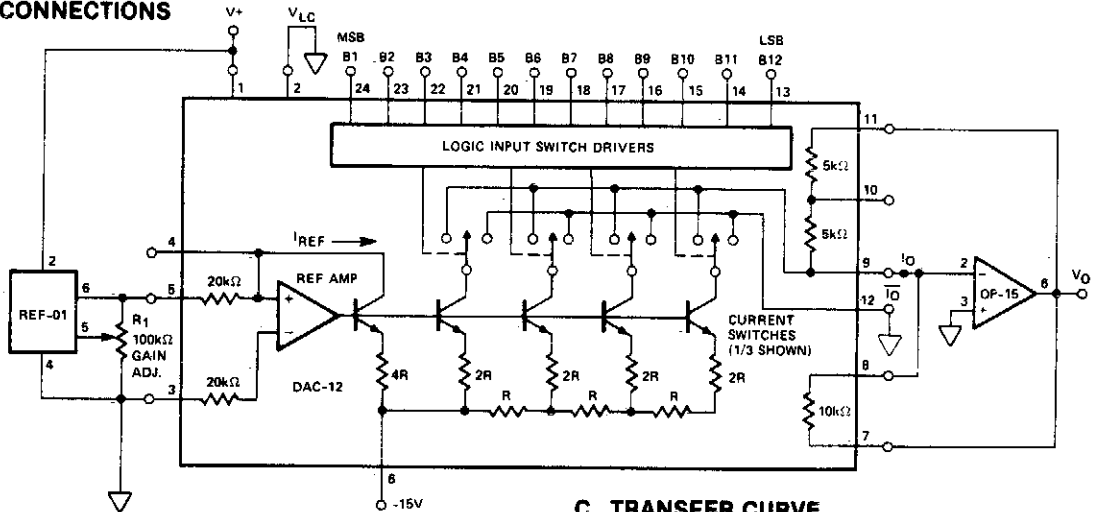


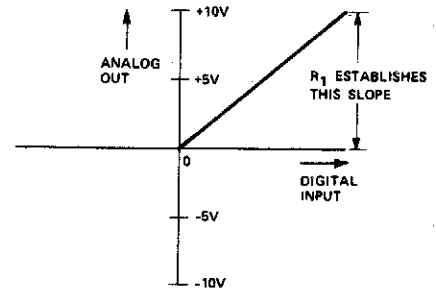
Fig. 26-13

±10 V FULL-SCALE UNIPOLAR DAC

A. CONNECTIONS



C. TRANSFER CURVE



B. ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

1. ALL BITS TO "1" STATE ("0" STATE IF PINS 9 AND 12 INTERCHANGED)
2. ADJUST R_1 UNTIL OUTPUT IS +9.9975

$$\frac{4095}{4096} \times 10V$$

Fig. 26-14

HIGH-SPEED VOLTAGE OUTPUT DAC

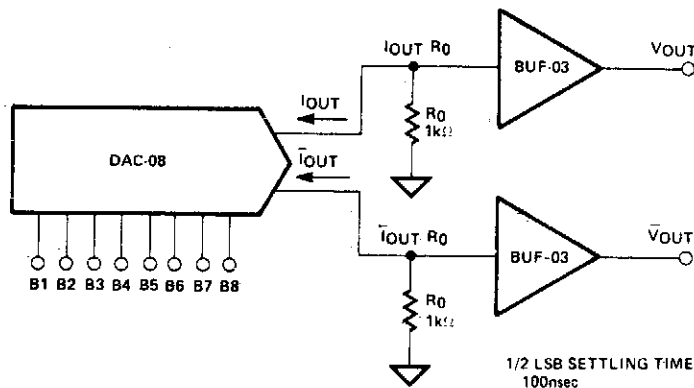


Fig. 26-15

SYSTEM WILL DRIVE CABLES OR TWISTED PAIRS.

27

Dip Meters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Dip Meter Using Dual-Gate IGFET (MOSFET)

Varicap-Tuned FET DIP Meter with 1 kHz
Modulator

Dip Meter Using N-Channel IGFET (MOS-
FET) and Separate Diode Detector

Basic Grid-Dip Meter

Dip Meter Using Germanium PNP

Bipolar Transistor with Separate Diode De-
tector

Gate-Dip Meter Covers 1.8 - 150 MHz

Dip Meter Using Silicon Junction FET

DIP METER USING DUAL-GATE IGFET (MOSFET)

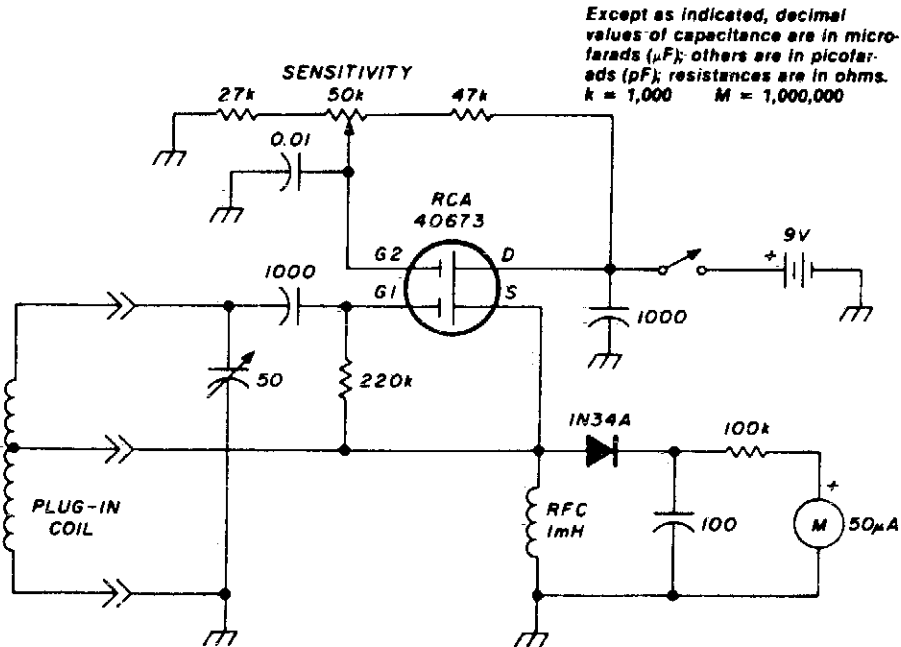
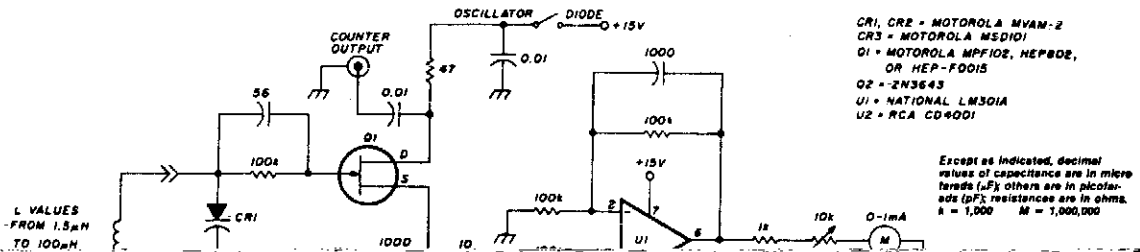


Fig. 27-1

Circuit Notes

Gate 2 is used to adjust the oscillation level.

VARICAP-TUNED FET DIP METER WITH 1-kHz MODULATION



DIP METER USING N-CHANNEL IGFET (MOSFET) AND SEPARATE DIODE DETECTOR

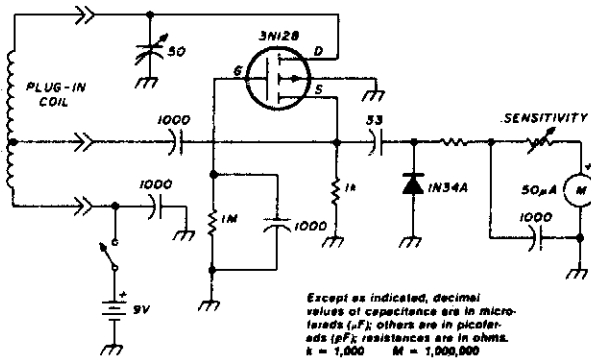
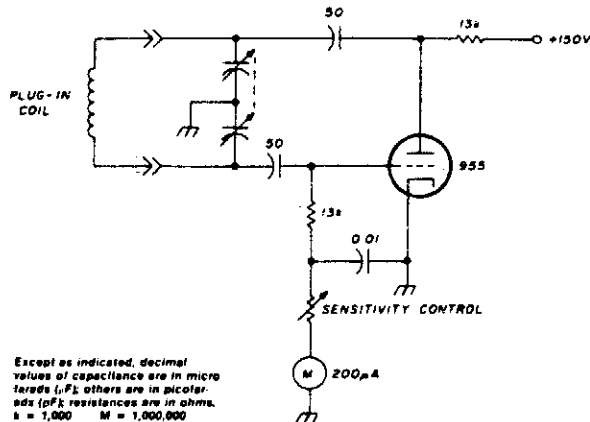


Fig. 27-3

BASIC GRID-DIP METER



Circuit Notes

This circuit uses a triode vacuum-tube (9002 and 6C4 also commonly used).

Fig. 27-4

DIP METER USING GERMANIUM PNP BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH SEPARATE DIODE DETECTOR

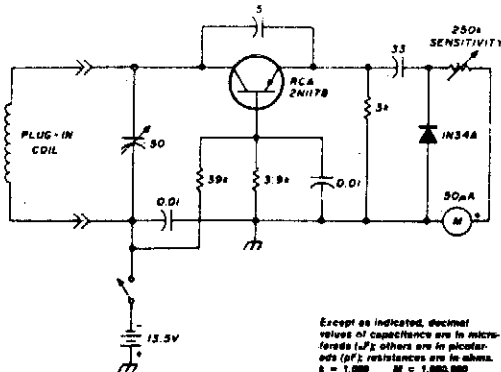
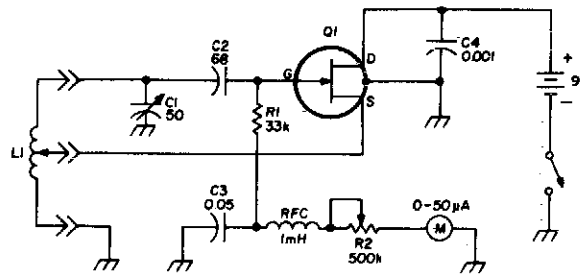


Fig. 27-5

GATE-DIP METER COVERS 1.8 - 150 MHz



Coil data.

frequency range (MHz)	no. turns	wire size AWG (mm)	winding length inches (mm)	tap*	coil diameter inches (mm)
1.8 - 3.8	82	26 enamel (0.4)	1 9/16 (40.0)	12	1 1/4 (32)
3.6 - 7.3	29	26 enamel (0.4)	9/16 (14.5)	5	1 1/4 (32)
7.3 - 14.4	18	22 enamel (0.6)	3/4 (19.0)	3	1 (25)
14.4 - 32	7	22 enamel (0.6)	1/2 (12.5)	2	1 (25)
29 - 64	3 1/2	18 tinned (1.0)	3/4 (19.0)	3/4	1 (25)

61 - 150 Hairpin of 16 no. AWG (1.3mm) wire, 5/8 inch (16mm) spacing, 2 3/8 inches (60mm) long including coil-form pins. Tapped at 2 inches (51mm) from ground end.

*Turns from ground-end. 1 inch (25mm) forms are Millen 45004 available from Burstein-Applebee

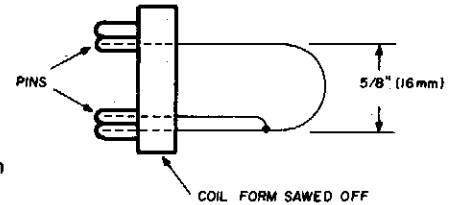


Fig. 27-6

DIP METER USING SILICON JUNCTION FET

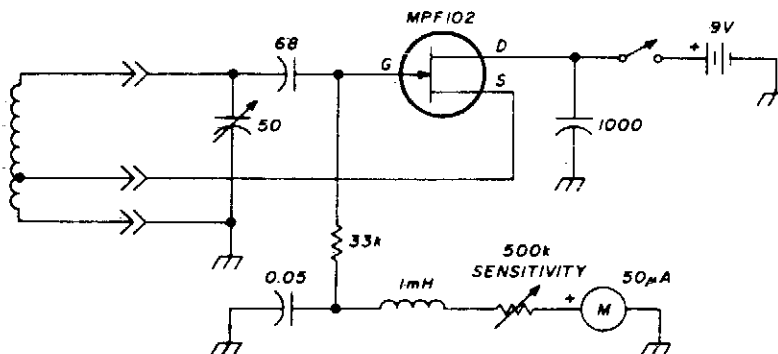


Fig. 27-7

Except as indicated, decimal values of capacitance are in microfarads (μF); others are in picofarads (pF); resistances are in ohms.
k = 1,000 M = 1,000,000

28

Displays

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

LED Brightness Control

LED Bar/Dot Level Meter

60 dB Dot Mode Display

Bar Display with Alarm Flasher

12-Hour Clock with Gas Discharge Displays

Precision Frequency Counter (~ 1 MHz
Maximum)

Exclamation Point Display

LED Bar Peak Program Meter Display
for Audio

10 MHz Universal Counter

LED BRIGHTNESS CONTROL

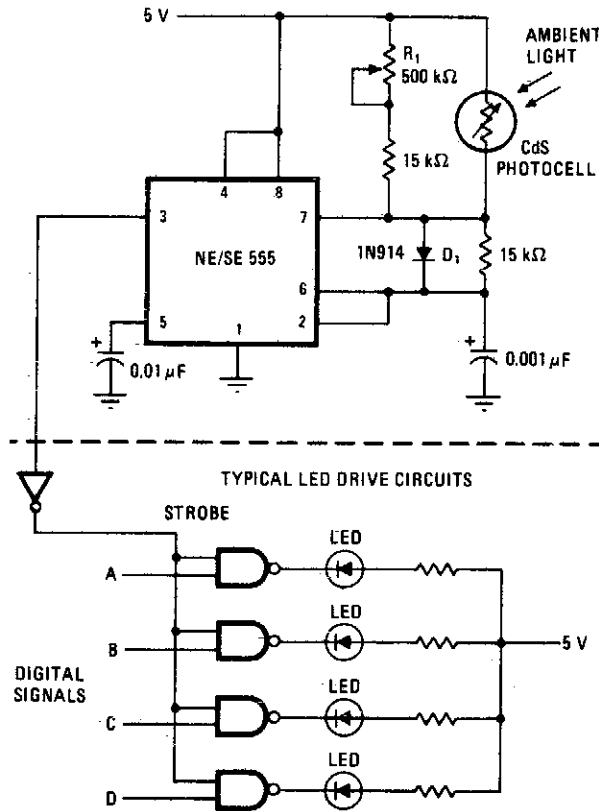


Fig. 28-1

Circuit Notes

The brightness of LED display is varied by using a photocell in place of one timing resistor in a 555 timer, and bypassing the other

timing resistor to boost the timer's maximum duty cycle. The result is a brighter display in sunlight and a fainter one in the dark.

LED BAR/DOT LEVEL METER

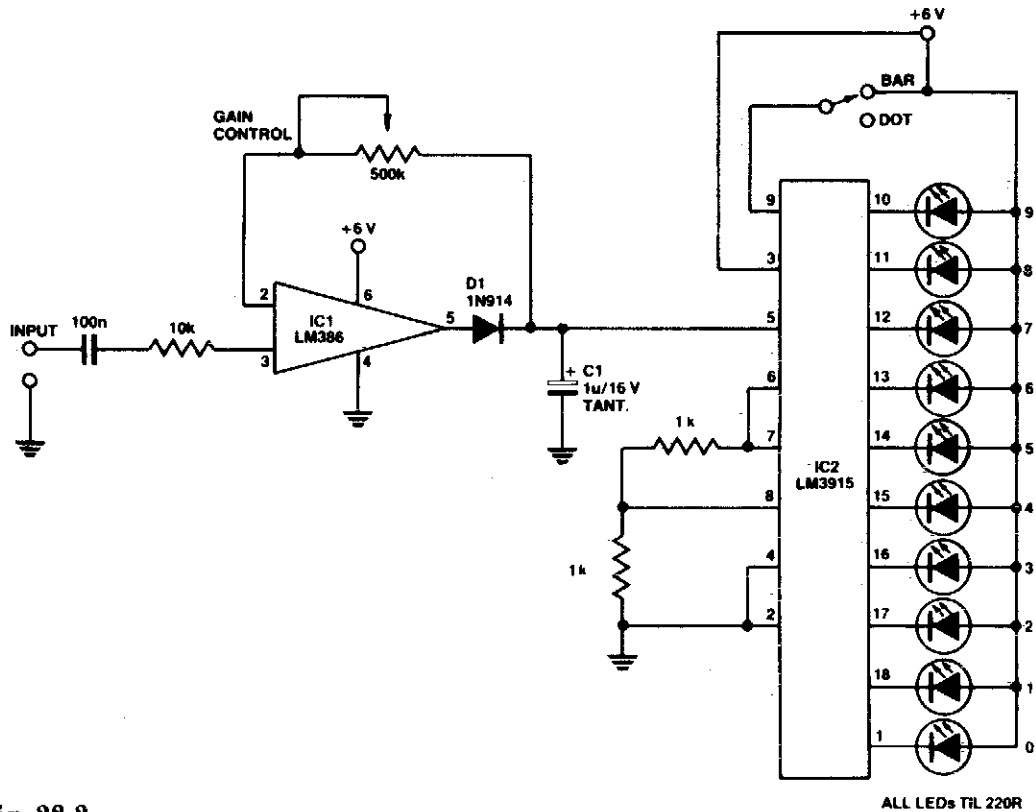


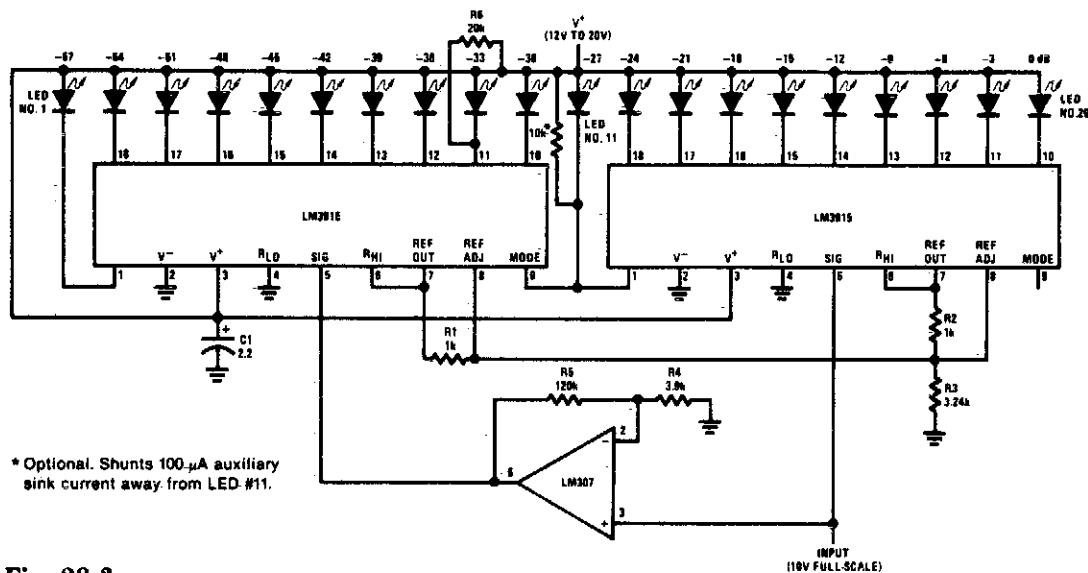
Fig. 28-2

Circuit Notes

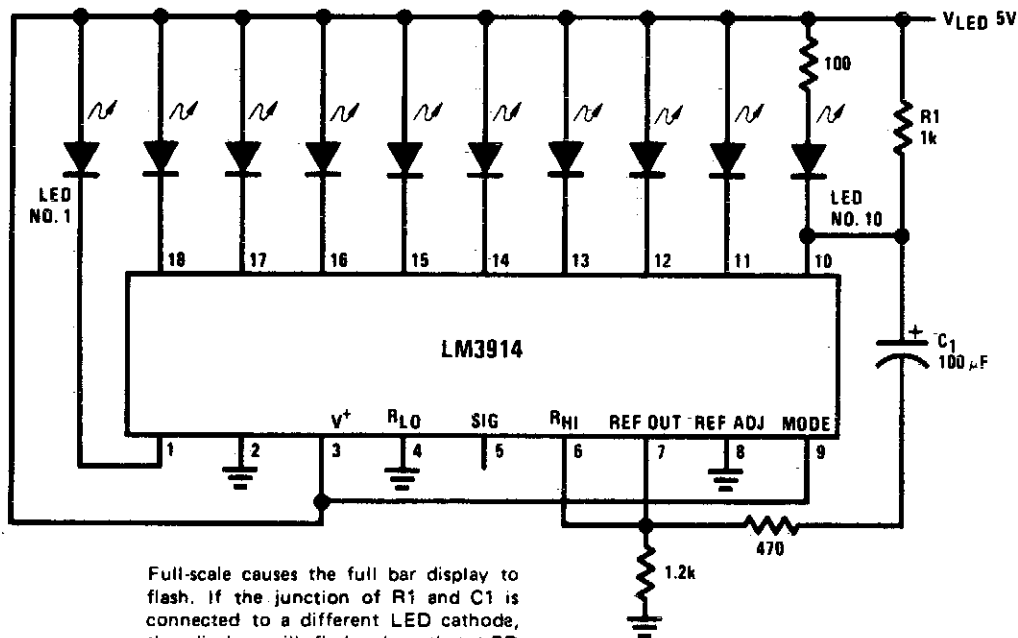
A simple level of power meter can be arranged to give a bar or dot display for a hi-fi system. Use green LEDs for 0 to 7; yellow for 8 and red for 9 to indicate peak power. The gain control is provided to enable calibration on the

equipment with which the unit is used. Because the unit draws some 200 mA, a power supply is advisable instead of running the unit from batteries.

60 dB DOT MODE DISPLAY



BAR DISPLAY WITH ALARM FLASHER



EXCLAMATION POINT DISPLAY

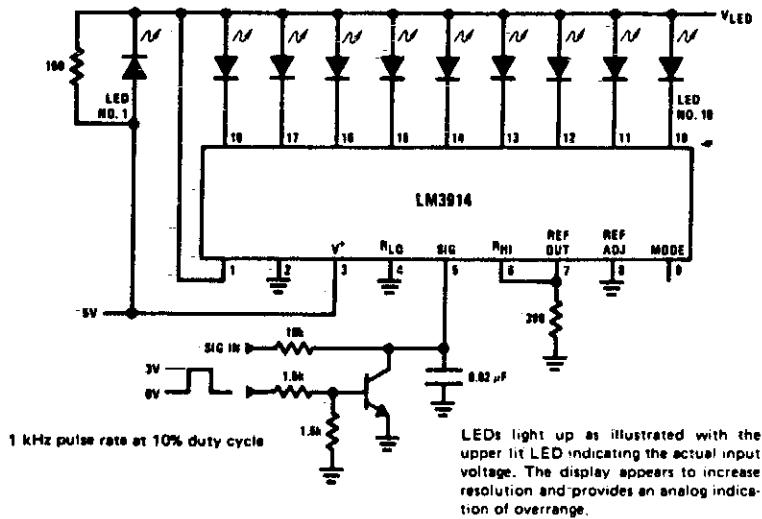
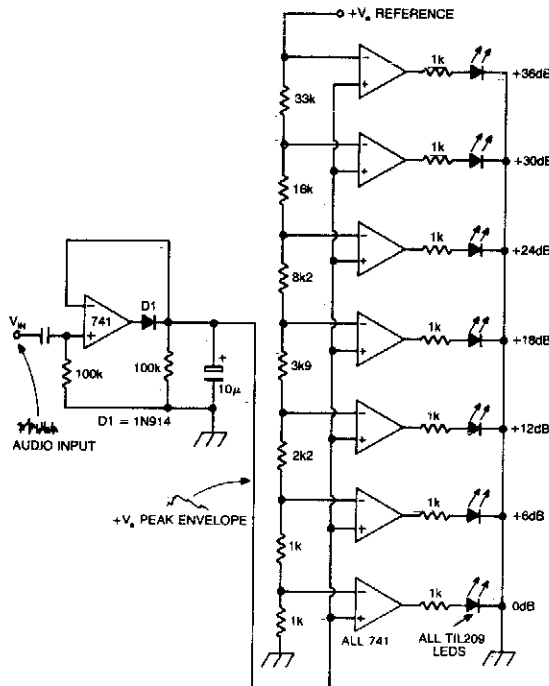


Fig. 28-7

LED BAR PEAK PROGRAM METER DISPLAY FOR AUDIO



Circuit Notes

A bar column of LEDs is arranged so that as the audio signal level increases, more LEDs in the column light up. The LEDs are arranged vertically in 6 dB steps. A fast response time and a one second decay time give an accurate response to transients and a low "flicker" decay characteristic. On each of the op amps inverting inputs is a dc reference voltage, which increases in 6 dB steps. All noninverting inputs are tied together and connected to the positive peak envelope of the audio signal. Thus, as this envelope exceeds a particular voltage reference, the op amp output goes high and the LED lights up. Also, all the LEDs below this are illuminated.

Fig. 28-8

10 MHz UNIVERSAL COUNTER

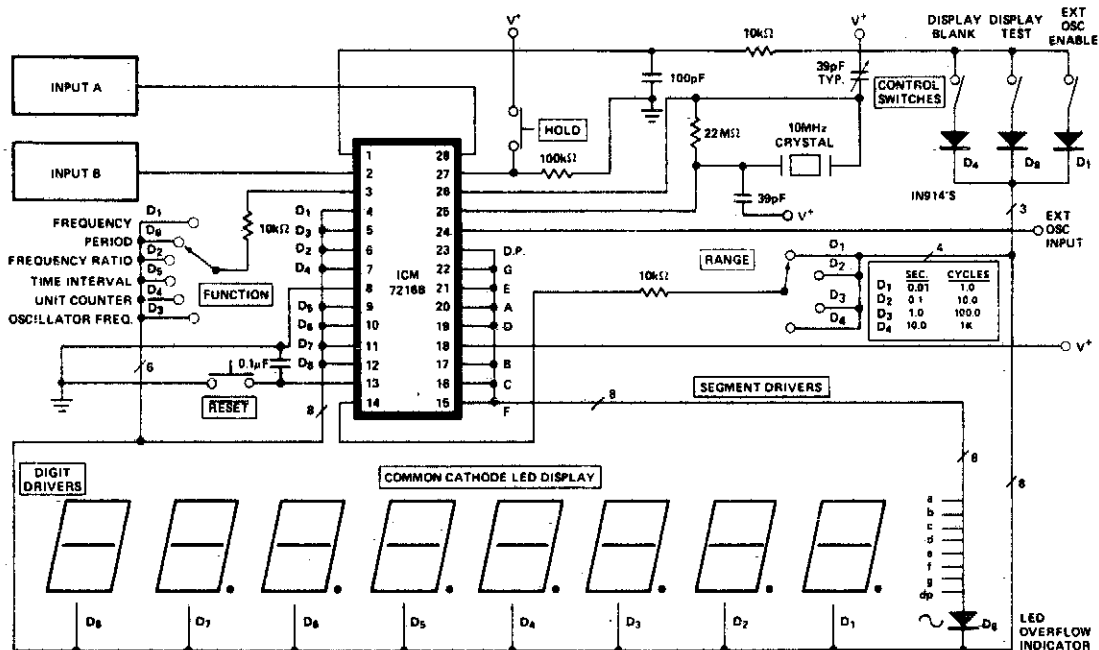


Fig. 28-9

Circuit Notes

This is a minimum component complete Universal Counter. It can use input frequencies up to 10 MHz at INPUT A and 2 MHz at INPUT B. If the signal at INPUT A has a very low duty

cycle, it may be necessary to use a 74121 monostable multivibrator or similar circuit to stretch the input pulse width to be able to guarantee that it is at least 50 ns in duration.

29

Dividers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

CMOS Programmable Divide-by-N Counter
Frequency Divider Chain
Frequency Divider with Transient

Free Output
Binary Divider Chain
Decade Frequency Divider

FREQUENCY DIVIDER WITH TRANSIENT FREE OUTPUT

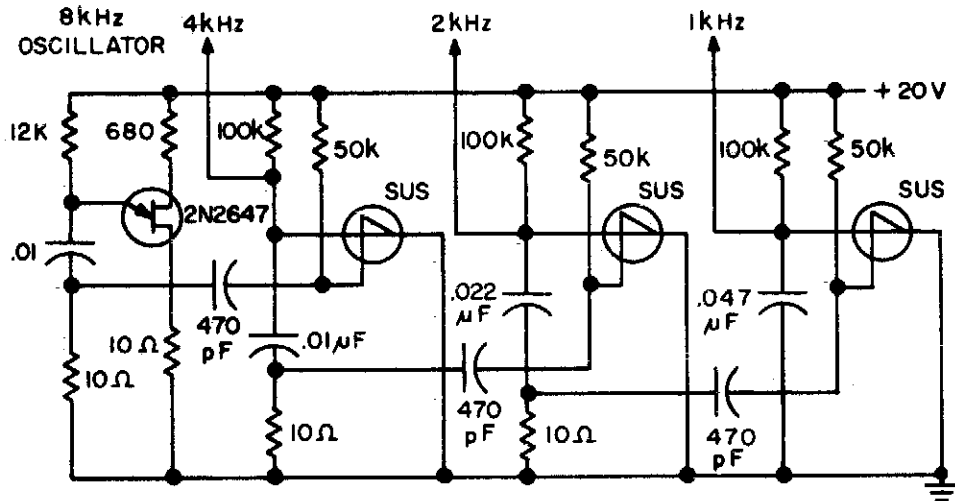


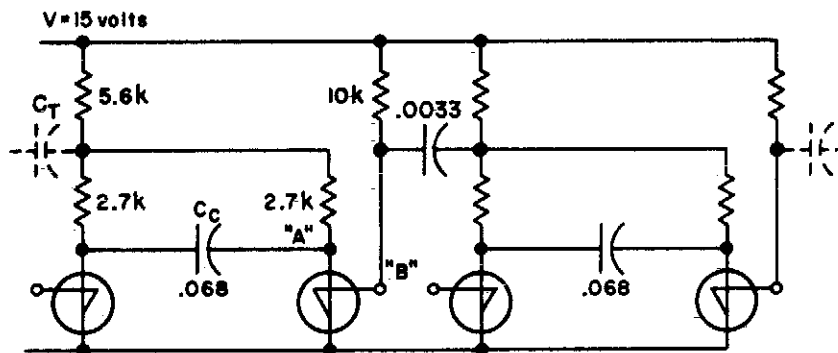
Fig. 29-3

SUS - 2N4989

Circuit Notes

Spikes in the center of a sawtooth wave are eliminated in this circuit by triggering at gate.

BINARY DIVIDER CHAIN



SUS'S - 2N4987

Fig. 29-4

Circuit Notes

This circuit uses fewer components than transistor flip flops. Output at "B" gives a transient-free waveform.

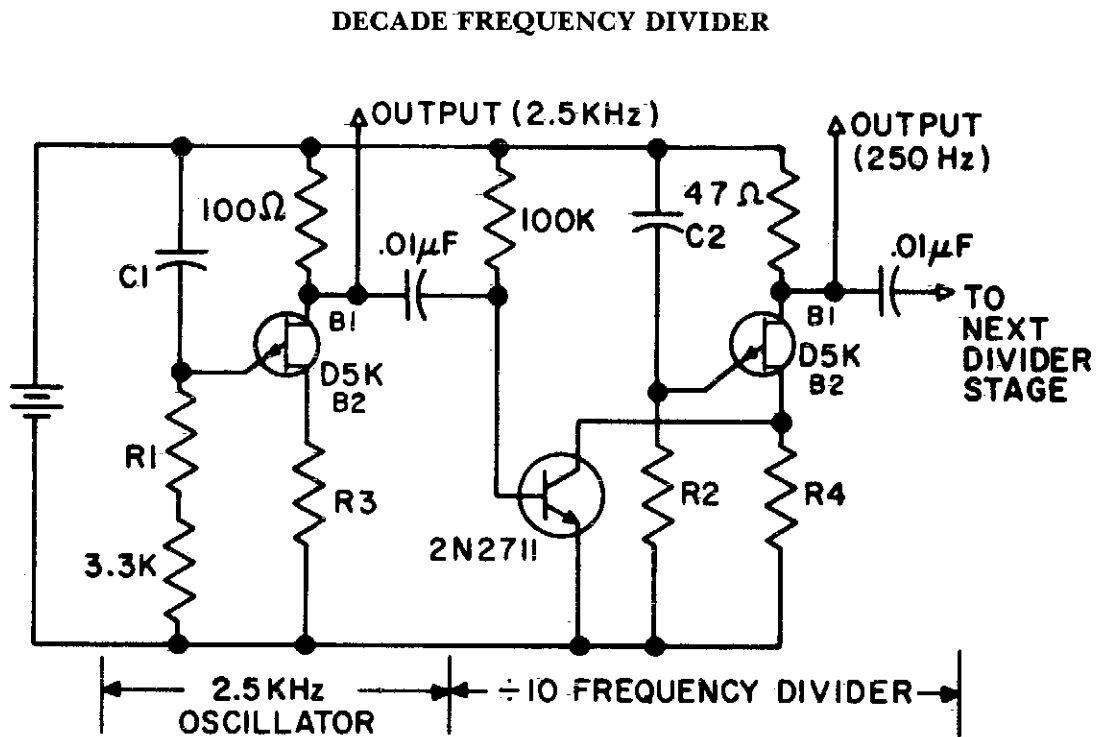


Fig. 29-5

Circuit Notes

In the next stage, the product of R2 and C2 should be $10 \times$ that of the preceding stage ($\pm 2\%$). R2 should be between 27K and 10 M.

C1 & C2— $.0047 \mu\text{F}$ ($\pm 1\%$)

R1—100K ($\pm 1\%$)

R2—1M ($\pm 1\%$)

R3—R4—1K (may need to be adjusted for variation of R_{BB} of UJT)

30

Drivers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730 . The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Driver Circuits
50 Ohm Driver
Line Driver
High Speed Laser Diode Driver
Capacitive Load Driver
Relay Driver
Relay Driver
BIFET Cable Driver

High Speed Line Driver for Multiplexers
High Impedance Meter Driver
CRT Deflection Yoke
CRT Yoke Driver
Solenoid Driver
Coaxial Cable Driver
High Speed Shield/Line Driver
Relay Driver with Strobe

Direct Dc Drive Interface of a Triac

DRIVER CIRCUITS

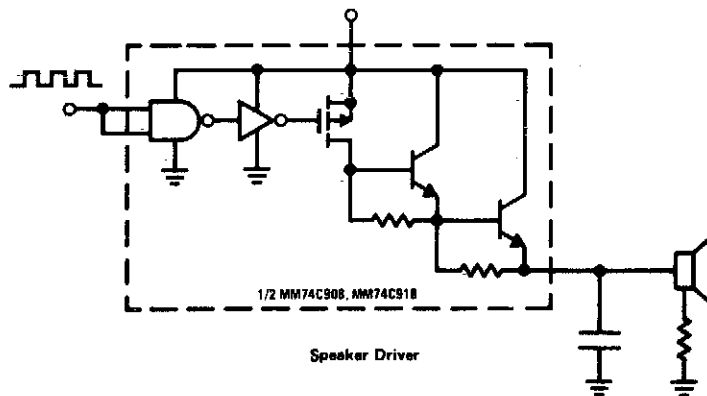
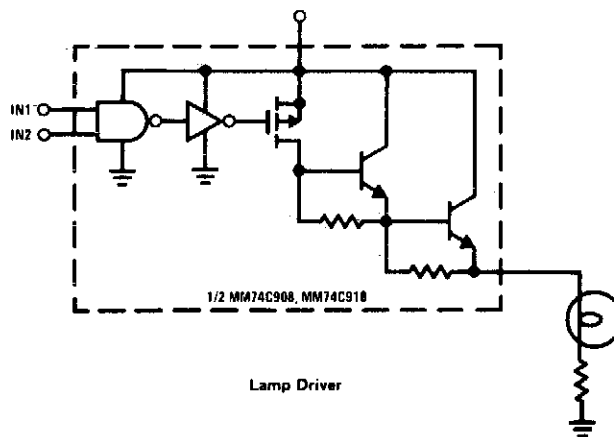
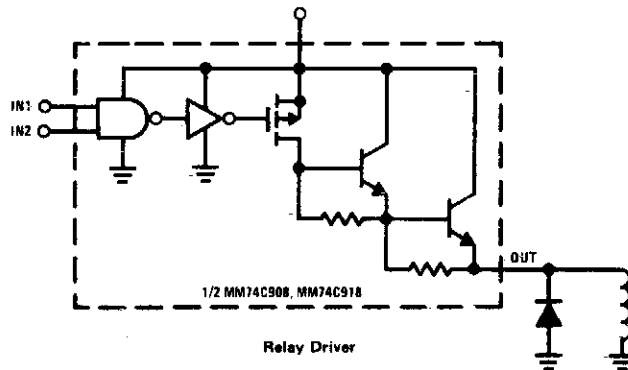
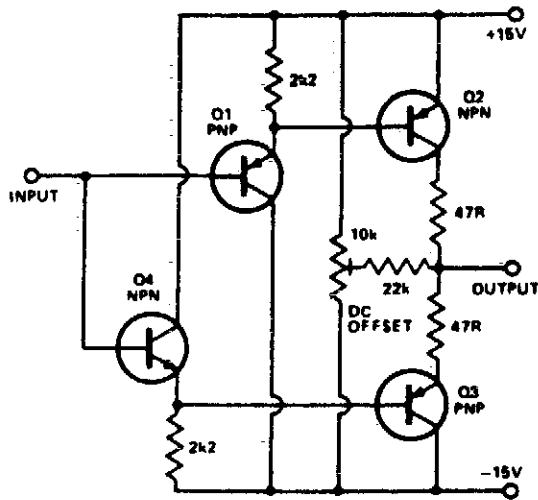


Fig. 30-1

Circuit Notes

CMOS drivers for relays, lamps, speakers, etc., offers extremely low standby power. At $V_{cc} = 15\text{ V}$, power dissipation per package is typically 750 nW when the outputs are not drawing current. Thus, the drivers can be sitting out on line (a telephone line, for example) drawing essentially zero current until activated.

50 OHM DRIVER

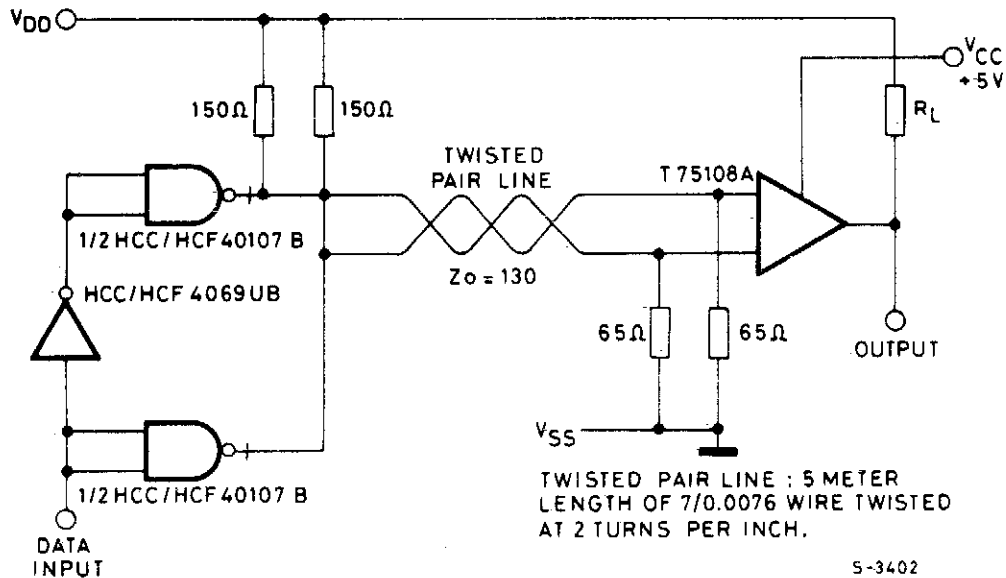


Circuit Notes

To buffer a test generator to the outside world requires an amplifier with sufficient bandwidth and power handling capability. The circuit is a very simple unity gain buffer. It has a fairly high input impedance, a 50 ohm output impedance, a wide bandwidth, and high slew rate. The circuit is simply two pairs of emitter followers. The base emitter voltages of Q1 and Q2 cancel out, and so do those of Q3 and Q4. The preset is used to zero out any small dc offsets due to mismatching in the transistors.

Fig. 30-2

LINE DRIVER



S-3402

Fig. 30-3

RELAY DRIVER

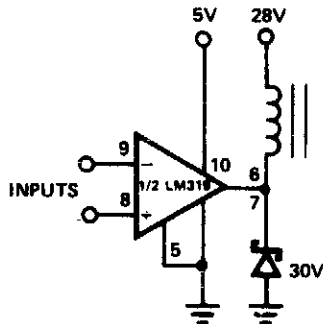
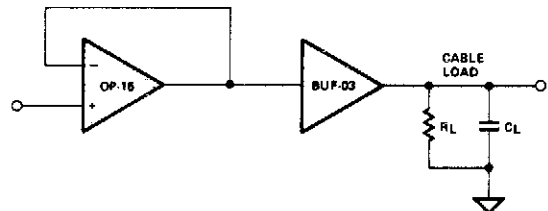


Fig. 30-6

BIFET CABLE DRIVER



CAPACITIVE LOAD STABILITY OF BUF-03 MAKES IT AN IDEAL INTERFACE BETWEEN BIFET OP AMPS AND SHIELDED CABLES*

NOTE: TO MAINTAIN ACCURACY IN THE BUFFER $R_L > 1k\Omega$ IS RECOMMENDED.

Fig. 30-8

RELAY DRIVER

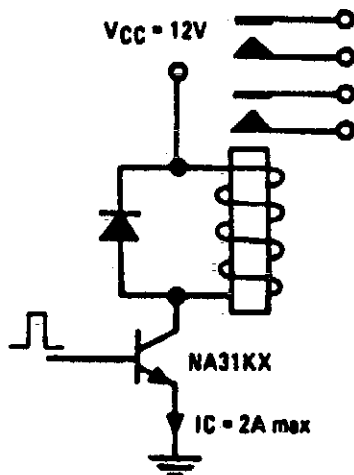
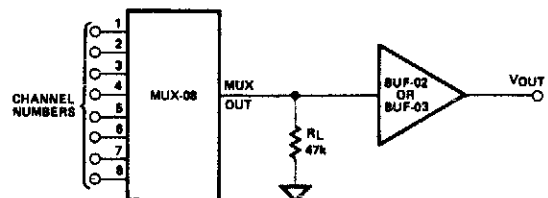


Fig. 30-7

HIGH SPEED LINE DRIVER FOR MULTIPLEXERS



NOTE 1: STRAY CAPACITANCE AT MULTIPLEXER OUTPUT NODE SHOULD BE MINIMIZED TO REDUCE CHANNEL-TO-CHANNEL CROSSTALK.

NOTE 2: A BUFFER WHOSE SLEW RATE IS TOO SMALL WILL INCREASE CHANNEL-TO-CHANNEL CROSSTALK.

Fig. 30-9

HIGH IMPEDANCE METER DRIVER

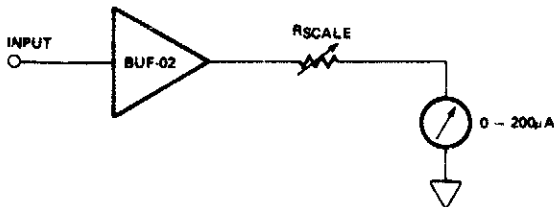


Fig. 30-10

CRT YOKE DRIVER

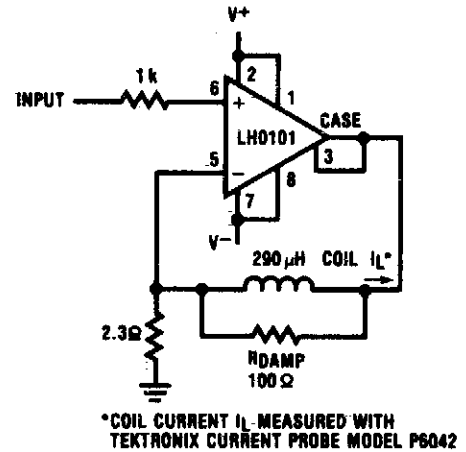


Fig. 30-12

Circuit Notes

A 500 mV peak-to-peak triangular waveform about ground is input to the amplifier, giving rise to a 100 mA peak current to the inductor.

CRT DEFLECTION YOKE DRIVER

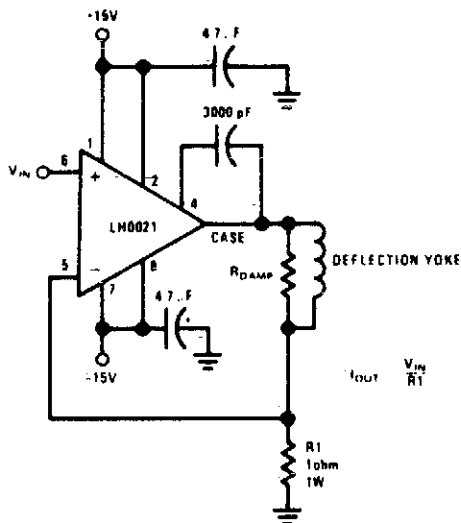


Fig. 30-11

SOLENOID DRIVER

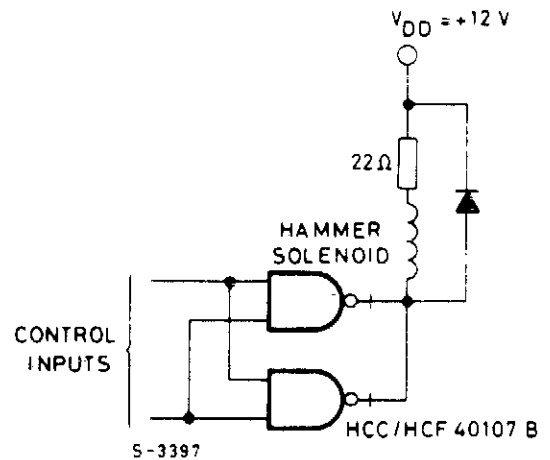


Fig. 30-13

COAXIAL CABLE DRIVER

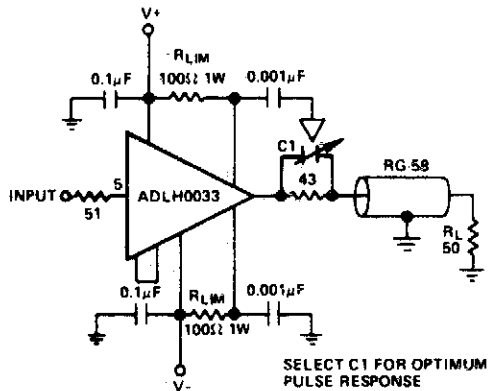


Fig. 30-14

RELAY DRIVER WITH STROBE

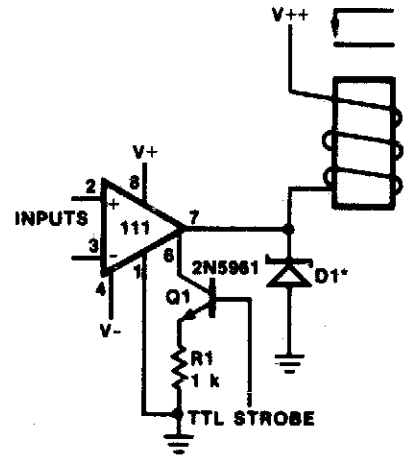


Fig. 30-16

HIGH SPEED SHIELD/LINE DRIVER

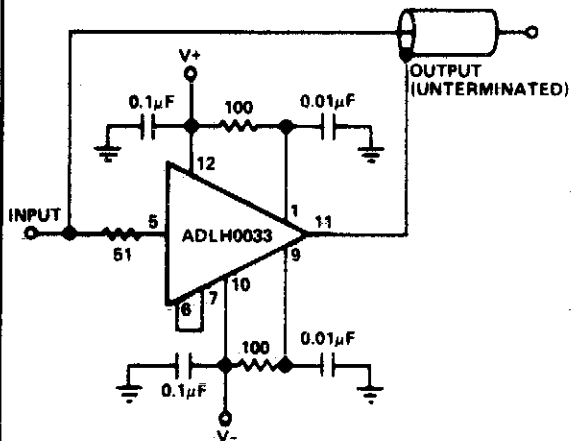


Fig. 30-15

DIRECT DC DRIVE INTERFACE OF A TRIAC

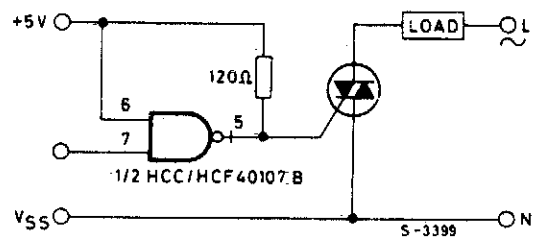


Fig. 30-17

31

Fiber Optic Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Fiber-Optics Half Duplex Information Link
Fiber-Optic Receiver, Very High Sensitivity, Low Speed, 3 nW
Fiber-Optic Link

Fiber-Optic Link Repeater
Fiber-Optic Receiver, High Sensitivity, 30 nW
Fiber-Optic Receiver, Low Sensitivity, 300 nW

FIBER-OPTICS HALF DUPLEX INFORMATION LINK

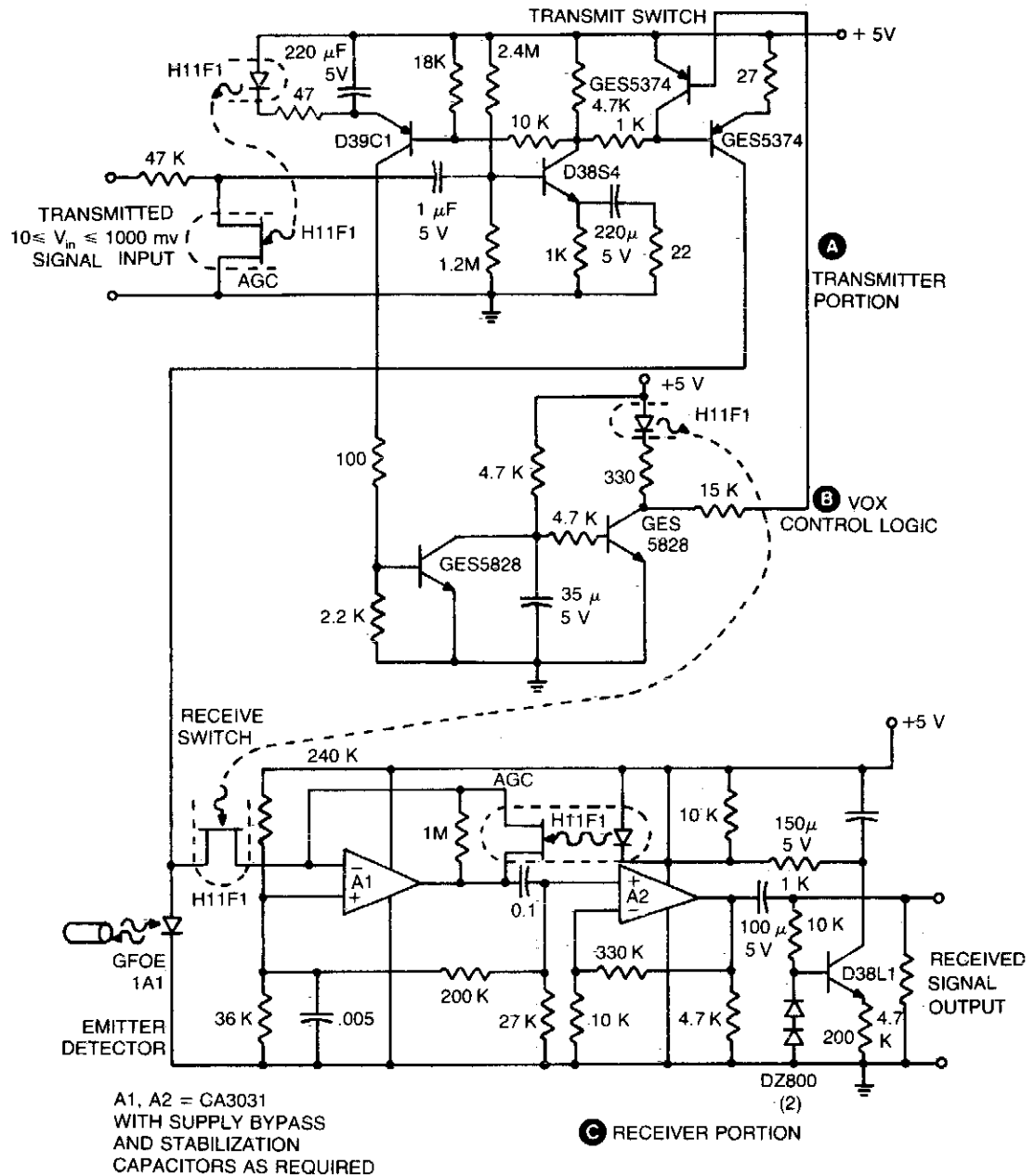


Fig. 31-1

FIBER-OPTIC RECEIVER, VERY HIGH SENSITIVITY, LOW SPEED, 3nW

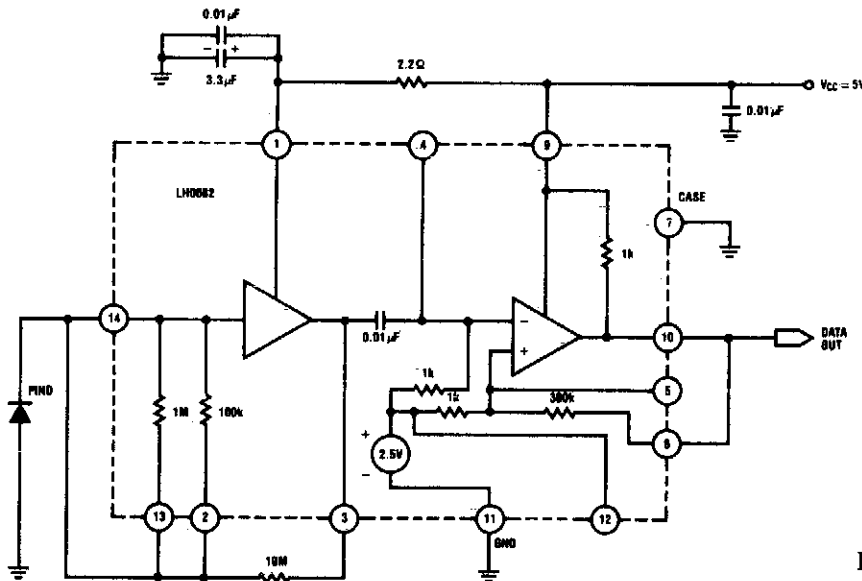


Fig. 31-2

FIBER-OPTIC LINK

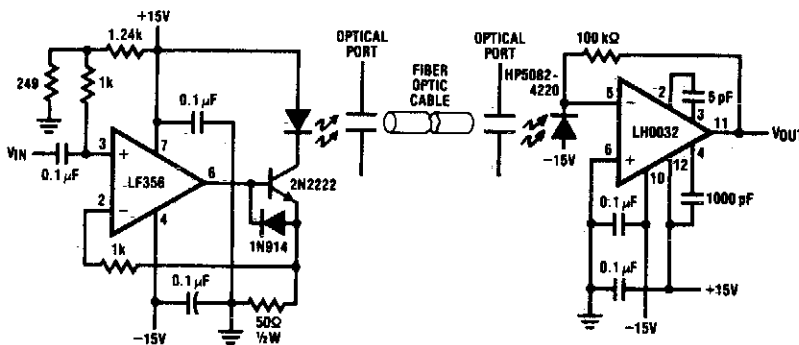


Fig. 31-3

Circuit Notes

Fiber Optic applications require analog drivers and receivers operating in the megahertz region. This complete analog transmission system is suitable for optical communication applications up to 3.5 MHz. The transmitter LED is normally biased at 50 mA operating current. The input is capacitively

coupled and ranges from 0 to 5 V, modulating the LED current from 0 to 100 mA. The receiver circuit is configured as a transimpedance amplifier. The photodiode with 0.5 amp per watt responsivity generates a 50 mV signal at the receiver output for 1 μW of light input.

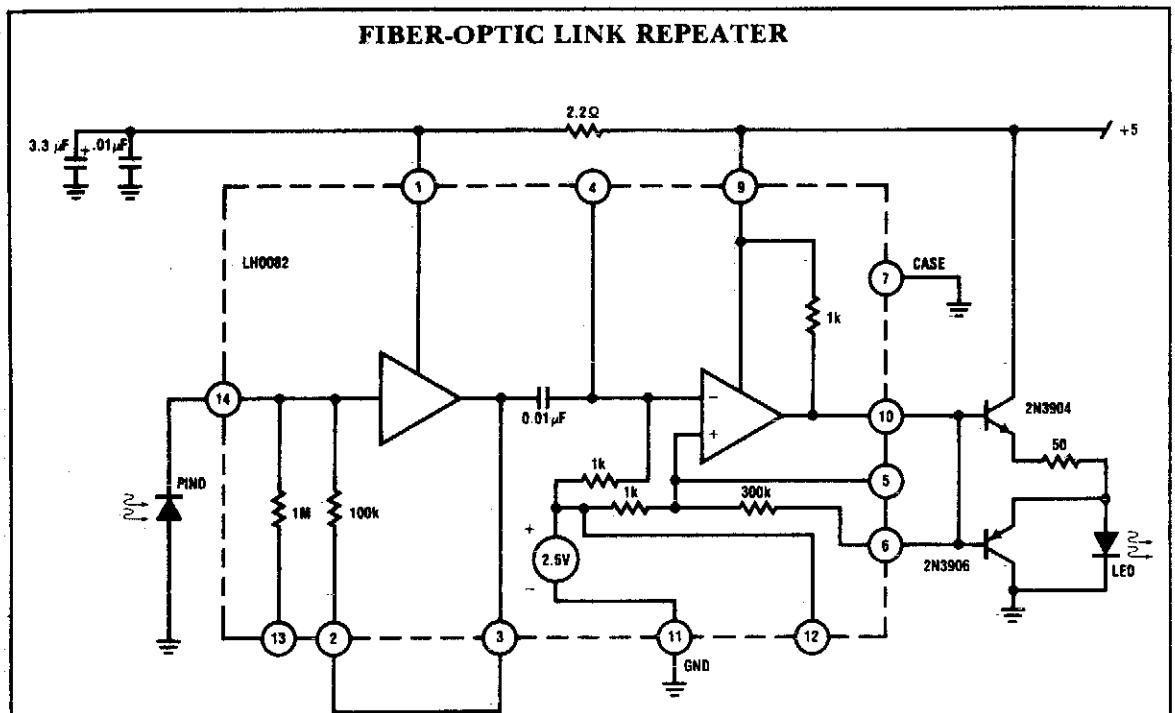


Fig. 31-4

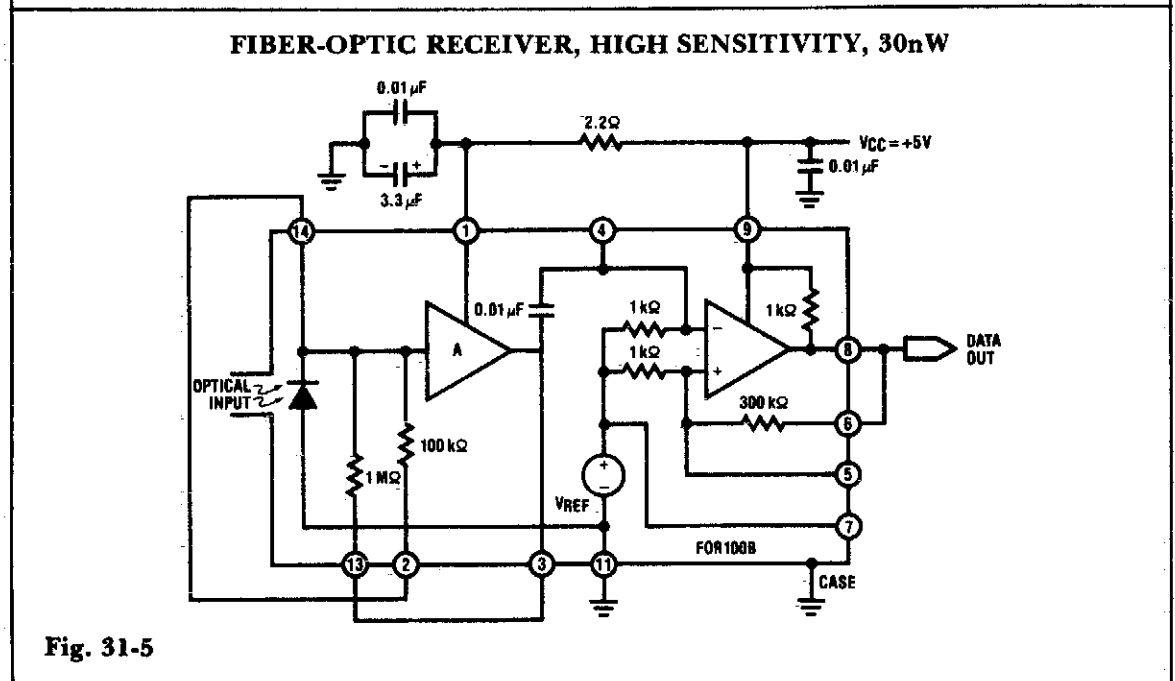


Fig. 31-5

FIBER-OPTIC RECEIVER, LOW SENSITIVITY, 2 μW

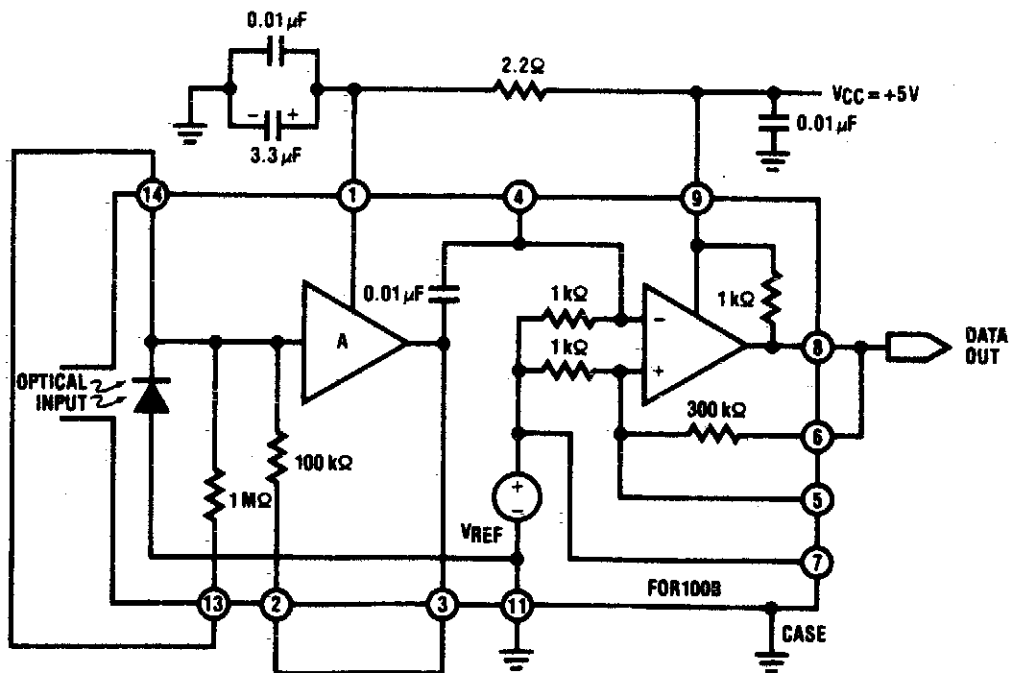


Fig. 31-6

32

Field Strength Meters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Low Cost Microwave Field Strength Meter
Sensitive Field-Strength Meter
Adjustable Sensitivity Field-Strength
Indicator

Field Strength Meter – 1.5 to 150 MHz
Simple Field Strength Meter
Untuned Field Strength Meter
Tuned Field Strength Meter

VOM Field Strength Meter

LOW COST MICROWAVE FIELD STRENGTH METER

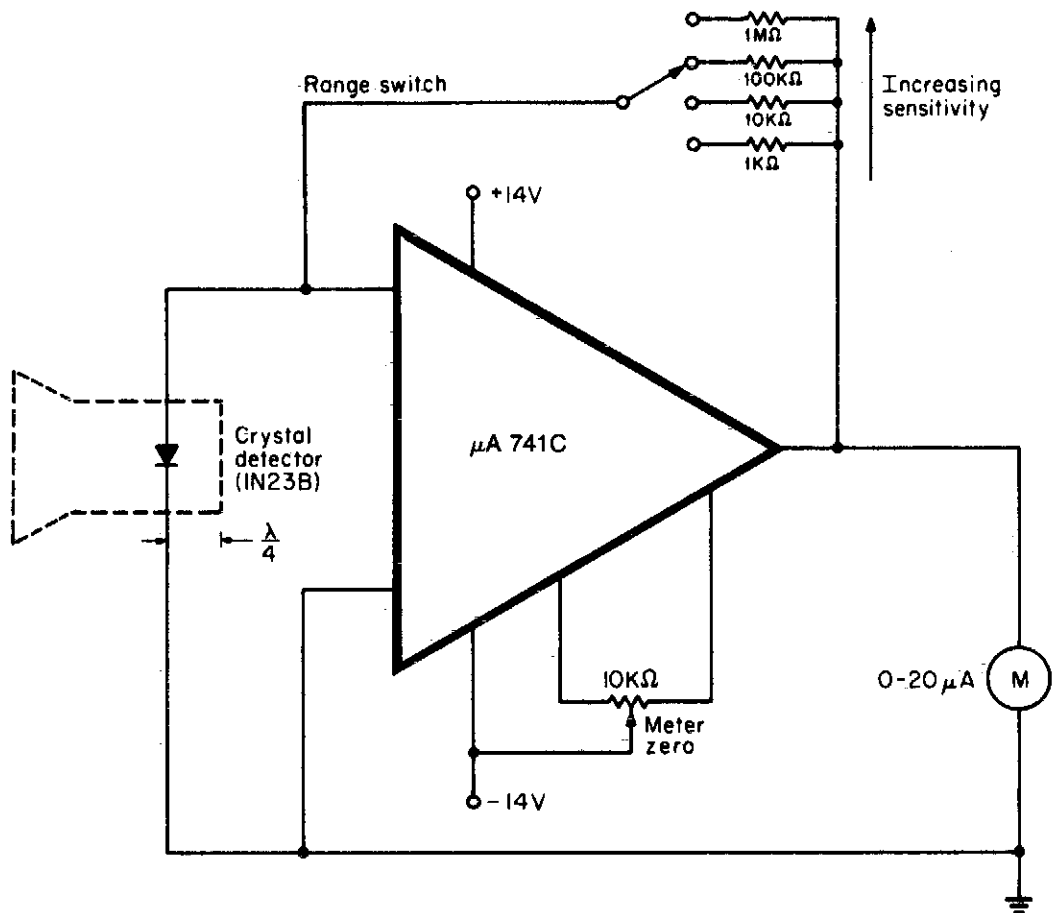


Fig. 32-1

Circuit Notes

When operating, a waveguide directs energy onto a crystal detector. The diode shown is for X-band operation. The waveguide is a 1½ inch piece of plastic tubing with the ends flared. The plastic is coated with an electroless copper solution to provide a conducting surface. The dimensions are not critical. For

calibrated readings, the meter is placed in a known field or else compared to a calibrated meter. To operate the meter, point it away from the signal. Switch the meter to the desired range, and adjust the zero control for a 0 reading. Then point the waveguide at the signal, and read field strength directly.

SENSITIVE FIELD-STRENGTH METER

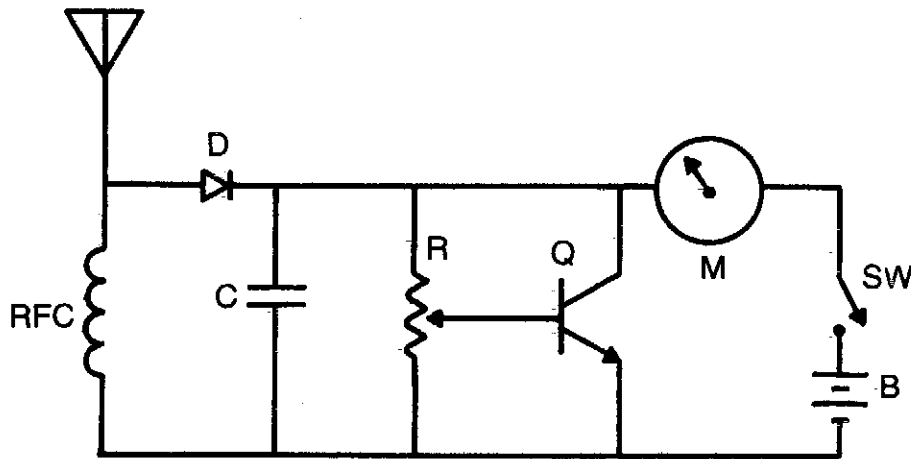


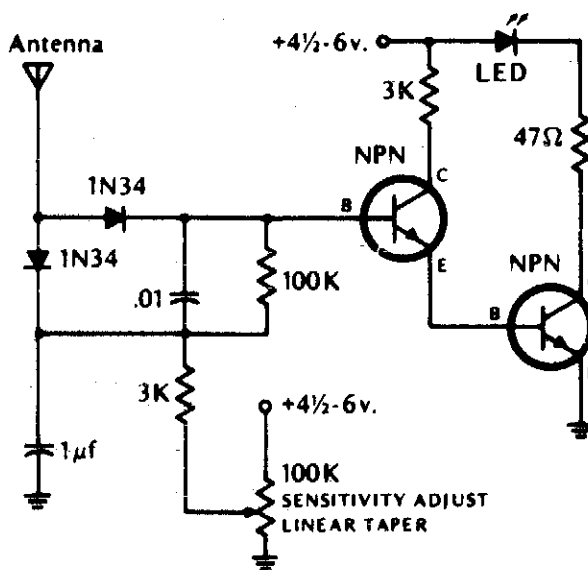
Fig. 32-2

Circuit Notes

Increased sensitivity gives field strength reading from low power transmitters. Operating range 3-30 MHz. To operate, adjust R for $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ scale reading. RFC = 2.5 mH choke, C =

1,000 pF, R = 50 K pot, M = 0 - 1 mA, D = 1N34 or 1N60 (Germanium), Q = NPN (RCASK3020, 2N3904 or equivalent).

ADJUSTABLE-SENSITIVITY FIELD-STRENGTH INDICATOR



Circuit Notes

The LED lights if the rf field is higher than the pre-set field strength level. Diodes should be germanium. Transistors (NPN) = 2N2222, 2N3393, 2N3904 or equivalent.

Fig. 32-3

FIELD STRENGTH METER – 1.5 to 150 MHz

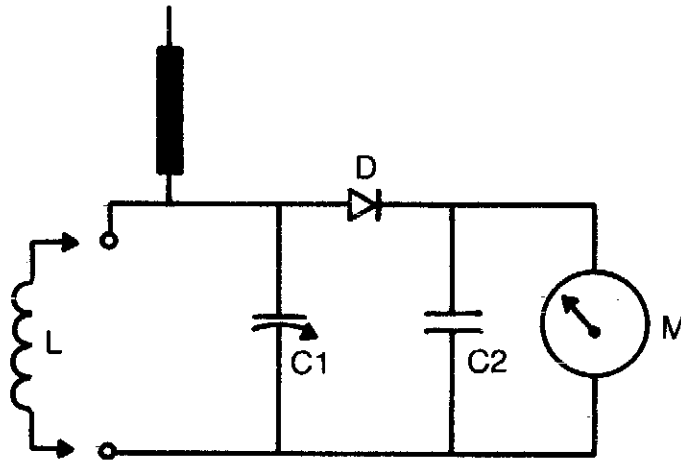


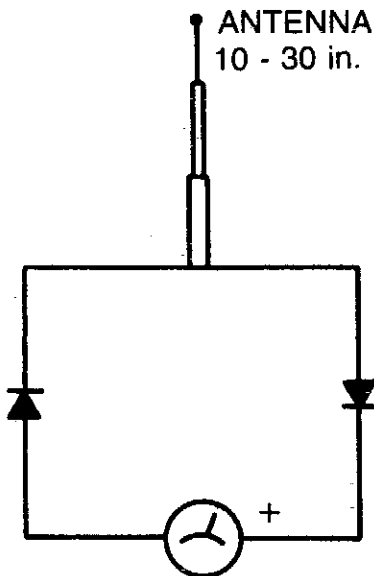
Fig. 32-4

Circuit Notes

The tuning range is determined by coil (L) dimensions and setting of C1. Coils can be plugged in for multirange use or soldered in place if only limited frequency range is of inter-

est. C1 = 36 pF variable, C2 = .0047 disc, D = 1N60 (germanium) and M = 0–1 mA meter. For increased sensitivity, use 50 μ A meter.

SIMPLE FIELD STRENGTH METER

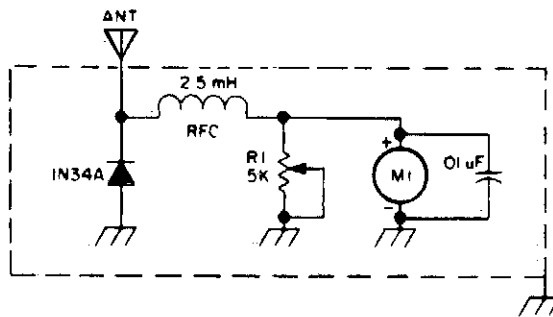


Circuit Notes

The circuit is frequency selective. It has been used from 2 meters through 160 meters. The telescoping antenna may be adjusted to its shortest length when working at 2 meters to keep the needle on the scale. Meter should be a 100 microamp to a 500 microamp movement. The diodes are germanium type, such as 1N34, etc. Silicon diodes will also work, but they are a bit less sensitive.

Fig. 32-5

UNTUNED FIELD STRENGTH METER

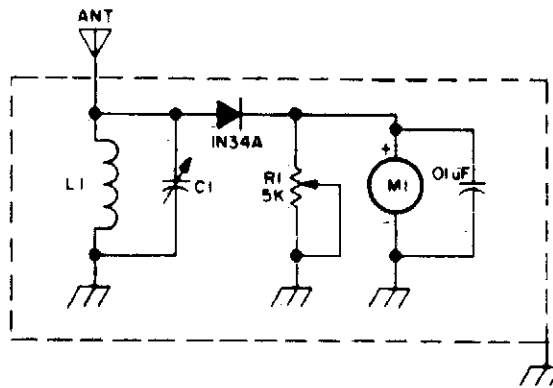


Circuit Notes

Sensitivity is controlled by R1 and sensitivity of Meter M1.

Fig. 32-6

TUNED FIELD STRENGTH METER



Circuit Notes

Resonant combination of L1 and C1 are selected to cover frequencies desired.

Fig. 32-7

VOM FIELD STRENGTH METER

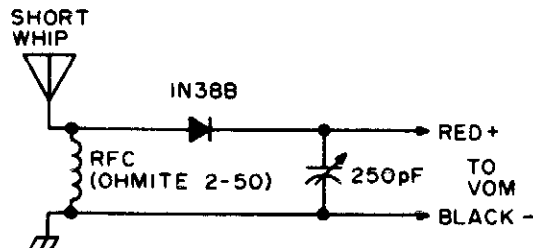


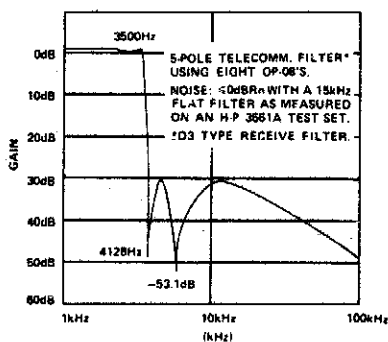
Fig. 32-8

33

Filters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Five-Pole Active Filter | Universal State Variable Filter |
| Digitally Tuned Low Power Active Filter | 500 Hz Sallen-Key Bandpass Filter |
| 10 kHz Sallen-Key Low-Pass Filter | Filter Networks |
| Fourth Order High-Pass Butterworth Filter | Equal Component Sallen-Key Low-Pass Filter |
| Tunable Notch Filter to Suppress Hum | |
| Three Amplifier Notch Filter (or Elliptical Filter Building Block) | Biquad Filter |
| Selectable Bandwidth Notch Filter | Second Order State Variable Filter (1 kHz, $Q = 10$) |
| 4.5 MHz Notch Filter | Biquad Filter |
| High Q Notch Filter | Tunable Active Filter |
| Rejection Filter | Active RC Filter for Frequencies up to 150 kHz |
| Notch Filter Using the $\mu A 4136$ as a Gyrator | Pole Active Low-Pass Filter (Butterworth Maximally Flat Response) |
| 1 kHz Bandpass Active Filter | Speech Filter (300 Hz .3 kHz Bandpass) |
| Bandpass Active Filter with 60 dB Gain | 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Bandpass Filter |
| Multiple Feedback Bandpass Filter | High-Pass Active Filter |
| Biquad RC Active Bandpass Filter | Second Order High-Pass Active Filter |
| 400 Hz Low-Pass Butterworth Active Filter | High Pass Filter (High Frequency) |
| Variable Bandwidth Bandpass Active Filter | 160 Hz Bandpass Filter |
| Low-Pass Filter | Multiple Feedback Bandpass Filter (1.0 kHz) |
| High Q Bandpass Filter | 20 kHz Bandpass Active Filter |
| MFB Bandpass Filter for Multichannel Tone Decoder | Rumble Filter Using LM387 |
| Sallen-Key Second Order Low-Pass Filter | Scratch Filter Using LM287 |
| Three Amplifier Active Filter | |
| Bandpass State Variable Filter | |



The above realization of a type D3 receive filter is accomplished using eight OP-08's. As can be seen from the response curve, the $>30\text{dB}$ attenuation in the stop band requirement has been met. In addition, the noise performance of $<0\text{dBm}$ has been measured. One of the unique features of the OP-08 is its low supply current of $600\mu\text{A}$ maximum. Thus the total supply drain for all eight op amps is only 4.8mA .

Fig. 33-1

DIGITALLY TUNED LOW POWER ACTIVE FILTER

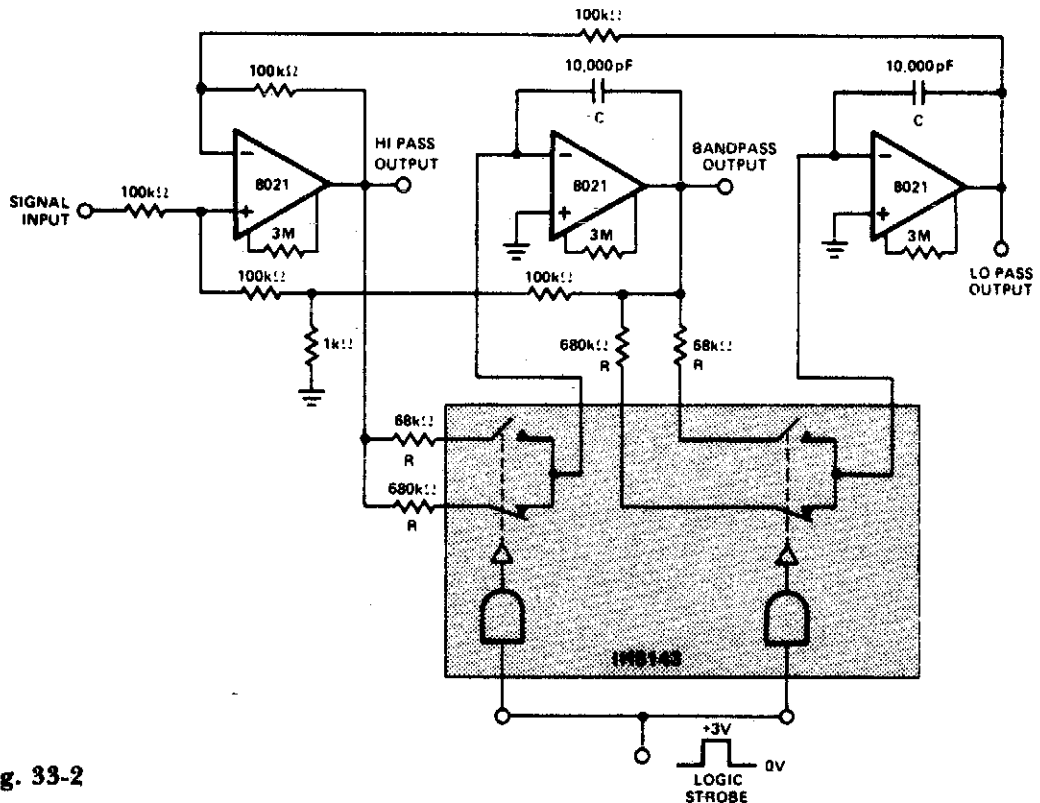


Fig. 33-2

Circuit Notes

Constant gain, constant Q, variable frequency filter which provides simultaneous low-pass, bandpass, and high-pass outputs. With the component values shown, center frequency

will be 235 Hz and 23.5 Hz for high and low logic inputs respectively, $Q = 100$, and gain = 100.

$$f_0 = \text{center frequency} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

10 kHz Sallen-Key Low-Pass Filter

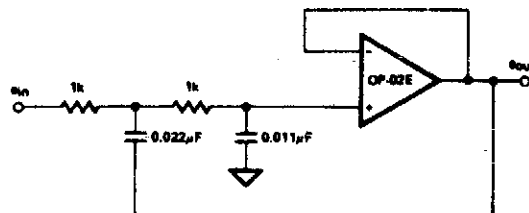
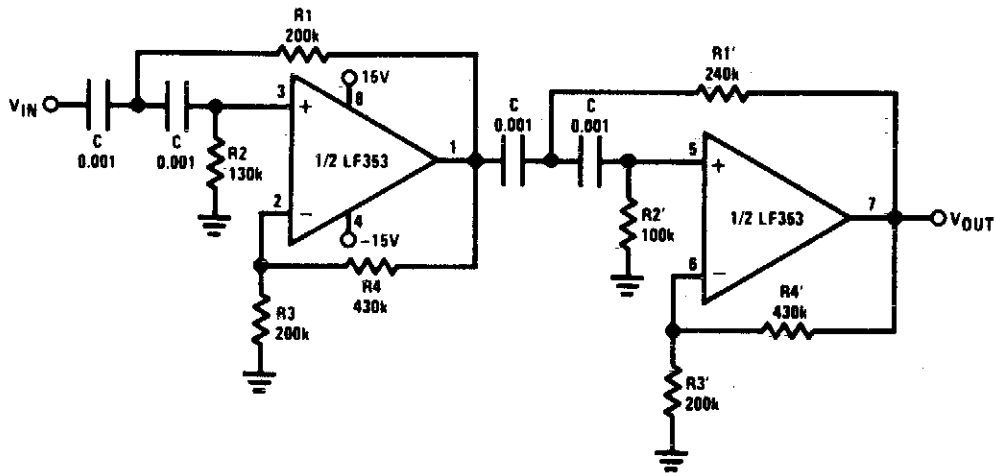


Fig. 33-3

FOURTH ORDER HIGH-PASS BUTTERWORTH FILTER



- Corner frequency (f_c) = $\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1' R_2' C^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$
- Passband gain (H_0) = $(1 + R_4/R_3)(1 + R_4'/R_3')$
- First stage $Q = 1.31$
- Second stage $Q = 0.541$
- Circuit shown uses closest 5% tolerance resistor values for a filter with a corner frequency of 1 kHz and a passband gain of 10

Fig. 33-4

TUNABLE NOTCH FILTER TO SUPPRESS HUM

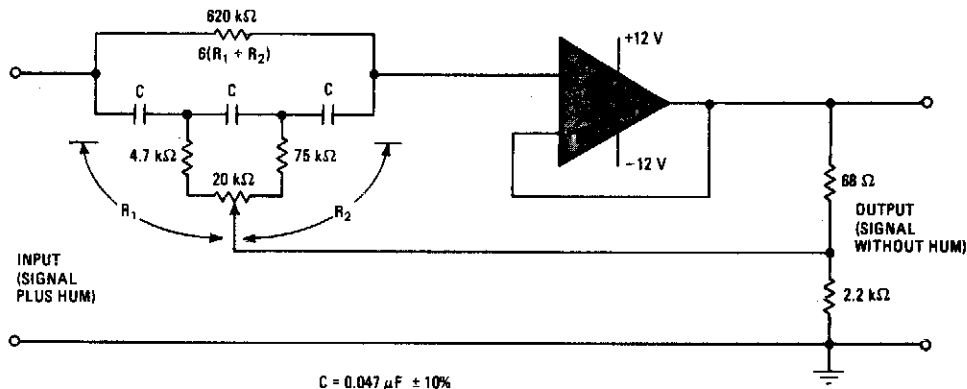


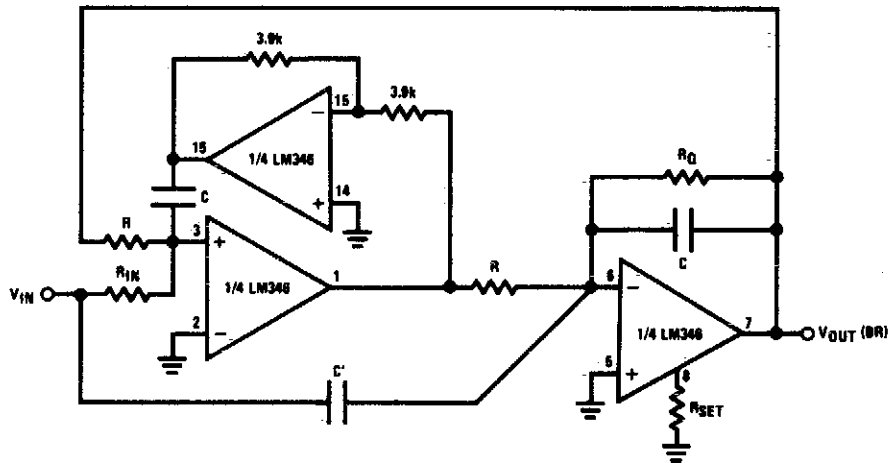
Fig. 33-5

Circuit Notes

This narrow-stop-band filter can be tuned by the pot to place the notch at any frequency from 45 to 90 Hz. It attenuates power-line hum

or other unwanted signals by at least 30 dB. Because the circuit uses wide-tolerance parts, it is inexpensive to build.

THREE-AMPLIFIER NOTCH FILTER (OR ELLIPTIC FILTER BUILDING BLOCK)



Circuit Synthesis Equations

$$R \times C = \frac{0.159}{f_0} ; R_Q = Q_0 \times R ; R_{IN} = \frac{0.159 \times f_0}{C' \times f_{notch}^2}$$

• For nothing but a notch output: $R_{IN} = R, C' = C$.

$$H_o(BR) \Big|_{f \ll f_{notch}} = \frac{R}{R_{IN}} H_o(BR) \Big|_{f \gg f_{notch}} = \frac{C'}{C}$$

Fig. 33-6

SELECTABLE BANDWIDTH NOTCH FILTER

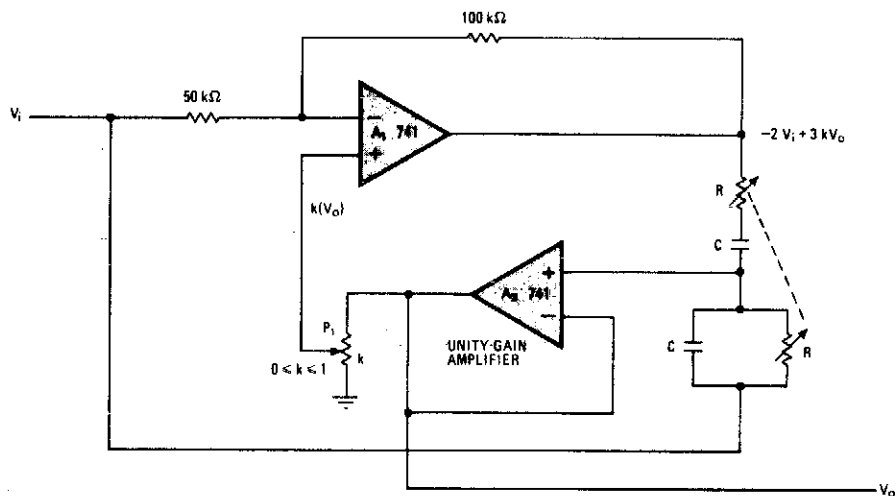


Fig. 33-7

Circuit Notes

This notch filter, which operates at up to 200 kHz, uses a modified Wien bridge to select bandwidth over which frequencies are re-

jected. RC components determine filter's center frequency, P1 selects notch bandwidth. Notch depth is fixed at about 60 dB.

4.5 MHz NOTCH FILTER

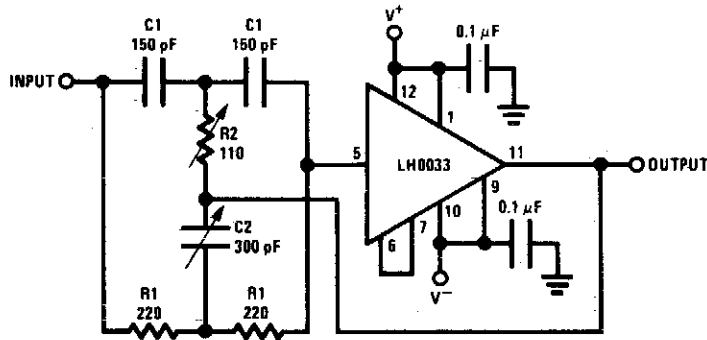


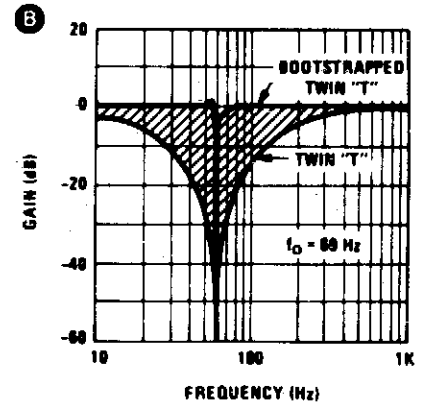
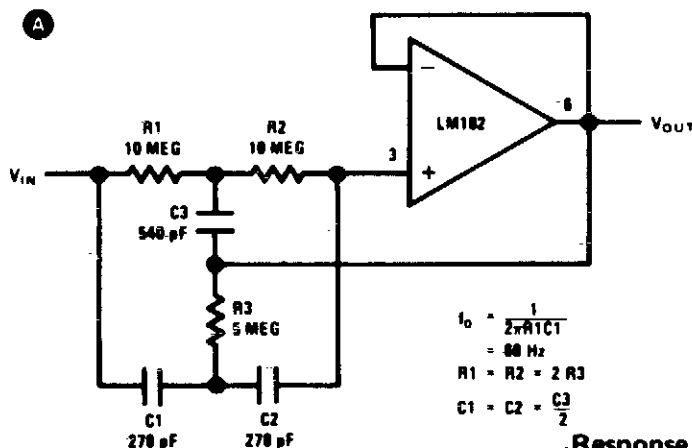
Fig. 33-8

Circuit Notes

Component value sensitivity is extremely critical, as are temperature coefficients and matching of the components. Best performance is attained when perfectly matched components are used and when the gain of the

amplifier is unity. To illustrate, the quality factor Q is very high as amplifier gain approaches 1 with all components matched (in fact, theoretically it approaches ∞) but decreases to about 12.5 with the amplifier gain at 0.98.

HIGH Q NOTCH FILTER



Response of High and Low Q Notch Filter

Fig. 33-9

Circuit Notes

A shows a twin-T network connected to an LM102 to form a high Q , 60 Hz notch filter. The junction of R_3 and C_3 , which is normally connected to ground, is bootstrapped to the output of the follower. Because the output of the follower is a very low impedance, neither the

depth nor the frequency of the notch change; however, the Q is raised in proportion to the amount of signal fed back to R_3 and C_3 . B shows the response of a normal twin-T and the response with the follower added.

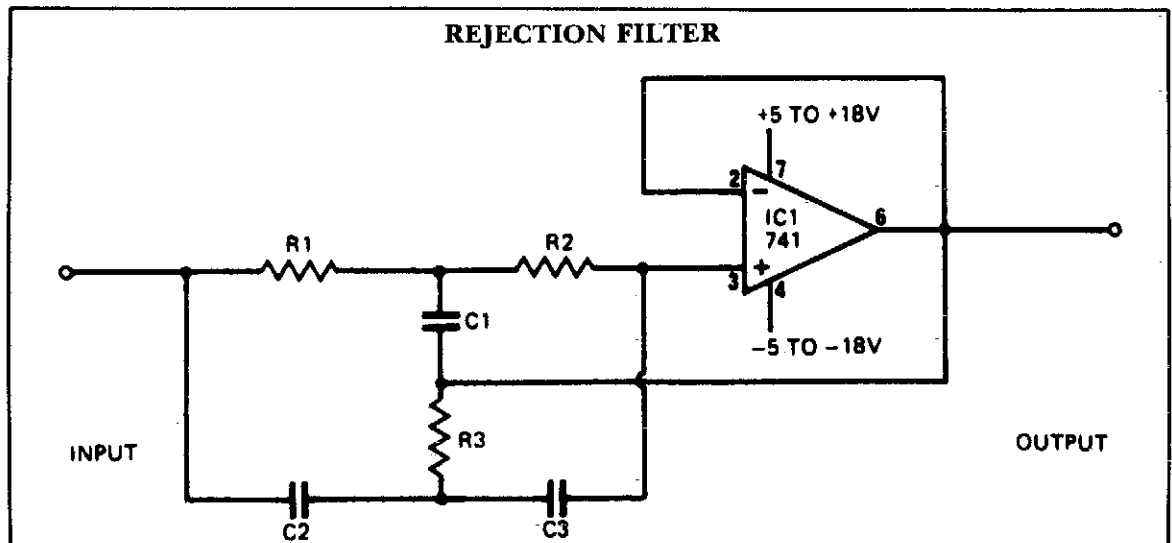


Fig. 33-10

Circuit Notes

This narrowband filter using the 741 operational amplifier can provide up to 60 dB of rejection. With resistors equal to 100 K and capacitors equal to 320 pF, the circuit will reject 50 Hz. Frequencies within the range 1 Hz to 10 kHz may be rejected by selecting compo-

nents in accordance with the formula:

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

To obtain rejections better than 40 dB, resistors should be matched to 0.1% and capacitors to 1%.

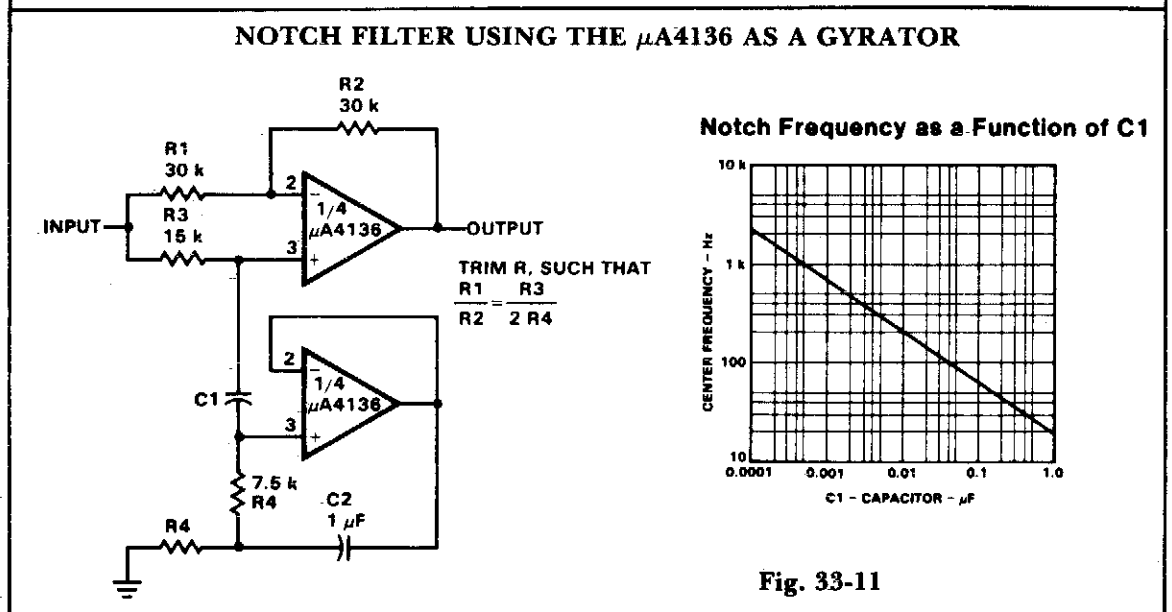


Fig. 33-11

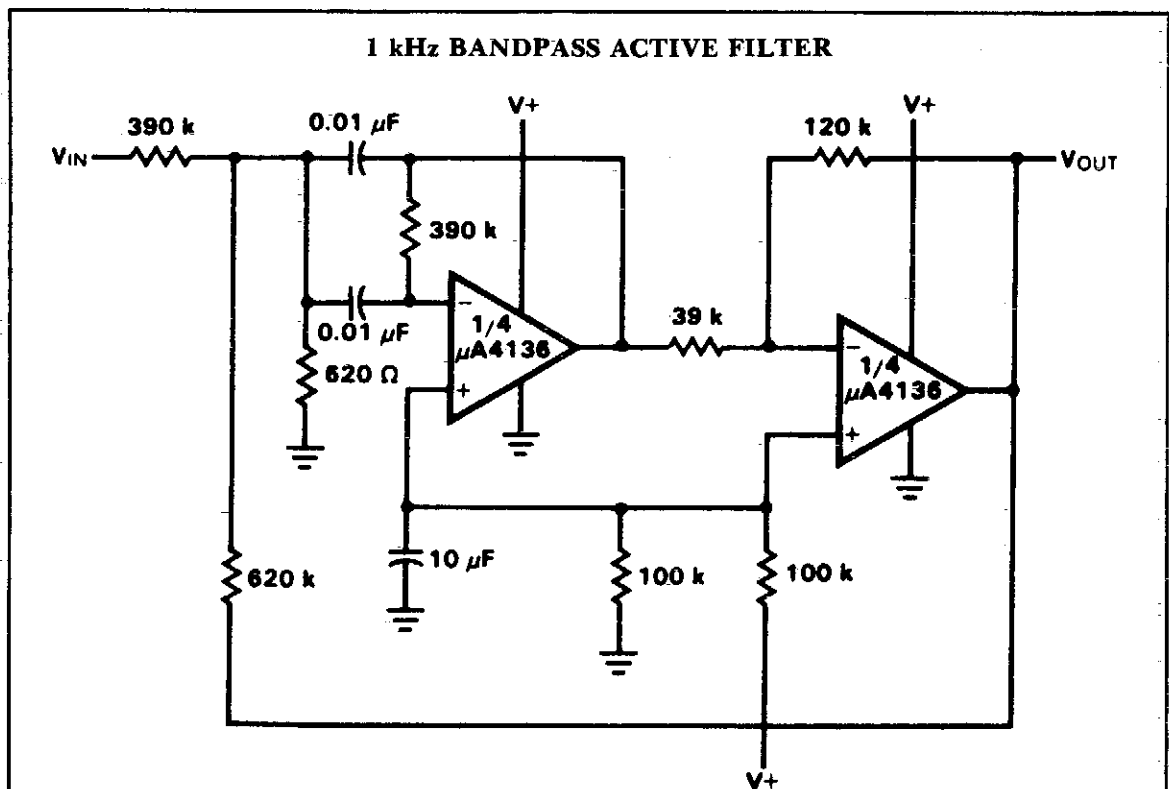


Fig. 33-12

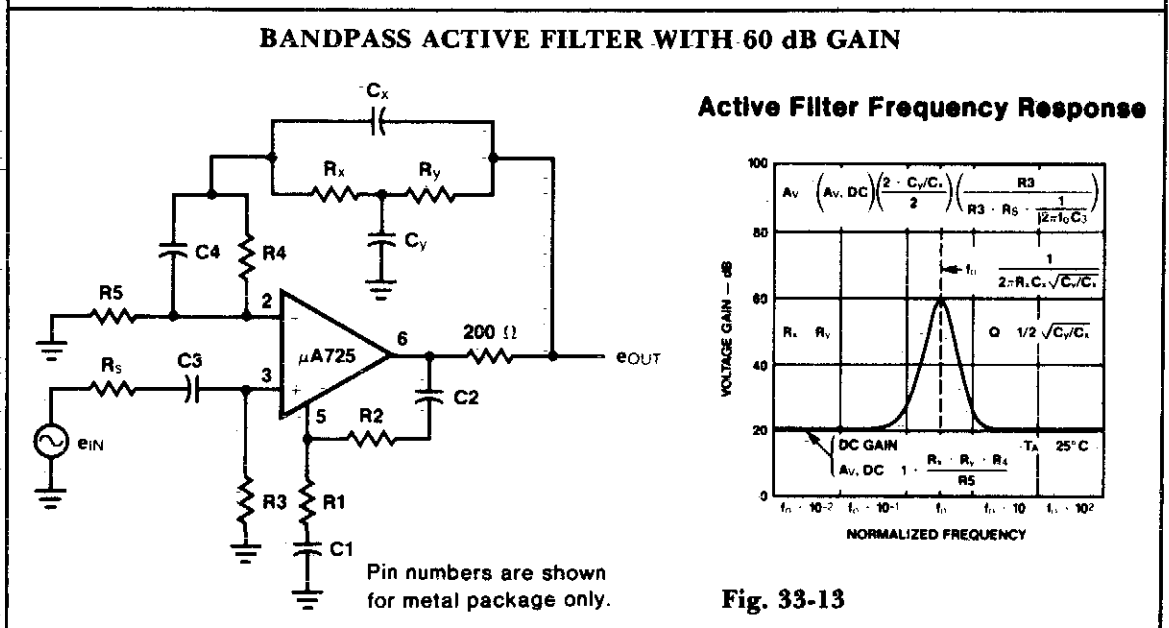
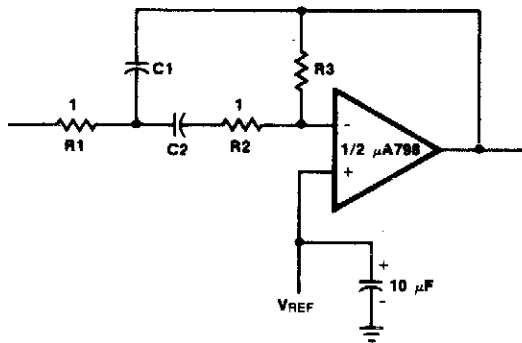


Fig. 33-13

MULTIPLE FEEDBACK BANDPASS FILTER



$f_o = \Delta$ center frequency

Δ = Bandwidth

R in k Ω

C in μ F

$$Q = \frac{f_o}{\Delta} < 10$$

$$C1 = C2 = \frac{Q}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R1 = R2 = 1 \\ R3 = 9Q^2 - 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ Use scaling factors in these expressions}$$

If source impedance is high or varies, filter may be preceded with voltage follower buffer to stabilize filter parameters.

Design example:

given: $Q = 5$, $f_o = 1$ kHz

Let $R1 = R2 = 10$ k Ω

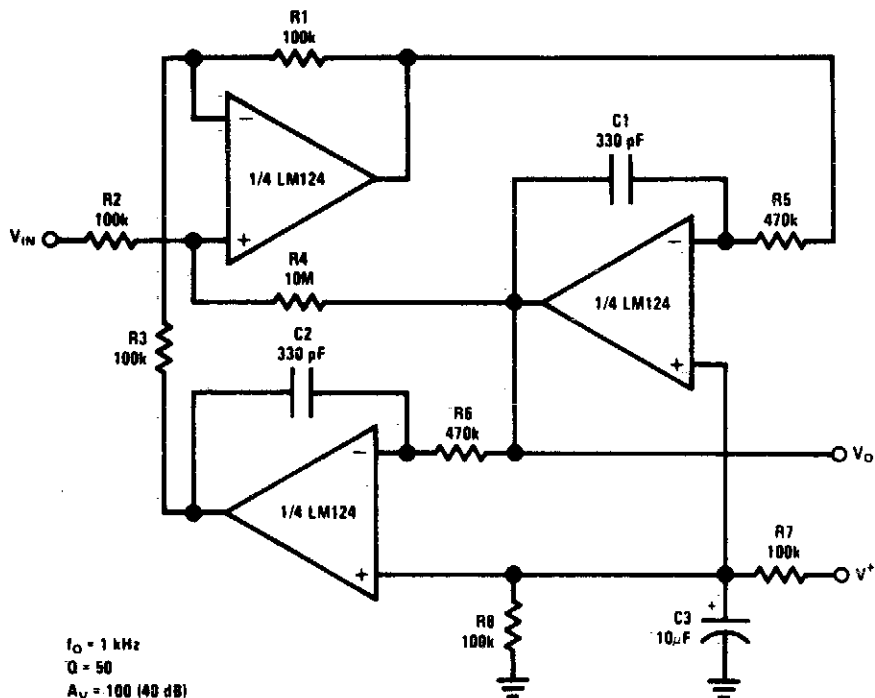
then $R3 = 9(5)^2 - 1$

$R3 = 215$ k Ω

$$C = \frac{5}{3} = 1.6 \text{ nF}$$

Fig. 33-14

BIQUAD RC ACTIVE BANDPASS FILTER



$f_o = 1$ kHz
 $Q = 50$
 $A_v = 100$ (40 dB)

Fig. 33-15

400 Hz LOW-PASS BUTTERWORTH ACTIVE FILTER

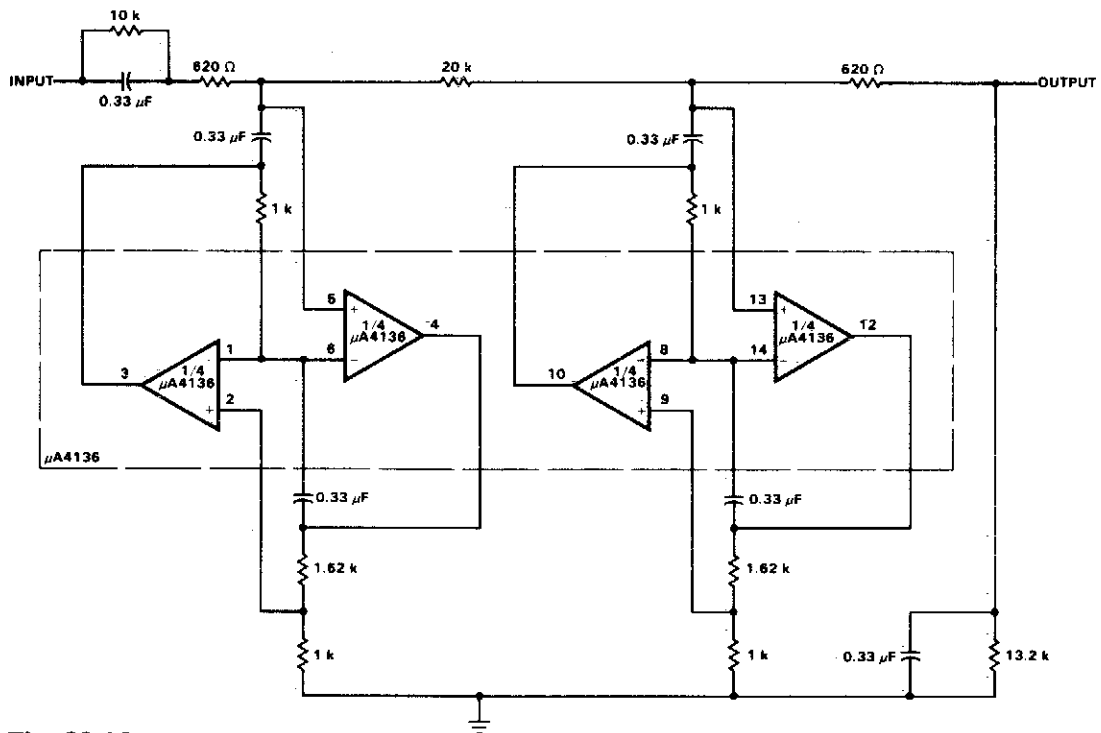


Fig. 33-16

VARIABLE BANDWIDTH BANDPASS ACTIVE FILTER

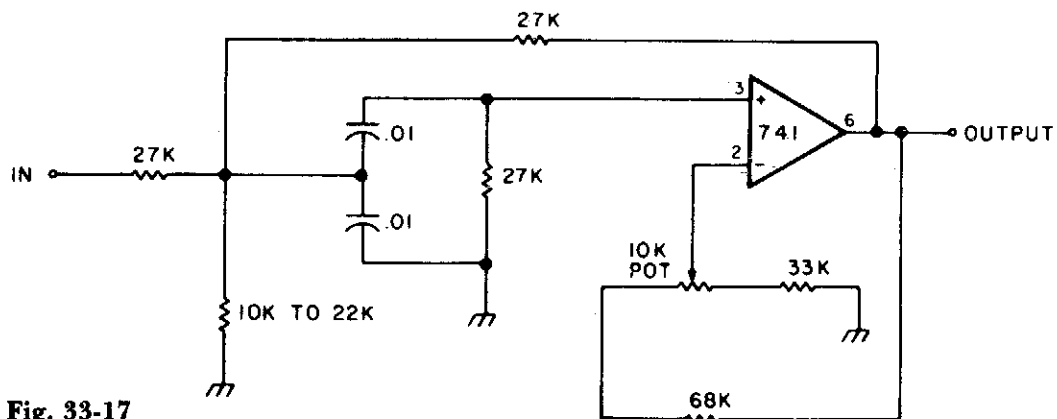


Fig. 33-17

Circuit Notes

This circuit has adjustable bandwidth with values for a center frequency of about 800 Hz. The 10-K pot adjusts bandwidth from approximately ± 350 Hz to ± 140 Hz at 3 dB down points.

LOW-PASS FILTER

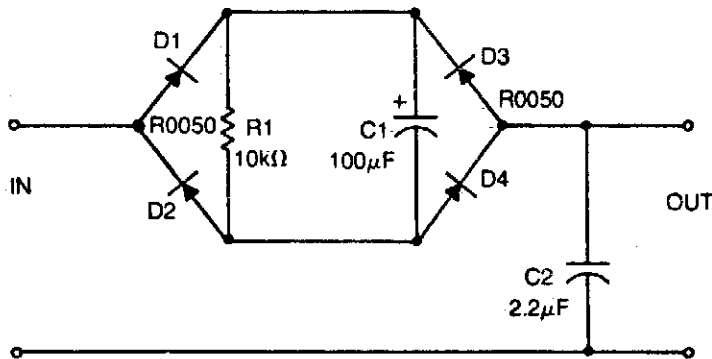


Fig. 33-18

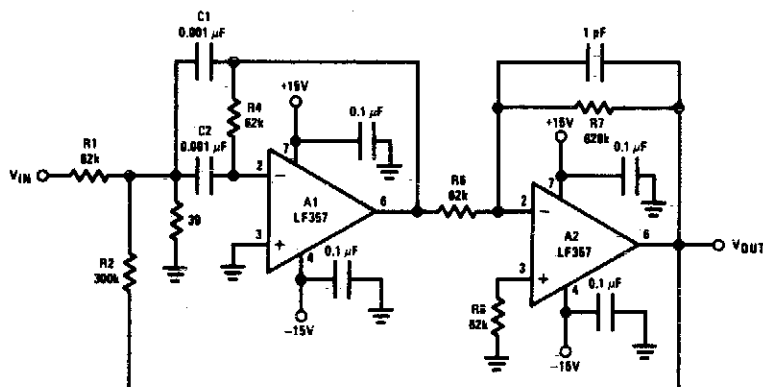
D1, D2, D3, D4—HEP R0050 C2—2.2μF
C1—100μF, 50V electrolytic R1—10kΩ, 1/2W

Circuit Notes

This nonlinear, passive filter circuit rejects ripple (or unwanted but fairly steady voltage) without appreciably affecting the rise time of a signal. The circuit works best when the signal level is considerably lower than the

unwanted ripple, provided the ripple level is fairly constant. The circuit has characteristics similar to two peak-detecting sample-and-hold circuits in tandem with a voltage averager.

HIGH Q BANDPASS FILTER



- By adding positive feedback (R2) Q increases to 40
- $f_{BP} = 100 \text{ kHz}$

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = 10\sqrt{Q}$$

- Clean layout recommended
- Response to a 1 Vp-p tone burst: 300 μs

Fig. 33-19

MFB BANDPASS FILTER FOR MULTICHANNEL TONE DECODER

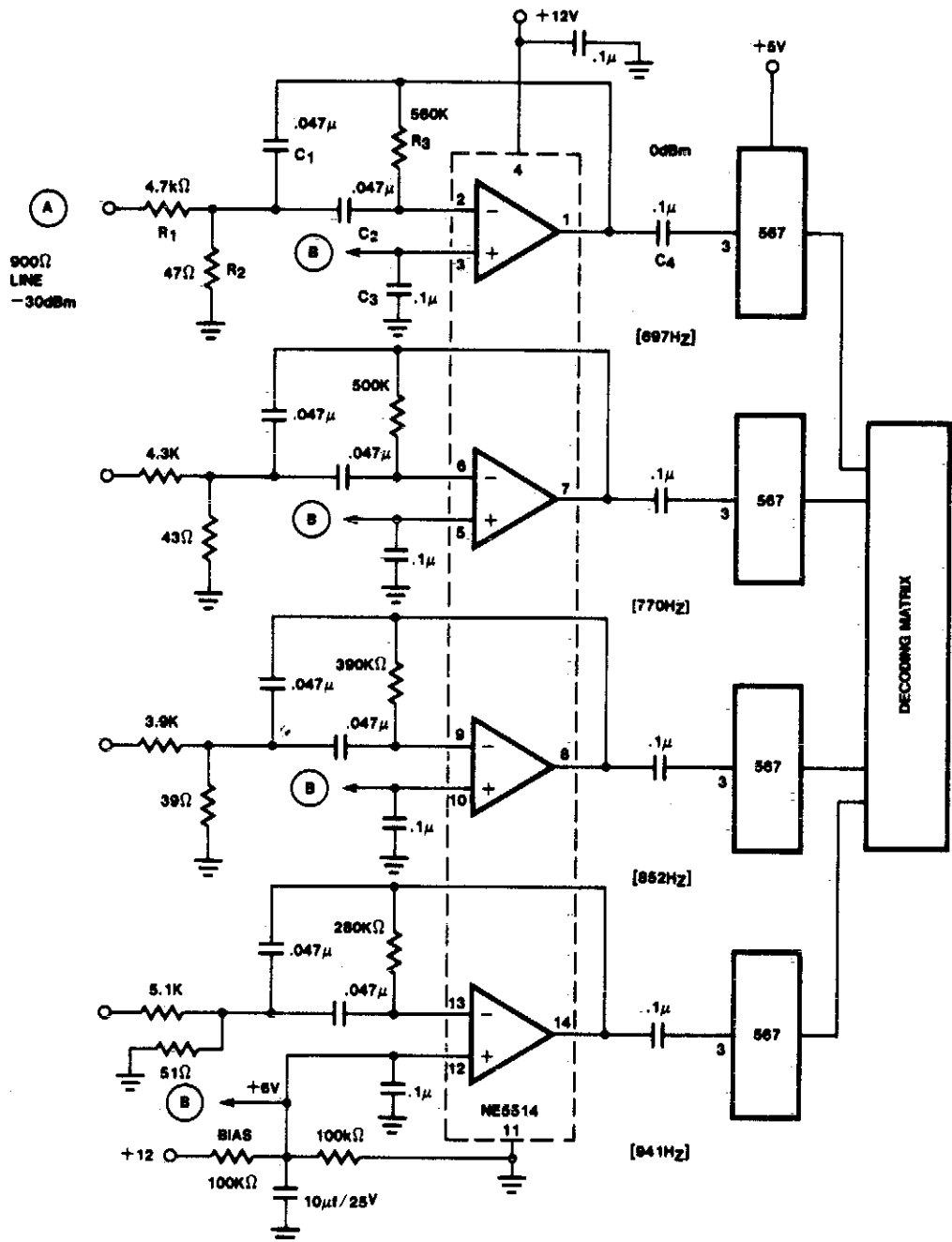
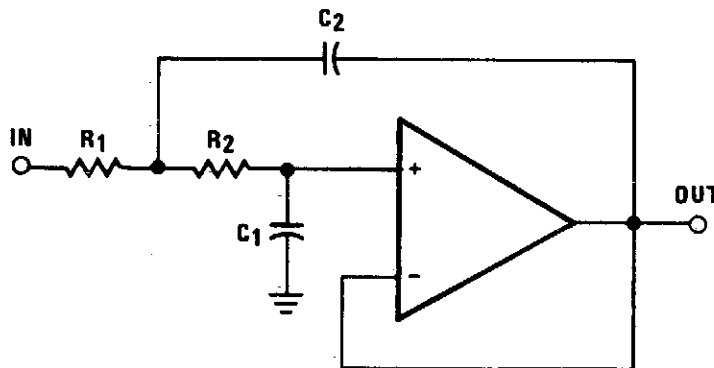


Fig. 33-20

SALLEN-KEY SECOND ORDER LOW-PASS FILTER



NOTES:

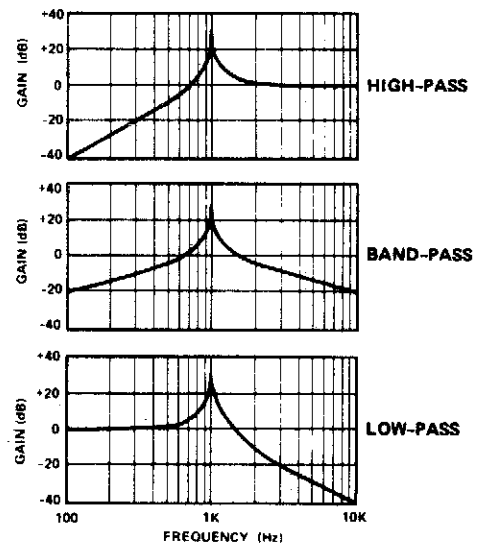
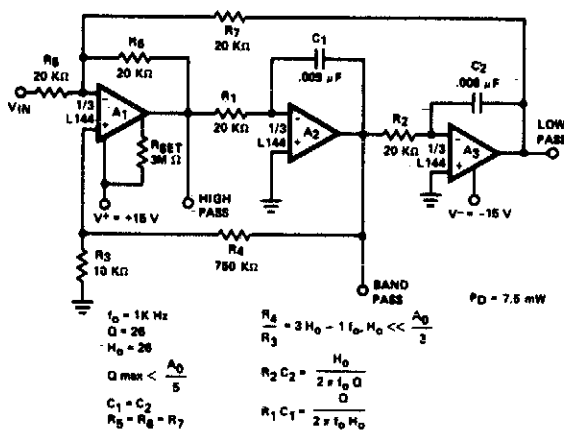
1. Make $R_1 = R_2$

$$2. f_c = \frac{1}{2 R_1 \sqrt{C_1 C_2}}$$

$$3. Q = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{C_1}}$$

Fig. 33-21

THREE AMPLIFIER ACTIVE FILTER



Bode plots of Active Filter Output

Fig. 33-22

Circuit Notes

The active filter is a state variable filter with bandpass, high-pass and low-pass outputs. It is a classical analog computer method of implementing a filter using three amplifiers and only two capacitors.

BANDPASS STATE VARIABLE FILTER

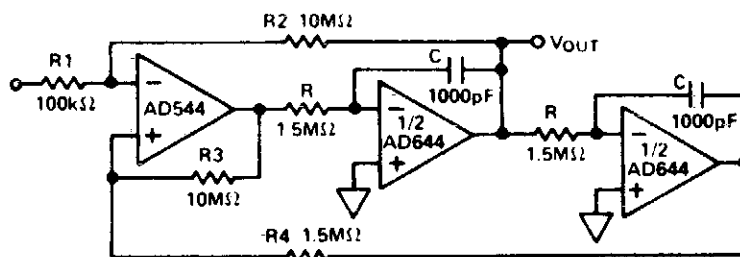
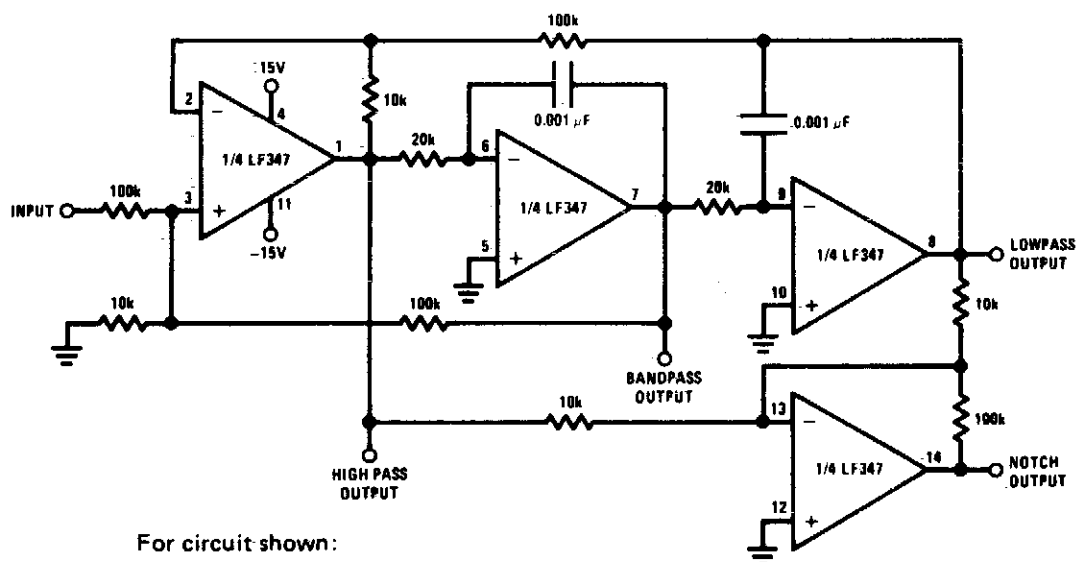


Fig. 33-23

$f_o = \text{CENTER FREQUENCY} = 1/2 \pi R_C$
 $Q_o = \text{QUALITY FACTOR} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{2R_1}$
 $H_o = \text{GAIN AT RESONANCE} = R_2/R_1$
 $R_3 = R_4 \approx 10^8/f_o$

Q_o IS ADJUSTABLE BY VARYING R_2
 f_o IS ADJUSTABLE BY VARYING R OR C

UNIVERSAL STATE VARIABLE FILTER



For circuit shown:

$f_o = 3 \text{ kHz}$, $f_{\text{NOTCH}} = 9.5 \text{ kHz}$
 $Q = 3.4$
 Passband gain:
 Highpass – 0.1
 Bandpass – 1
 Lowpass – 1
 Notch – 10

- $f_o \times Q \leq 200 \text{ kHz}$
- 10V peak sinusoidal output swing without slew limiting to 200 kHz
- See LM348 data sheet for design equations

Fig. 33-24

500 Hz Sallen-Key BANDPASS FILTER

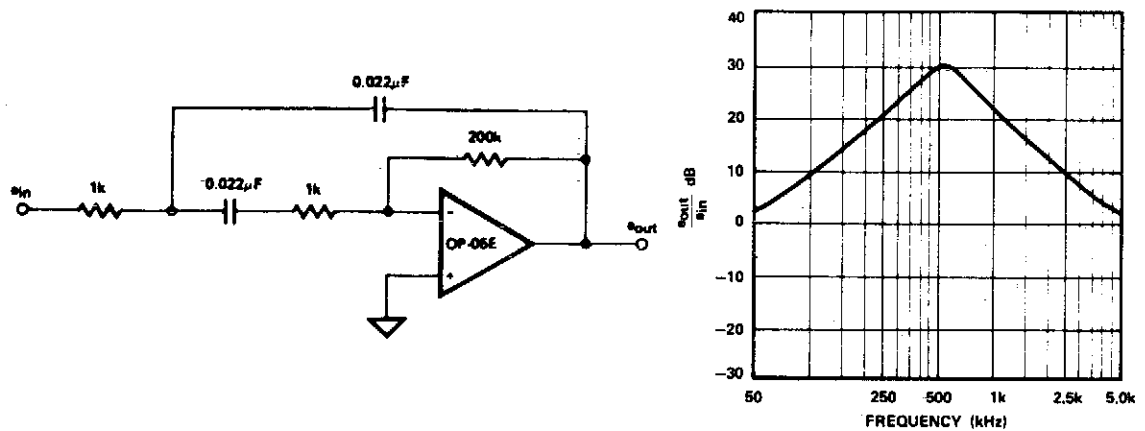
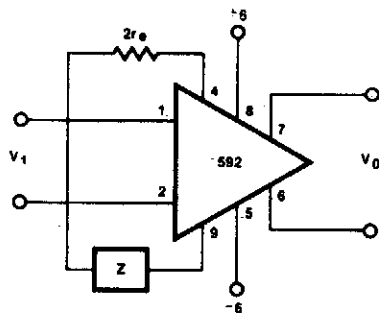


Fig. 33-25

FILTER NETWORKS



$$\frac{V_0(s)}{V_1(s)} \approx \frac{1.4 \times 10^4}{Z(s) + 2r_e}$$

$$\approx \frac{1.4 \times 10^4}{Z(s) + 32}$$

BASIC CONFIGURATION

Z NETWORK	FILTER TYPE	$V_0(s)$ TRANSFER $V_1(s)$ FUNCTION
	LOW PASS	$\frac{1.4 \times 10^4}{L} \left[\frac{1}{s + R/L} \right]$
	HIGH PASS	$\frac{1.4 \times 10^4}{R} \left[\frac{s}{s + 1/RC} \right]$
	BAND PASS	$\frac{1.4 \times 10^4}{L} \left[\frac{s}{-s^2 + R/L s + 1/LC} \right]$
	BAND REJECT	$\frac{1.4 \times 10^4}{R} \left[\frac{s^2 + 1/LC}{s^2 + 1/LC + s/RC} \right]$

NOTE

In the networks above, the R value used is assumed to include $2r_e$, or approximately 32Ω .

Fig. 33-26

EQUAL COMPONENT SALLEN-KEY LOW-PASS FILTER

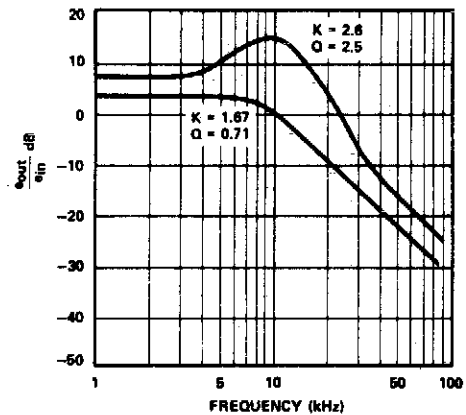
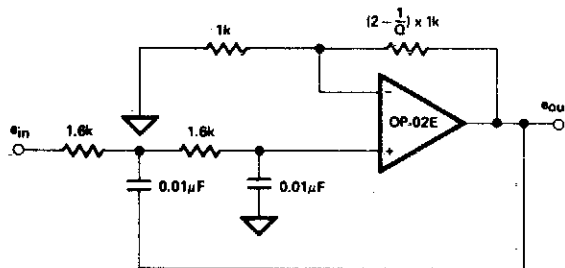
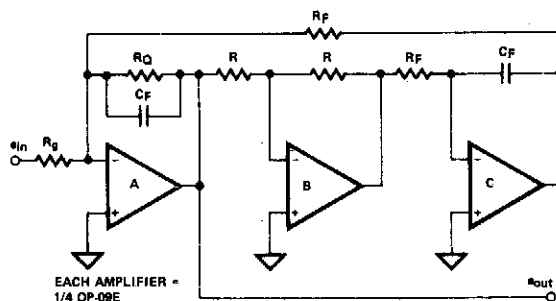


Fig. 33-27

Equal R, Equal C Sallen-Key Response

BIQUAD FILTER



Circuit Notes

The biquad filter, while appearing very similar to the state-variable filter, has a bandwidth that is fixed regardless of center frequency. This type of filter is useful in applications such as spectrum analyzers, which require a filter with a fixed bandwidth.

Fig. 33-28

SECOND ORDER STATE VARIABLE FILTER (1 kHz, Q = 10)

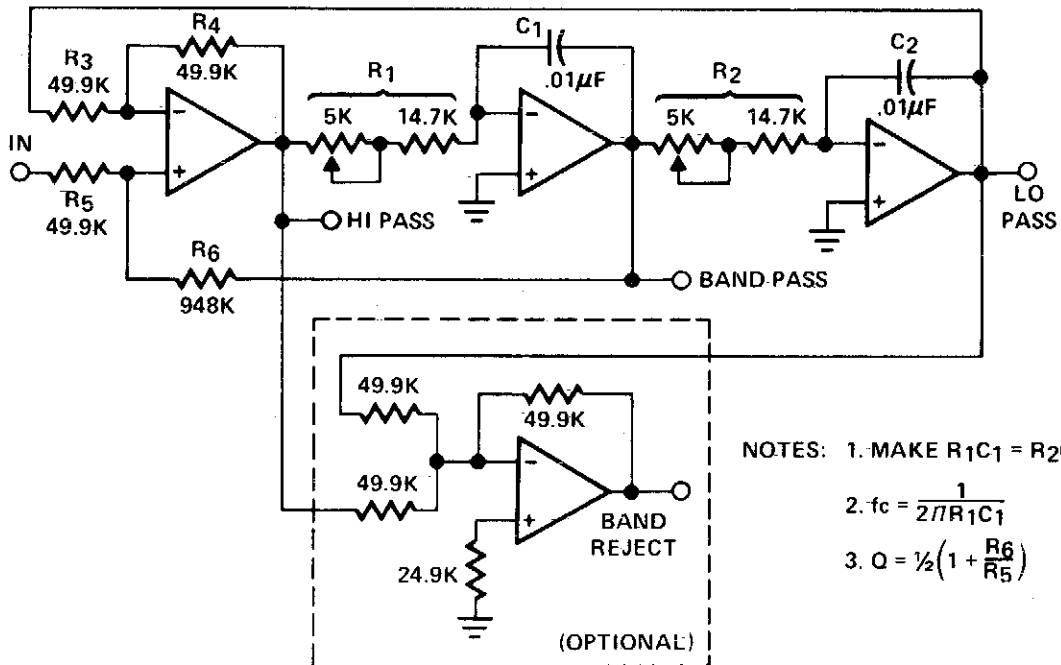


Fig. 33-29

BIQUAD FILTER

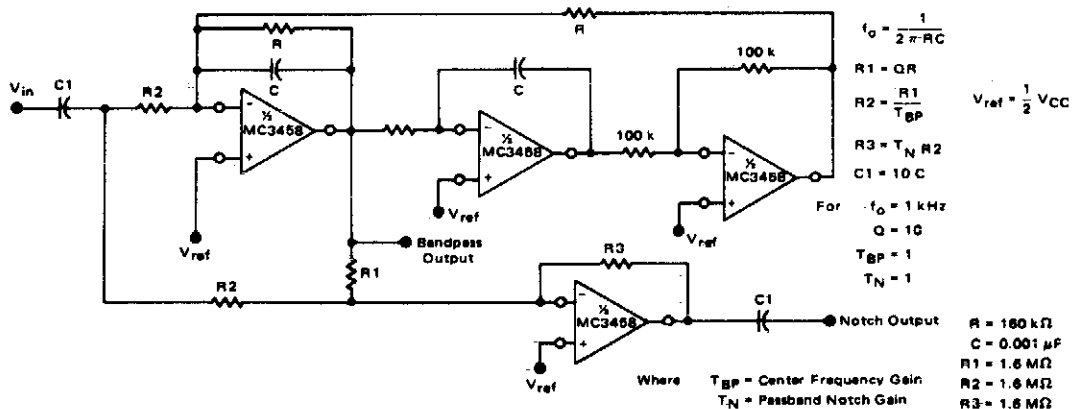


Fig. 33-30



Fig. 33-31

Circuit Notes

The high-pass and low-pass outputs covering the range of 300 Hz to 3000 Hz have been summed in the fourth op amp to provide a notch

output. The potentiometers must have a reverse log taper. Fixed-frequency active filter center frequency is 1 kHz, with a Q of 50.

 $R = 10k\Omega$

This frequency range can be extended to 200kHz if a feed forward capacitor is connected between pin 5 and 8.

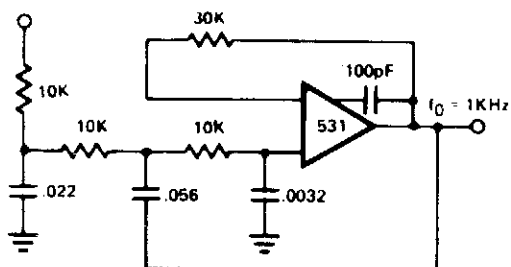
Fig. 33-32

f	Frequency	$\frac{1}{2\pi RC}$	
V_P	Supply voltage	6	V
	Filter performance		
Q	at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	40 to 55	
Q	at $T_A = -30$ to $+65^\circ\text{C}$	35 to 55	
V_i	Input voltage	400	mV
V_o	Output voltage	400	mV
d_{tot}	Distortion at $V_o = 350\text{mV}$	2	%
S/N	S/N ratio at $V_o = 400\text{mV}$	50	dB
R_S	Input resistor*	470	k Ω

***NOTE**

Value of input resistor to be determined for $\frac{V_o}{V_i} = 0.90$ to 1.1.

POLE ACTIVE LOW-PASS FILTER (BUTTERWORTH MAXIMALLY FLAT RESPONSE)



*Reference—EDN Dec. 15, 1970
Simplify 3-Pole Active Filter Design
A. Paul Brokow

RESPONSE OF 3-POLE ACTIVE BUTTERWORTH MAXIMALLY FLAT FILTER

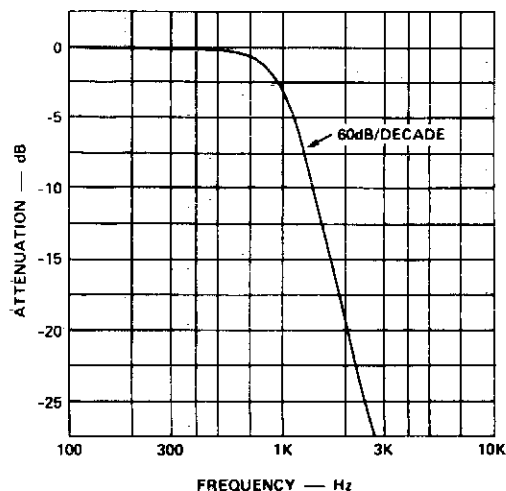
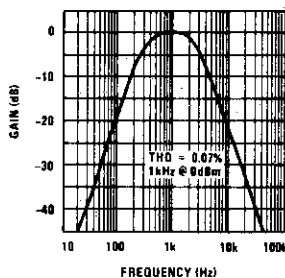
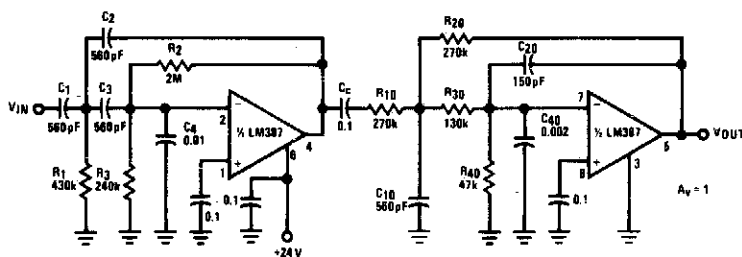


Fig. 33-33

SPEECH FILTER (300 Hz .3 kHz BANDPASS)



Speech Filter Frequency Response

Fig. 33-34

0.1 Hz TO 10 Hz BANDPASS FILTER

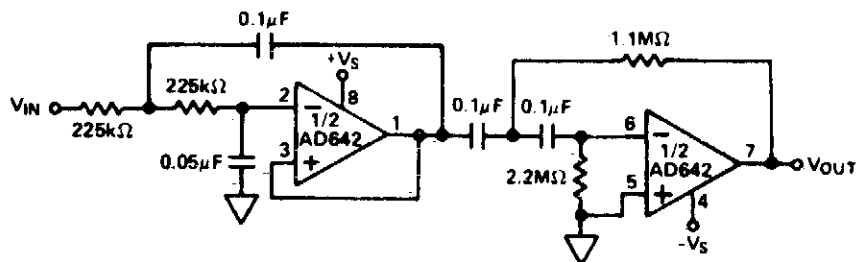


Fig. 33-35

HIGH-PASS ACTIVE FILTER

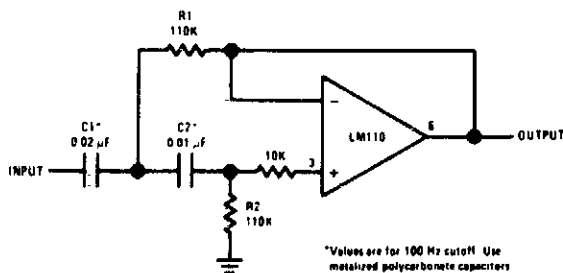
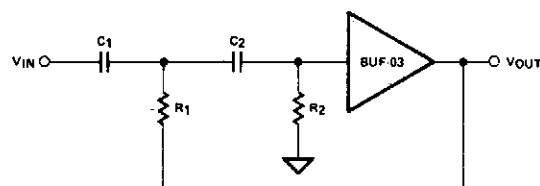


Fig. 33-36

HIGH-PASS FILTER (HIGH FREQUENCY)



$$\omega_0 = \left(\frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2} \right)^{1/2}$$

IF $C_1 = C_2 = C$, THEN

$$Q = \frac{(R_1/R_2)^{1/2}}{2}$$

f_0 Hz	C pF	R_1 Ω	R_2 Ω	Q
500K	220	2.05K	1.02K	0.71

Fig. 33-38

SECOND ORDER HIGH-PASS ACTIVE FILTER

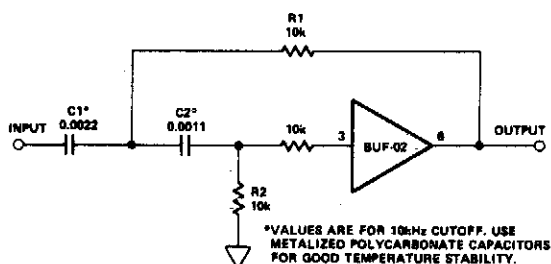


Fig. 33-37

160 Hz BANDPASS FILTER

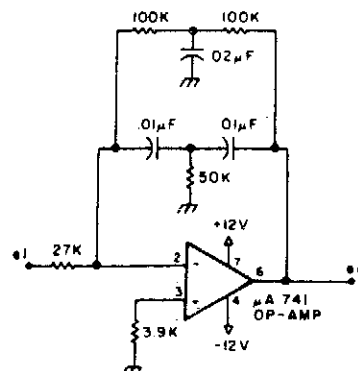


Fig. 33-39

MULTIPLE FEEDBACK BANDPASS FILTER (1.0 kHz)

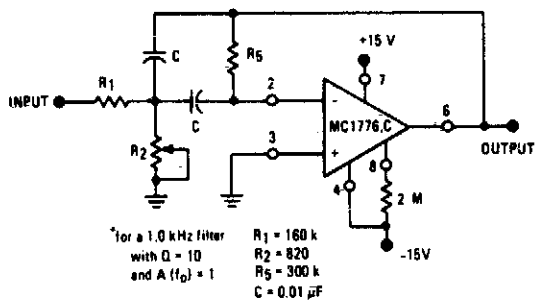


Fig. 33-40

RUMBLE FILTER USING LM387

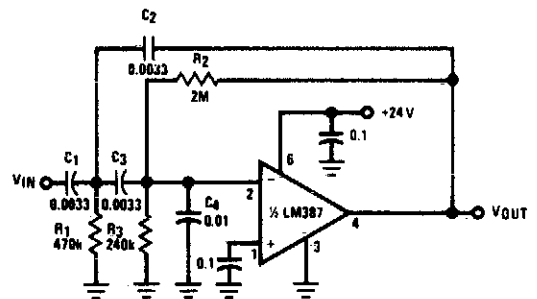


Fig. 33-42

20 kHz BANDPASS ACTIVE FILTER

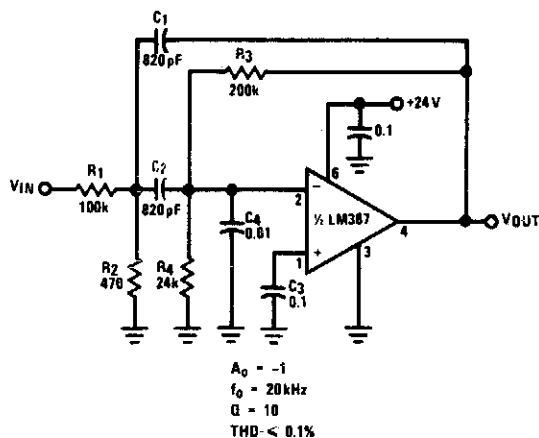


Fig. 33-41

SCRATCH FILTER USING LM387

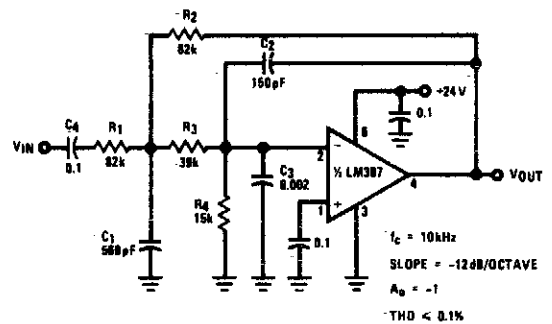


Fig. 33-43

34

Flashers and Blinkers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Auto, Boat, or Barricade Flasher	Low Voltage Flasher
Flip-Flop Flasher	1 A Lamp Flasher
Flashlight Finder	Fast Blinker
Low Frequency Lamp Flasher/Relay Driver	3 V Flasher
Low Cost Ring Counter	Incandescent Bulb Flasher
Ring Counter for Incandescent Lamps	Flasher for 4 Parallel LEDs
Dual LED CMOS Flasher	LED Booster
Automatic Safety Flasher	Safe, High Voltage Flasher
Neon Blinker	Alternating Flasher
Transistorized Flasher	Variable Flasher
Flasher/Light Control	Emergency Lantern/Flasher
Neon Tube Flasher	High Efficiency Parallel Circuit Flasher
Dc Flasher with Adjustable On and Off Time	Minimum Power Flasher

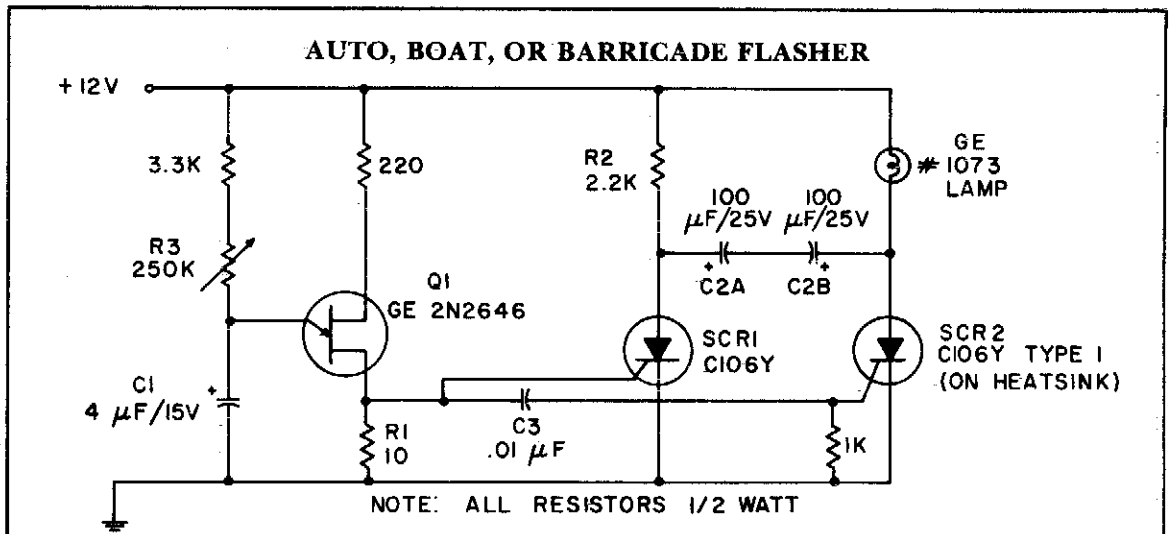


Fig. 34-1

Circuit Notes

Because of its ability to withstand the heavy inrush currents, this incandescent lamp flasher uses the C106 SCR. With the components shown, the flash-rate is adjustable by potentiometer R3 within the range of 36 flashes per minute to 160 flashes per minute.

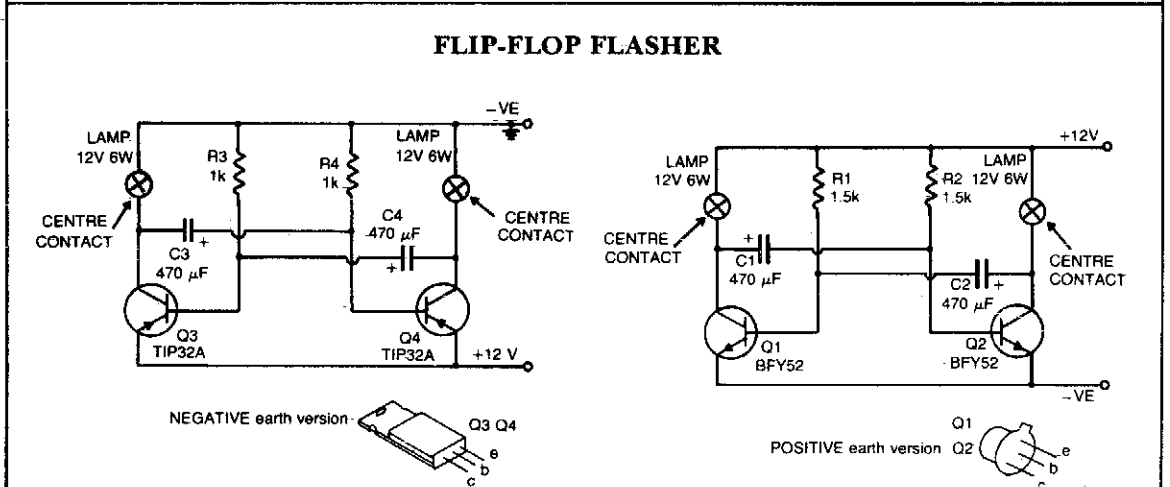
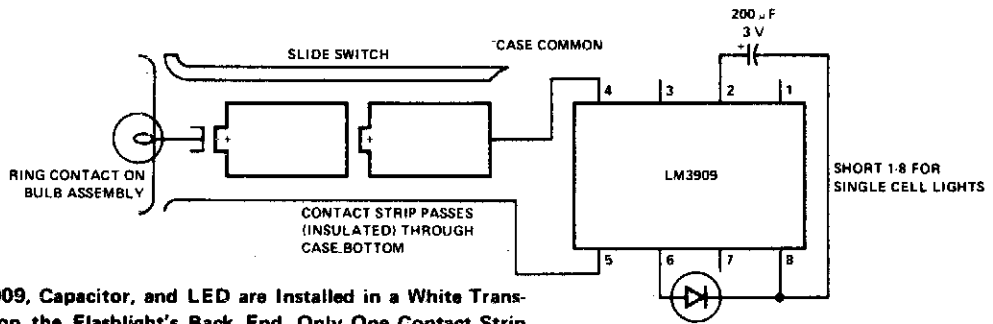


Fig. 34-2

Circuit Notes

The flashing action is provided by a simple astable multivibrator timed to give a flashing rate of about 60 flashes for each lamp per minute. Circuit for positive earth systems uses NPN transistors. The other uses PNP transistors.

FLASHLIGHT FINDER



Note: LM3909, Capacitor, and LED are Installed in a White Translucent Cap on the Flashlight's Back End. Only One Contact Strip (in Addition to the Case Connection) is Needed for Flasher Power. Drawing Current Through the Bulb Simplifies Wiring and Causes Negligible Loss Since Bulb Resistance Cold is Typically Less than 2 Ω .

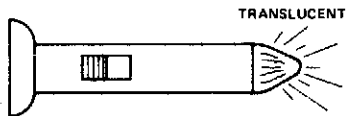


Fig. 34-3

Note: Winking LED Inside, Locates Light in Total Darkness

LOW FREQUENCY LAMP FLASHER/RELAY DRIVER

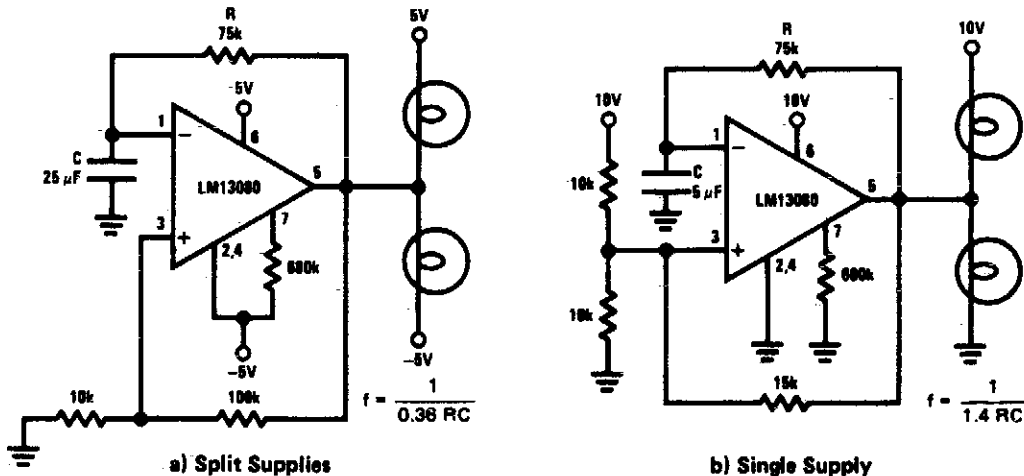


Fig. 34-4

Circuit Notes

This circuit is a low frequency warning device. The output of the oscillator is a square wave that is used to drive lamps or small relays. The circuit alternately flashes two incandescent lamps.

LOW COST RING COUNTER

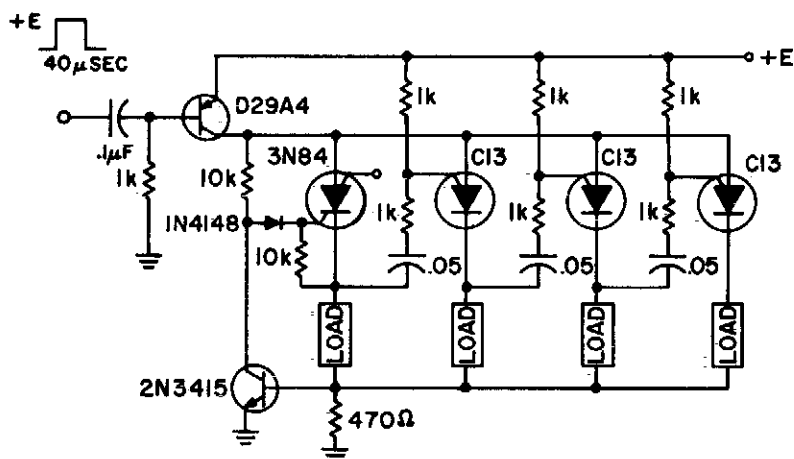


Fig. 34-5

Circuit Notes

This ring counter makes an efficient, low cost circuit featuring automatic resetting via the first stage 3N84. As many stages as desired may be cascaded.

RING-COUNTER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS

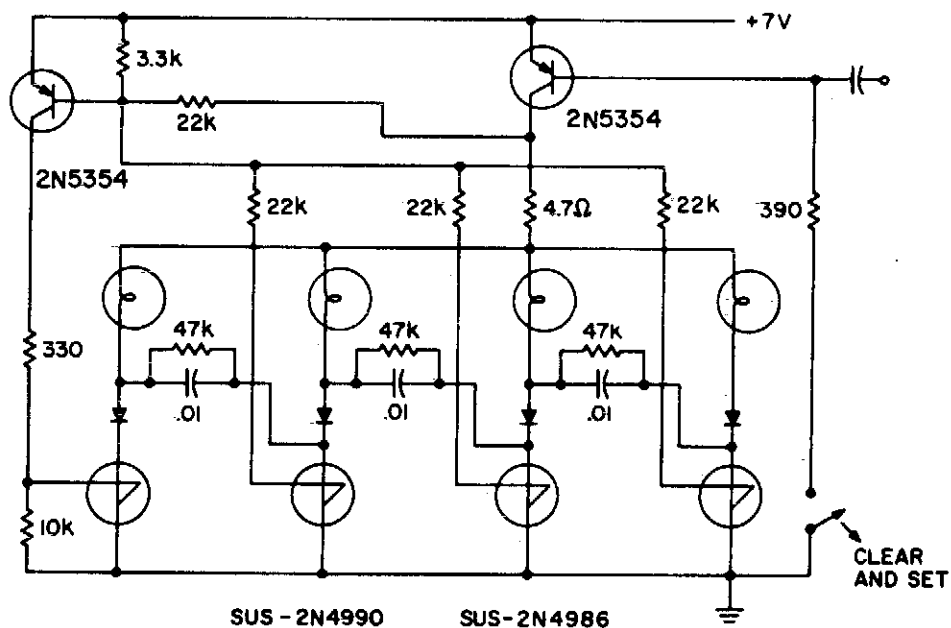


Fig. 34-6

DUAL LED CMOS FLASHER

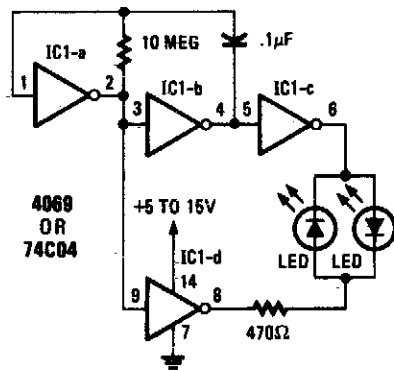


Fig. 34-7

Circuit Notes

Inverters IC1-a and IC1-b form a multivibrator and IC1-c is a buffer. Inverter IC1-d is connected so that its output is opposite that of IC1-c; when pin 6 is high, then pin 8 is low and vice versa. Because pins 6 and 8 are constantly changing state, first one LED and then the other is on since they are connected in reverse. The light seems to jump back and forth between the LED's. The 470-ohm resistor limits LED current. Depending upon the supply voltage used, the value of the resistor may have to be changed to obtain maximum light output. To change the switching rate, change the value of the capacitor.

AUTOMATIC SAFETY FLASHER

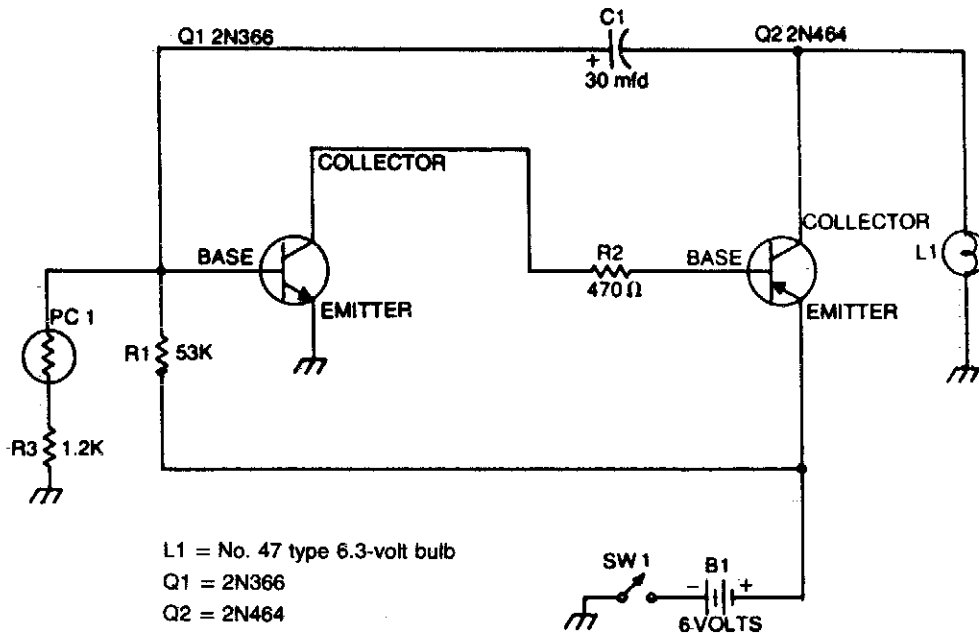


Fig. 34-8

Circuit Notes

This flasher only comes on at night. It furnishes a bright nighttime illumination, and shuts itself off automatically as soon as the sun

comes up. The photocell must be mounted on top of the unit in such a way as to detect the greatest amount of available light.

NEON BLINKER

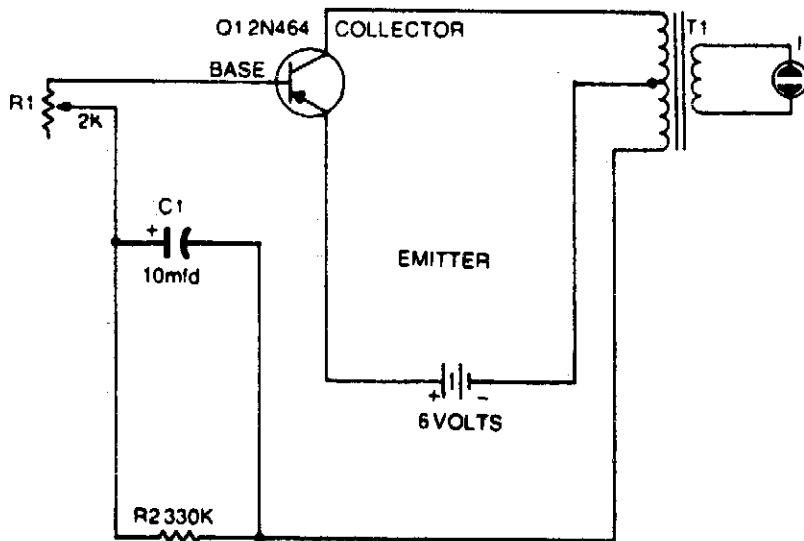
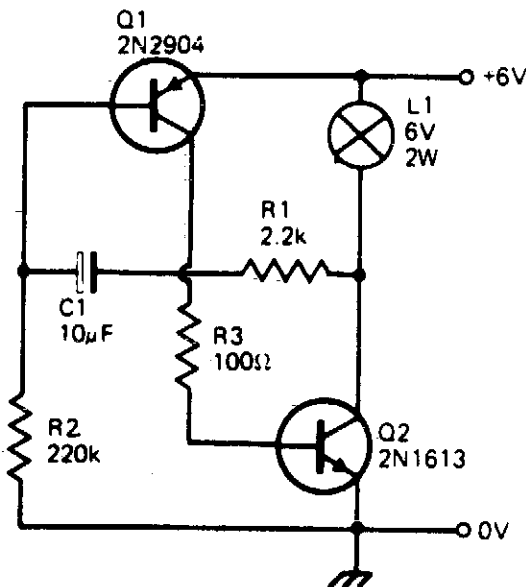


Fig. 34-9

Circuit Notes

The universal output transformer and the transistor form a low-frequency oscillator. The rate of flashing of the neon bulb is determined by potentiometer R1.

TRANSISTORIZED FLASHER

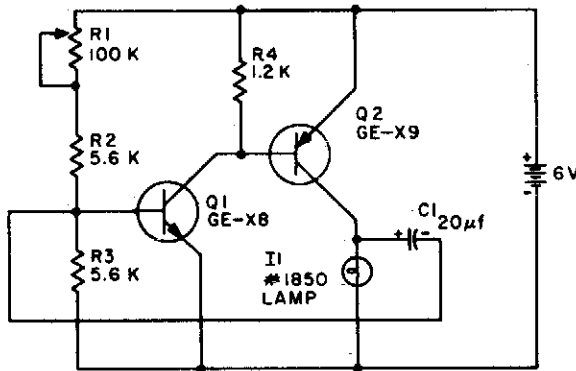


Circuit Notes

This simple circuit will flash a 6 volt lamp at a rate determined by the size of capacitor C1. It is most economical on power as it only draws current when the lamp is on. When the lamp is off, both transistors are biased off.

Fig. 34-10

FLASHER/LIGHT CONTROL



Parts List

C1 — 20-mfd, 6-volt electrolytic capacitor
I1 — 6-volt, GE No. 1850 lamp and socket
Q1 — GE-X8 transistor
Q2 — GE-X9 transistor
R1 — 100K-ohm, 2-watt potentiometer
R2, R3 — 5.6K-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
R4 — 1.2K-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
 Battery — 6-volt dry pack

Fig. 34-11

Circuit Notes

The circuit is a two-stage, direct-coupled transistor amplifier connected as a free-running multivibrator. Both the flash duration and flash interval can be changed by turning the potentiometer, R1.

NEON TUBE FLASHER

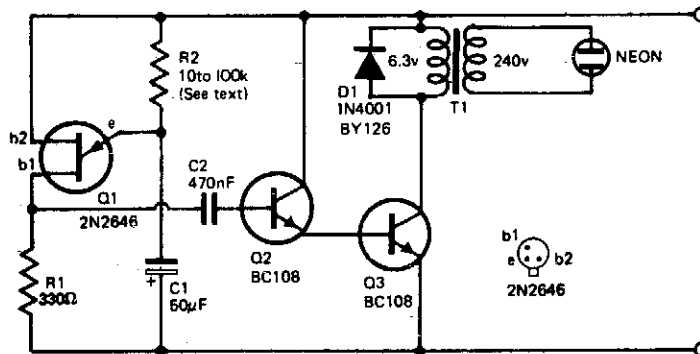


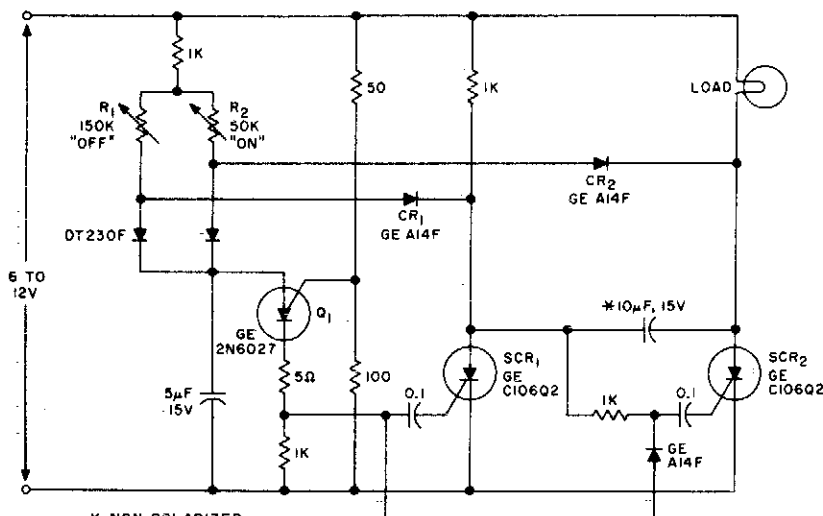
Fig. 34-12

Circuit Notes

The voltage required to ignite the neon tube is obtained by using an ordinary filament transformer (240-6.3 V) in reverse. Battery drain is quite low, around 1 to 2 milliamperes for a nine volt battery. The pulses from Q1, unijunction transistor, operated as a relaxation oscillator and are applied to Q2 which in turn

drives Q3 into saturation. The sharp rise in current through the 6.3 V winding of the transformer as Q3 goes into saturation induces a high voltage in the secondary winding causing the neon to flash. The diode D1 protects the transistor from high voltage spikes generated when switching currents in the transformer.

DC FLASHER WITH ADJUSTABLE ON AND OFF TIME



* NON POLARIZED

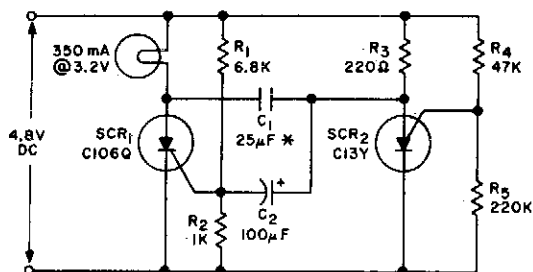
ALL RESISTORS - 1/2 WATT

FLASH RATE AND DWELL TIME ADJUSTED BY R_1 AND R_2

Circuit Notes

This circuit utilizes a power flip-flop and programmable unijunction (PUT) to obtain adjustable on and off times.

LOW VOLTAGE FLASHER



LAMP OFF = .5 - .6 SEC

LAMP ON ≈ 100 mSEC

* NON POLARIZED

Circuit Notes

Applying voltage to the circuit triggers SCR1. With SCR1 on, the voltage on the anode of SCR2 rises until SCR2 triggers to commute SCR1. The voltage on the gate of SCR1 will swing negative at this time, and only after a

positive potential of ≈ 0.5 volt is once again attained, will SCR1 retrigger. The circuit could be used for higher voltage levels, but the peak negative voltage on the gate of SCR1 must be limited to less than 6 volts.

Fig. 34-13

Fig. 34-14

1 A LAMP FLASHER

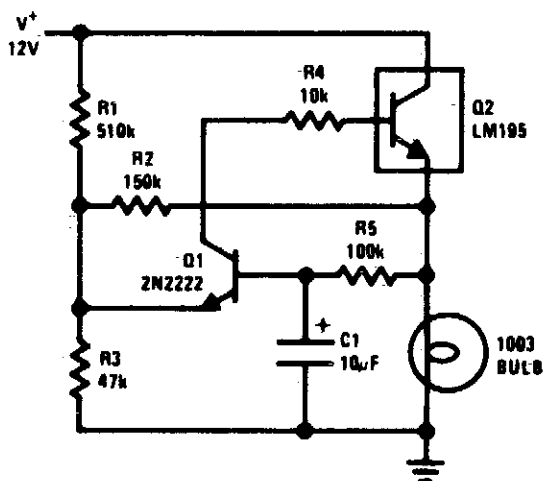
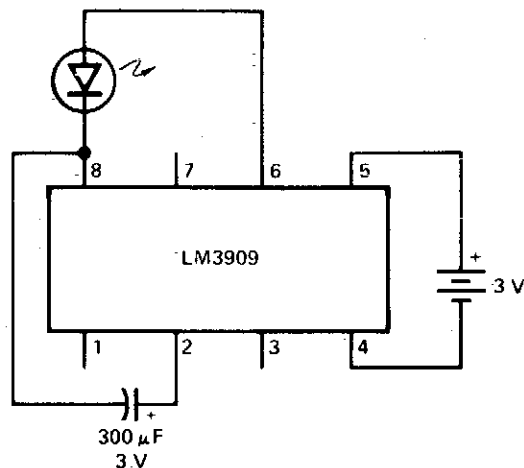


Fig. 34-15

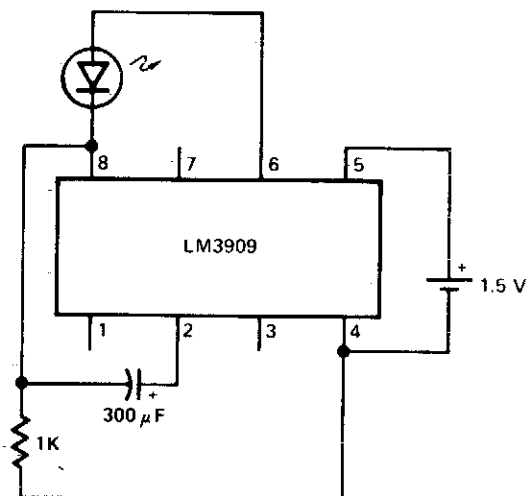
3 V FLASHER



Note: Nominal Flash Rate:
1 Hz. Average $I_{DRAIN} = 0.77 \text{ mA}$

Fig. 34-17

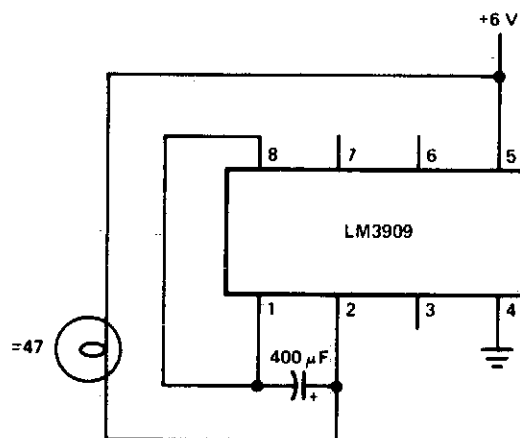
FAST BLINKER



Note: Nominal Flash Rate:
2.6 Hz. Average $I_{DRAIN} = 1.2$

Fig. 34-16

INCANDESCENT BULB FLASHER



Note: Flash Rate: 1.5 Hz

Fig. 34-18

FLASHER FOR 4 PARALLEL LEDs

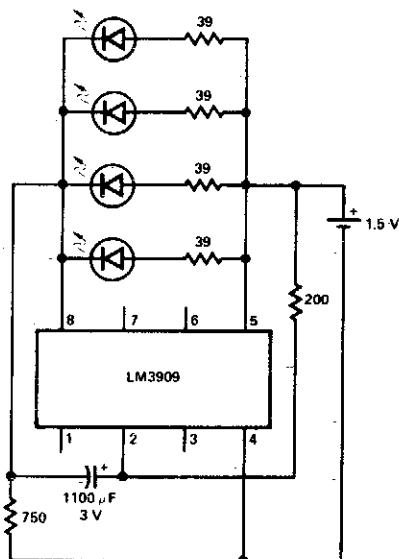


Fig. 34-19

Note: Nominal Flash Rate:
1.3 Hz. Average $I_{DRAIN} = 2 \text{ mA}$

SAFE, HIGH VOLTAGE FLASHER

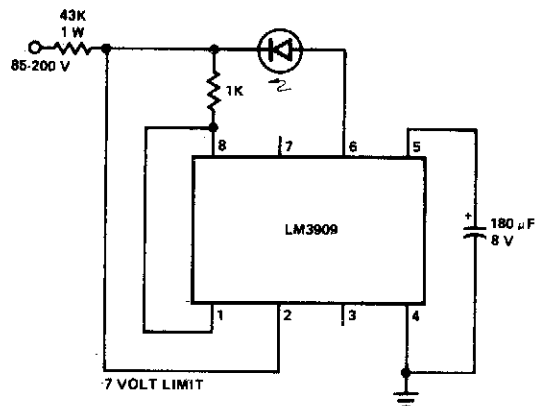
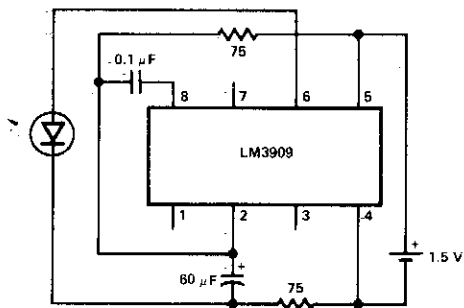


Fig. 34-21

LED BOOSTER



Note: High efficiency, 4 mA drain

Note: Continuous Appearing Light Obtained By
Supplying Short, High Current, Pulses (2 kHz)
to LEDs With Higher Than Battery Voltage
Available.

Fig. 34-20

ALTERNATING FLASHER

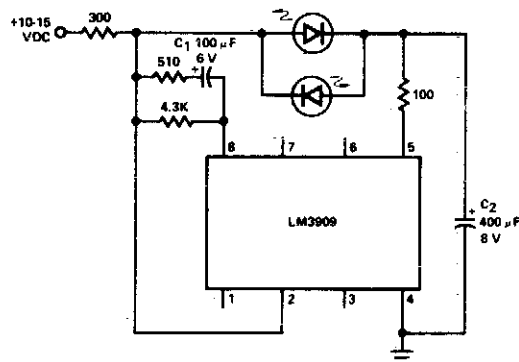
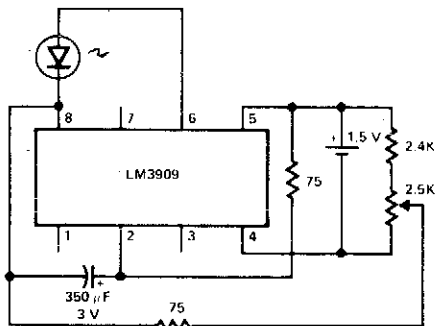


Fig. 34-22

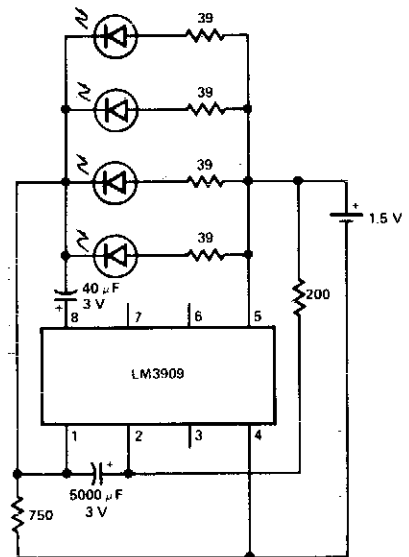
VARIABLE FLASHER



Note: Flash Rate: 0-20 Hz

Fig. 34-23

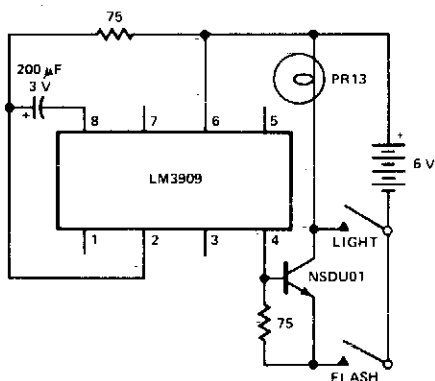
HIGH EFFICIENCY PARALLEL CIRCUIT FLASHER



Note: Nominal Flash Rate:
1.5 Hz. Average $I_{DRAIN} = 1.5 \text{ mA}$

Fig. 34-25

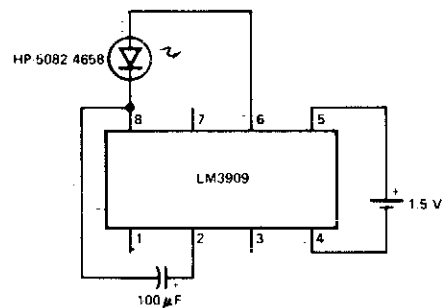
EMERGENCY LANTERN/FLASHER



Note: Nominal Flash Rate: 1.5 Hz

Fig. 34-24

MINIMUM POWER FLASHER (1.5 V)



Note: Nominal Flash Rate: 1.1 Hz. Average I_{DRAIN}
 $= 0.32 \text{ mA}$

Fig. 34-26

35

Frequency Measuring Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Inexpensive Frequency Counter/
Tachometer

Linear Frequency Meter
Power-Line Frequency Meter

Audio Frequency Meter

INEXPENSIVE FREQUENCY COUNTER/TACHOMETER

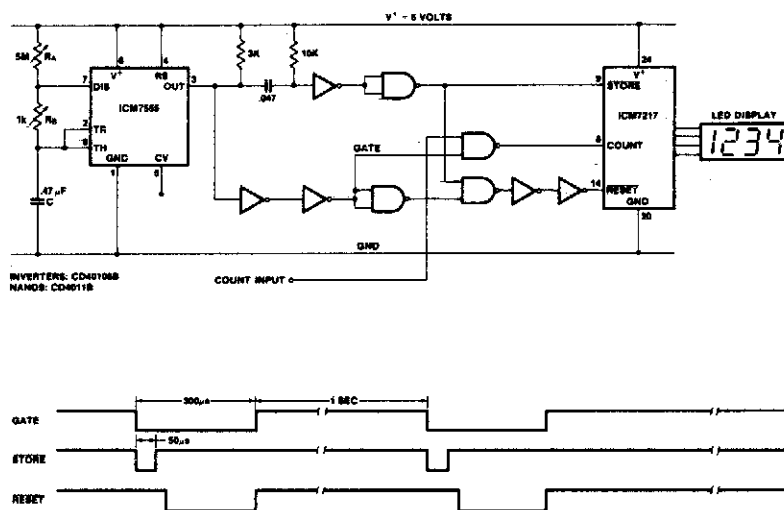


Fig. 35-1

Circuit Notes

This circuit uses the low power ICM7555 (CMOS 555) to generate the gating, STORE and RESET signals. To provide the gating signal, the timer is configured as an astable mul-

tivibrator. The system is calibrated by using a 5 M potentiometer for R_A as a coarse control and a 1 k potentiometer for R_B as a fine control. CD40106B's are used as a monostable multivibrator and reset time delay.

LINEAR FREQUENCY METER (AUDIO SPECTRUM)

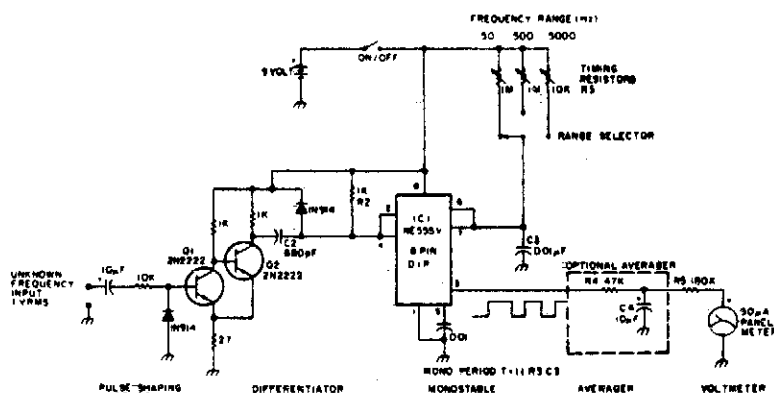


Fig. 35-2

Circuit Notes

The 555 is used in a monostable multivibrator circuit that puts out a fixed timewidth pulse, which is triggered by the unknown input frequency.

POWER-LINE FREQUENCY METER

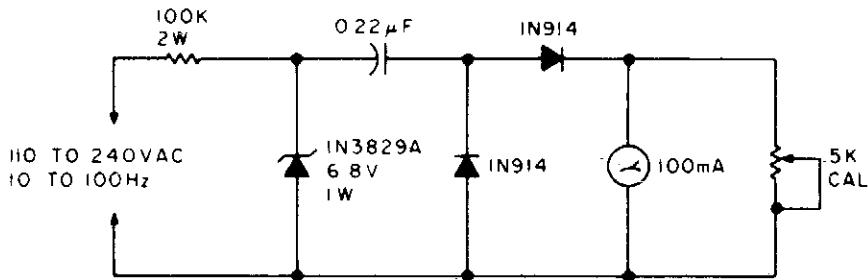


Fig. 35-3

Circuit Notes

The meter will indicate the frequency from a power generator. Incoming sine waves are converted to square waves by the 100 K resistor and the 6.8 V zener. The square wave is differentiated by the capacitor and the cur-

rent is averaged by the diodes. The average current is almost exactly proportional to the frequency and can be read directly on a 100 mA meter. To calibrate, hook the circuit up to a 60 Hz powerline and adjust the 5 K pot to read 60 mA.

AUDIO FREQUENCY METER

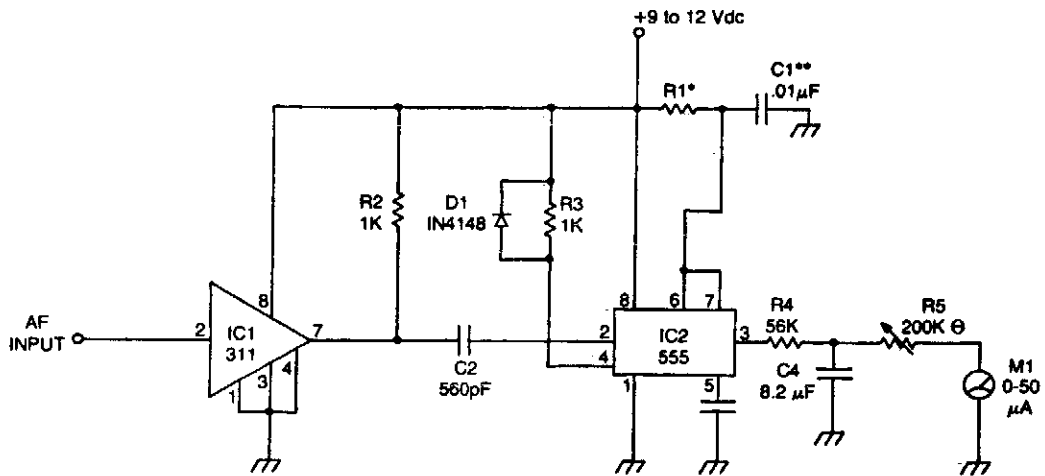


Fig. 35-4

*R1: 1 meg 100K 10K
RANGE: 50 500 5000
(Hz)

**C1: POLYSTYRENE OR SILVER-MICA

Circuit Notes

The meter uses time averaging to produce a direct current that is proportional to the frequency of the input signal.

36

Frequency Multipliers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Broadband Frequency Doubler
Frequency Doubler
150 to 300 MHz Doubler

Low-Frequency Doubler
Oscillator with Double Frequency
Output

150 TO 300 MHz DOUBLER

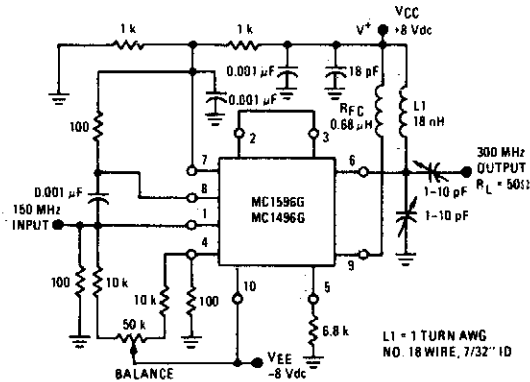


Fig. 36-3

LOW-FREQUENCY DOUBLER

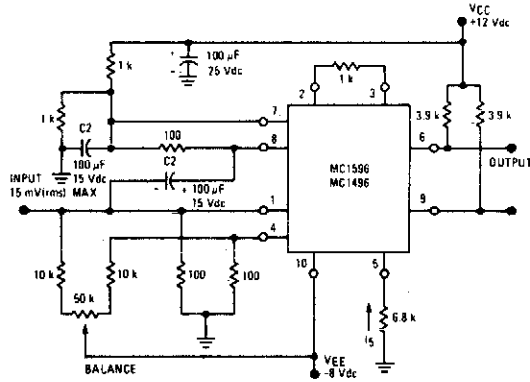


Fig. 36-4

OSCILLATOR WITH DOUBLE FREQUENCY OUTPUT

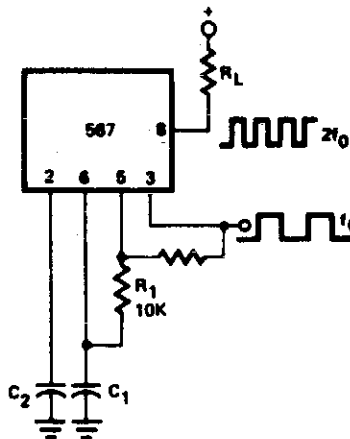


Fig. 36-5

37

Frequency-to-Voltage Converters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

DC-10 kHz Frequency/Voltage Converter
Frequency-to-Voltage Converter
Zener Regulated Frequency-to-Voltage Converter
Simple Frequency-to-Voltage Converter

F/V Conversion, TTL Input
Frequency-to-Voltage Converter with 2-Pole Butterworth Filter to Reduce Ripple
Precision Frequency-to-Voltage Converter

DC-10 kHz FREQUENCY/VOLTAGE CONVERTER

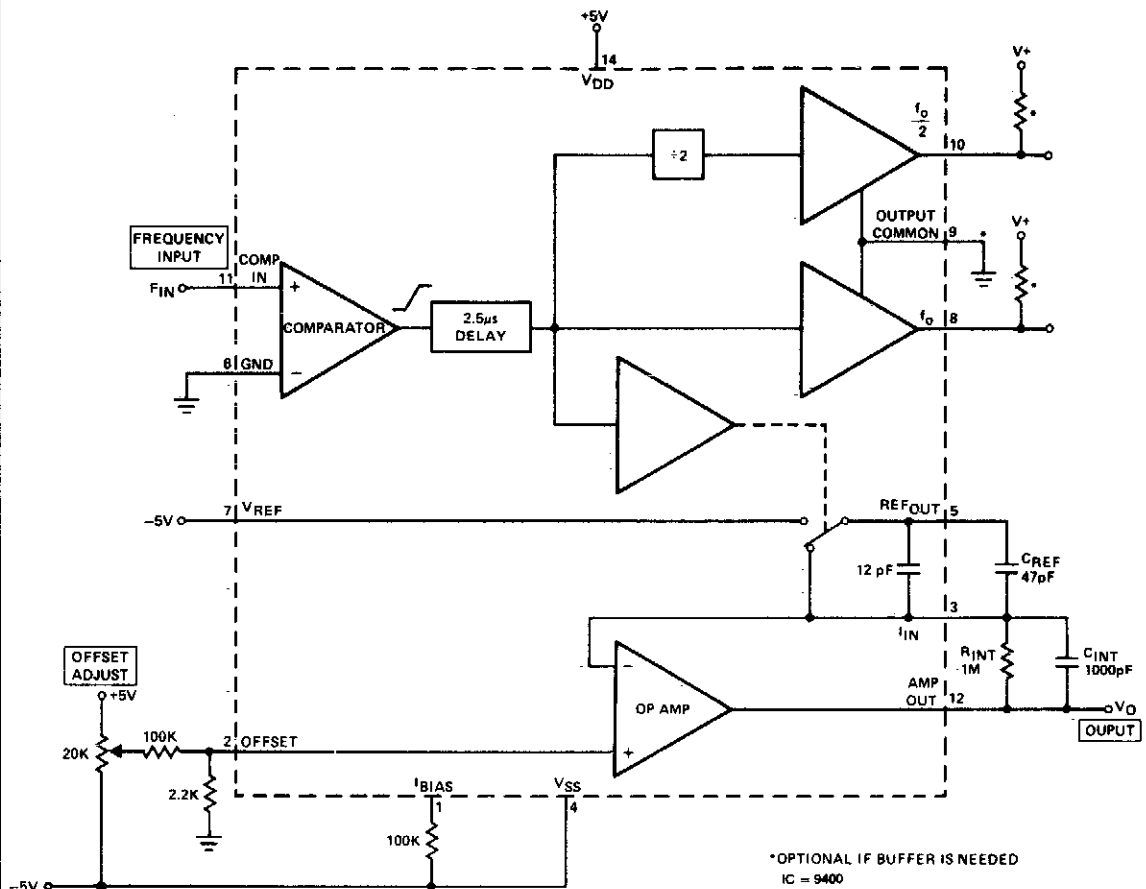


Fig. 37-1

Circuit Notes

The converter generates an output voltage which is linearly proportional to the input frequency waveform. Each zero crossing at the comparator's input causes a precise amount of change to be dispensed into the op amp's summing junction. This charge in turn flows

through the feedback resistor generating voltage pulses at the output of the op amp. Capacitor (C_{INT}) across R_{INT} averages these pulses into a dc voltage which is linearly proportional to the input frequency.

FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER (DIGITAL FREQUENCY METER)

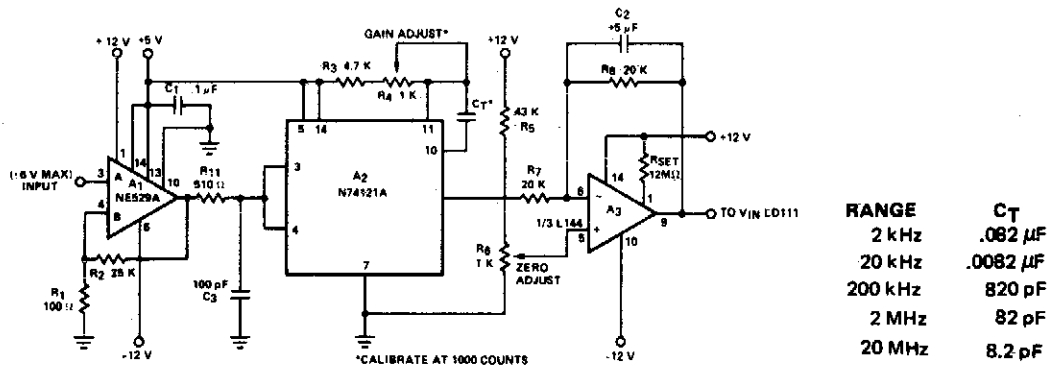


Fig. 37-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit converts frequency to voltage by taking the average dc value of the pulses from the 74121 monostable multivibrator. The one shot is triggered by the positive-going ac signal at the input of the 529 comparator. The amplifier acts as a dc filter, and also provides

zeroing. The accuracy is 2% over a 5 decade range. The input signal to the comparator should be greater than 0.1 volt peak-to-peak, and less than 12 volts peak-to-peak for proper operation.

ZENER REGULATED FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER

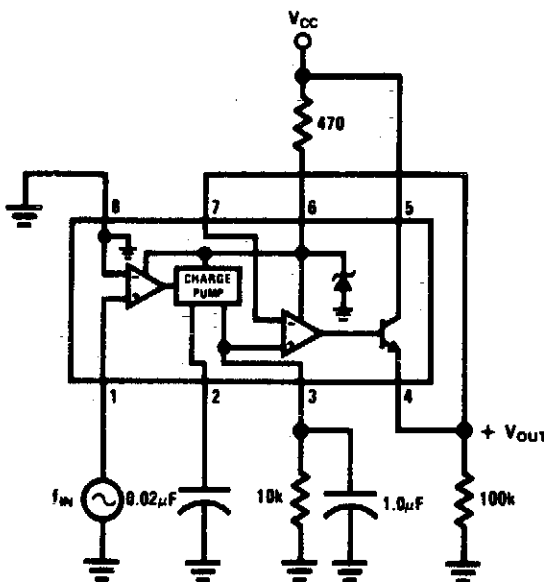
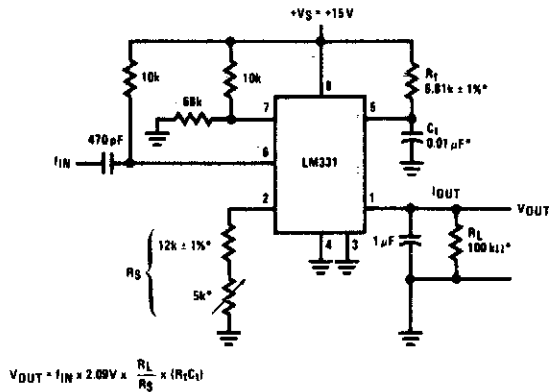


Fig. 37-3

SIMPLE FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER (10 kHz FULL-SCALE, $\pm 0.006\%$ NON-LINEARITY)



*Use stable components with low temperature coefficients.

Fig. 37-4

FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER WITH 2-POLE BUTTERWORTH FILTER TO REDUCE RIPPLE

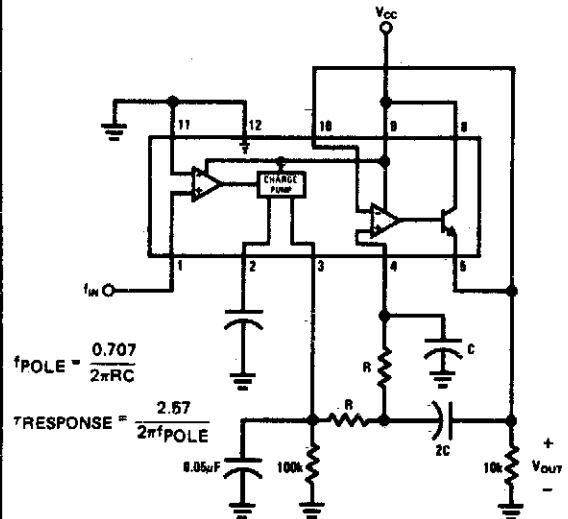


Fig. 37-6

F/V CONVERSION, TTL INPUT

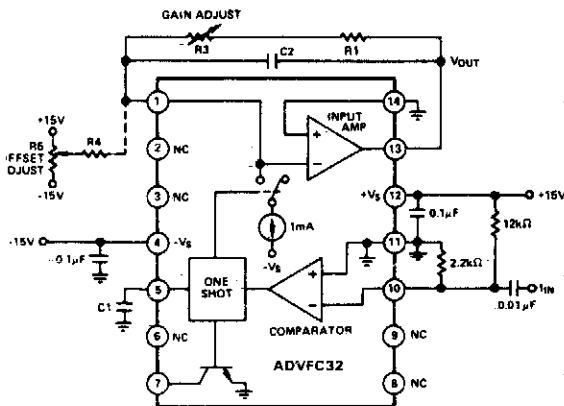


Fig. 37-5

PRECISION FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER (10 kHz FULL-SCALE WITH 2-POLE FILTER, $\pm 0.01\%$ NON-LINEARITY MAXIMUM)

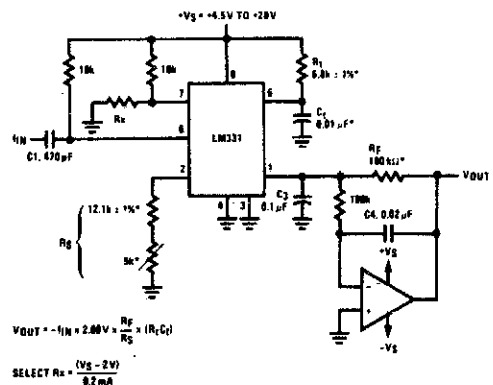


Fig. 37-7

38

Fuzz Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Fuzz Box 1
Fuzz Box 2
Fuzz Box 3

Fuzz Box 4
Fuzz Box 5
Guitar Fuzz

FUZZ BOX 1

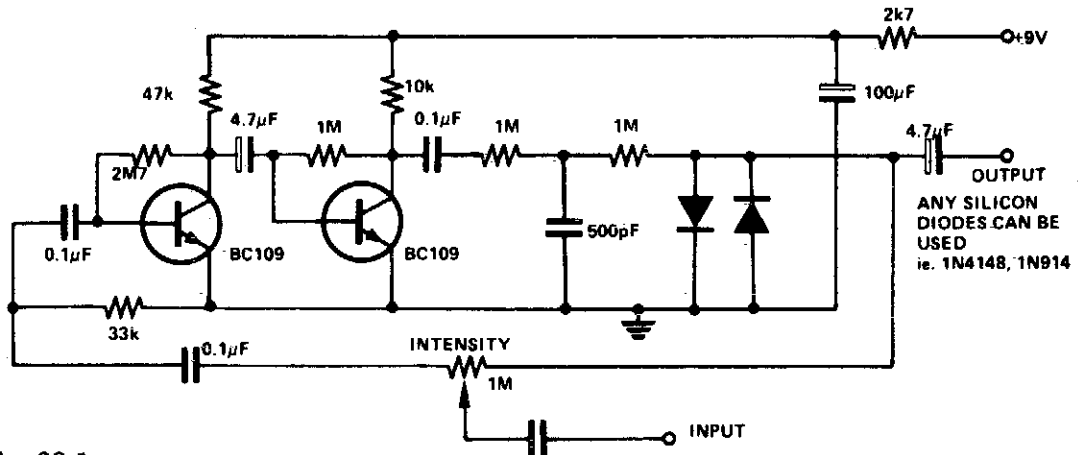


Fig. 38-1

Circuit Notes

The input signal is amplified by the transistors. The distorted output is then clipped by the two diodes and the high frequency noise is filtered from the circuit via the 500 pF

capacitor. The 1 M pot adjusts the intensity of the fuzz from maximum to no fuzz (normal playing).

FUZZ BOX 2

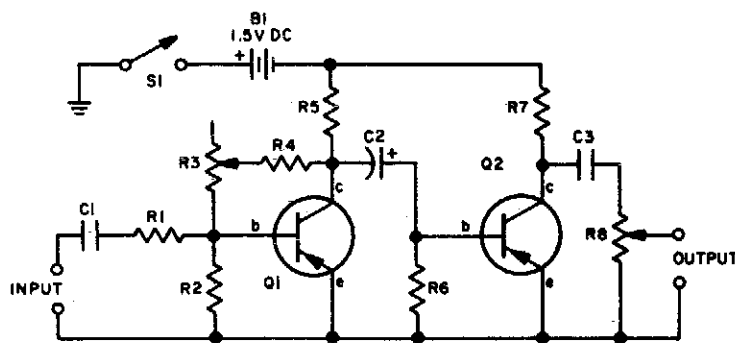


Fig. 38-2

Circuit Notes

Potentiometer R3 sets the degree of fuzz, and R8 sets the output level. Since the fuzz effect cannot be completely eliminated by R3, fuzz-free sound requires a bypass switch from the input to output terminals.

- B1—1.5-V AA battery
- C1, C3—0.1-μF, 50-VDC capacitor
- C2—4.7-μF, 10-VDC electrolytic capacitor
- Q1, Q2—pnp transistor—HEP-632
- R1, R6—22,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor
- R2—18,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor
- R3—1-megohm pot
- R4—100,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor
- R5, R7—10,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor
- R8—50,000-ohm pot
- S1—Spst switch

FUZZ BOX 3

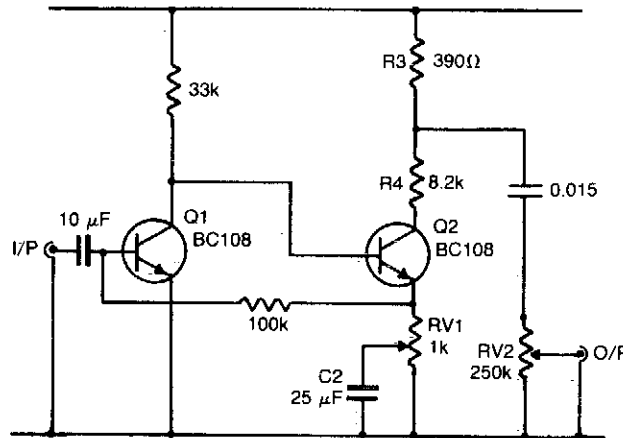


Fig. 38-3

Circuit Notes

Q1 and Q2 form a voltage amplifier which has sufficient gain to be overdriven by a relatively low input, such as an electric guitar. The result is that the output from Q2 is a Squared-Off version of the input, giving the required fuzz sound. RV1 adjusts the amount of negative

feedback inserted into the circuit by C2, and thus the amount of squaring of the signal. The purpose of R3 and R4 is to lower the output voltage to a suitable level, which is then adjusted as required with the volume control VR2.

FUZZ BOX 4

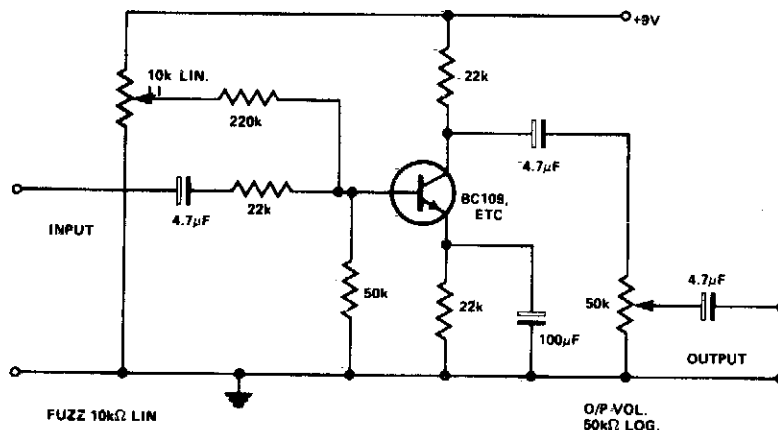


Fig. 38-4

Circuit Notes

None of the components are particularly critical in value or quality, as distortion is the sole object! The transistor could be BC107-8-9, 2N2926, etc.

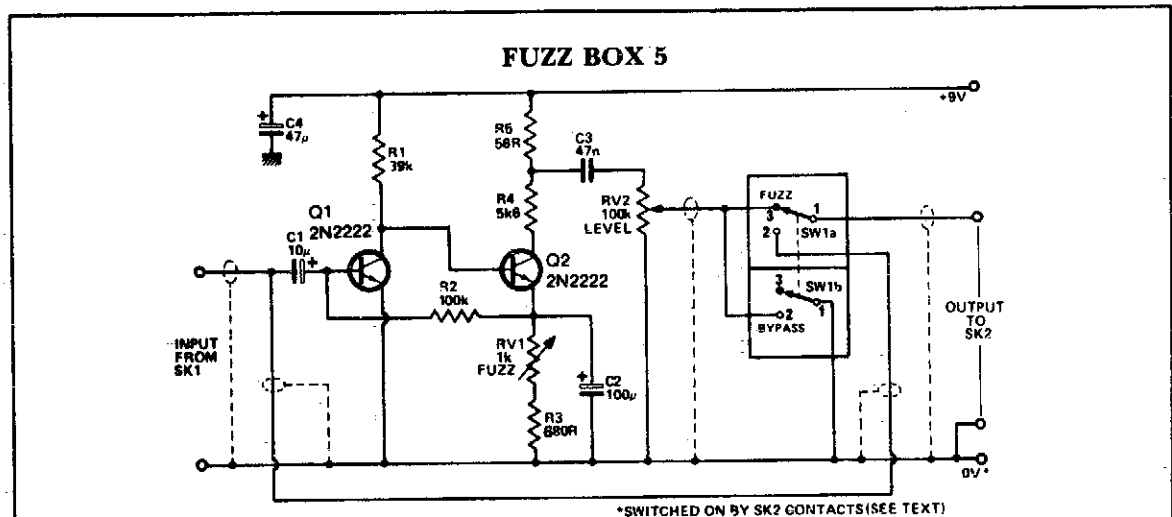


Fig. 38-5

Circuit Diagram

Circuit Notes

Transistors Q1 and Q2 amplify the incoming signal, and the gain is such that the input will overload when used with an electric guitar. RV1 adjusts the amount of feedback

present, and hence voltage gain. The output is, therefore, a squared version of the input signal. The amount of squaring is varied by RV1.

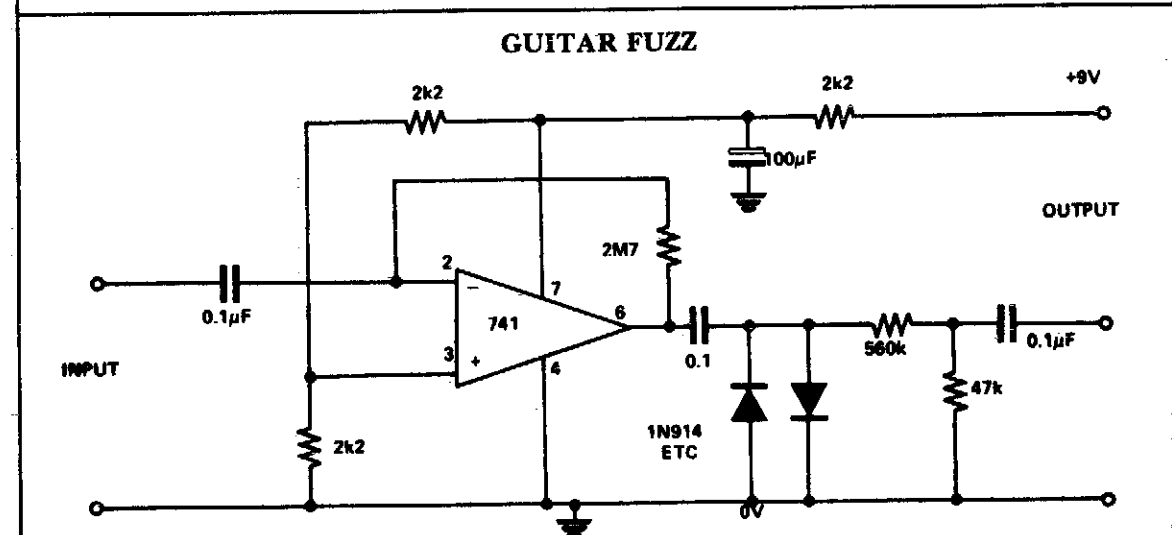


Fig. 38-6

Circuit Notes

The 741 has a maximum gain of 20,000, but the circuit is so designed that the IC's gain is 2,700,000 which then distorts the output. This distortion gives the fuzz effect. The two

diodes clip the output to drop the level, also lowered by the potential divider. This circuit also sustains the notes, due to clipping, giving a totally new sound.

39

Games

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Ready, Set, Go!

Electronic Dice

Game Roller or Chase Circuit

Toss-A-Coin Binary Box

Electronic Coin Tosser

Heads or Tails

Pot Shot

Low Cost Heads or Tails

Who Is First

Windicator

READY, SET, GO!

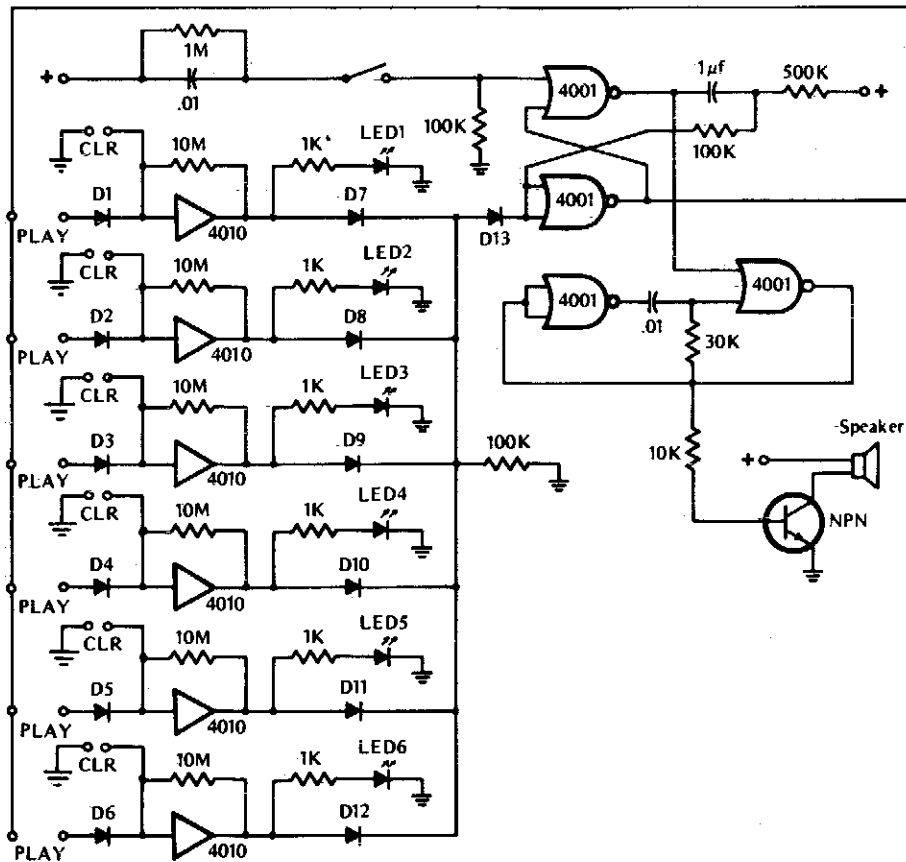


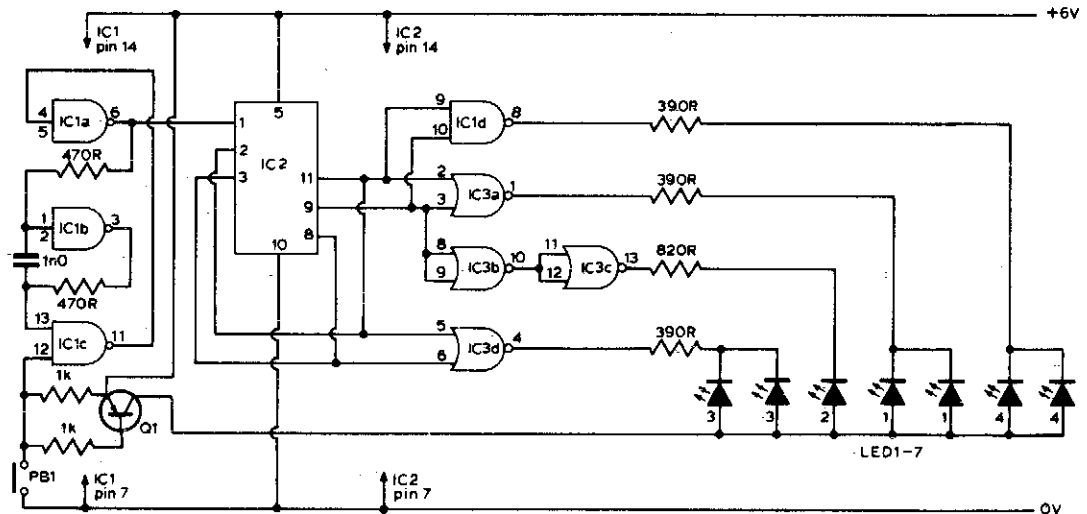
Fig. 39-1

Circuit Notes

This game tests a player's reaction time. It is activated by closing switch S1, which starts the tone generator and arms the circuit. The touchplate, labeled PLAY in the diagram, consists of two metal strips about 1/16th-inch apart. The first player to bridge the gap with his

or her finger turns off the tone and lights the associated LED indicator. A second touchplate, labeled CLR in the diagram, clears the circuit, extinguishing the LED, when its gap is bridged by a fingertip.

ELECTRONIC DICE



NOTE
LED1-7 are TIL209 or equivalent
IC1 is 7400
IC2 is 7493
IC3 is 7402
Q1 gen. purp. PNP $I_{cmax} > 50mA$
PBI is normally closed

LED ARRANGEMENT

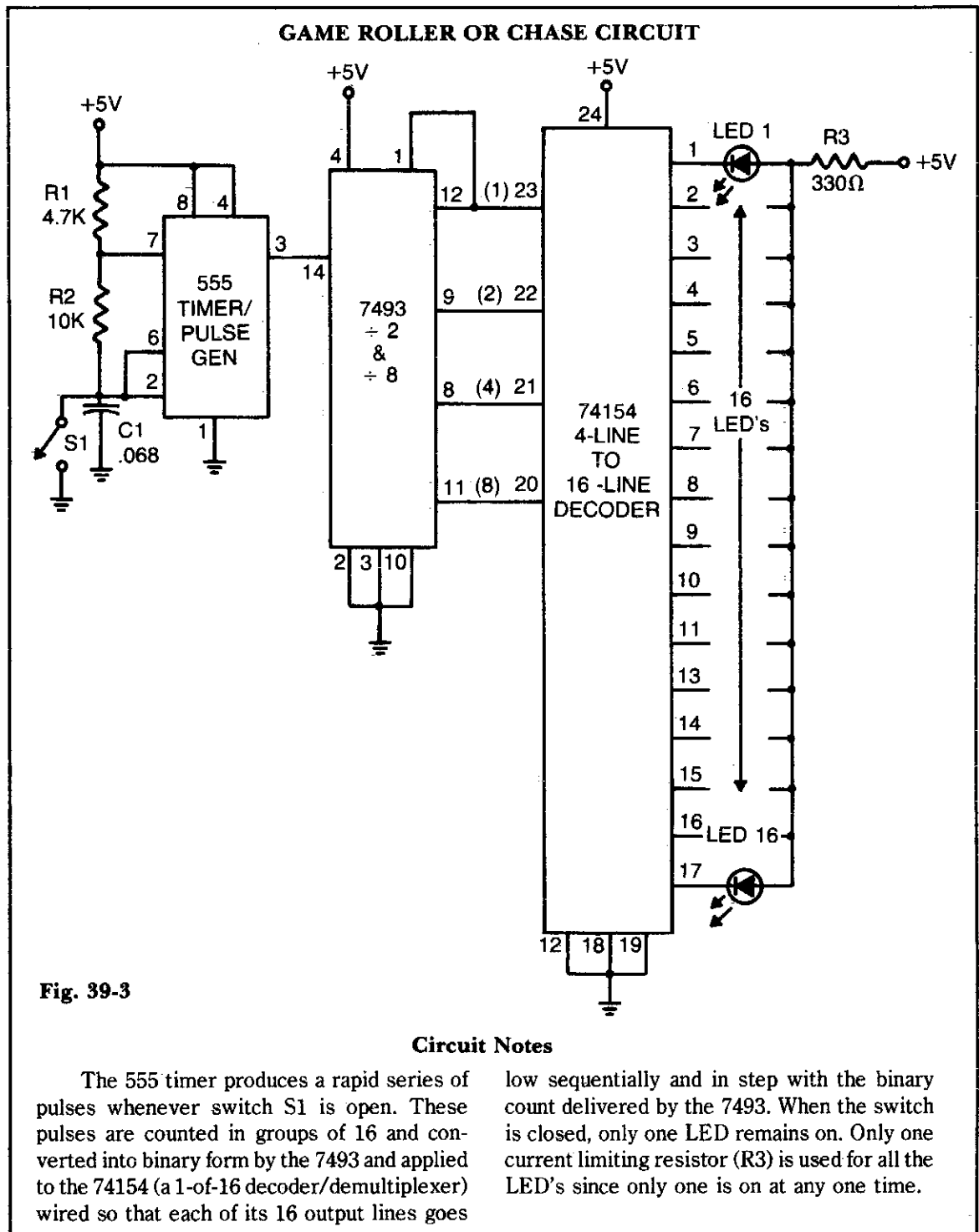
3	1
4	2
1	3

Fig. 39-2

Circuit Notes

Six LEDs are arranged to produce a display the same as the dots on a dice. When PBI is depressed, the display is blanked and the oscillator (IC1 a, b, c) clocks IC2 at about 1MHz.

IC2 counts from zero and resets on seven. When PBI is released, the display is enabled and a decoding system (IC3) produces the correct output on the LEDs.



TOSS-A-COIN BINARY BOX

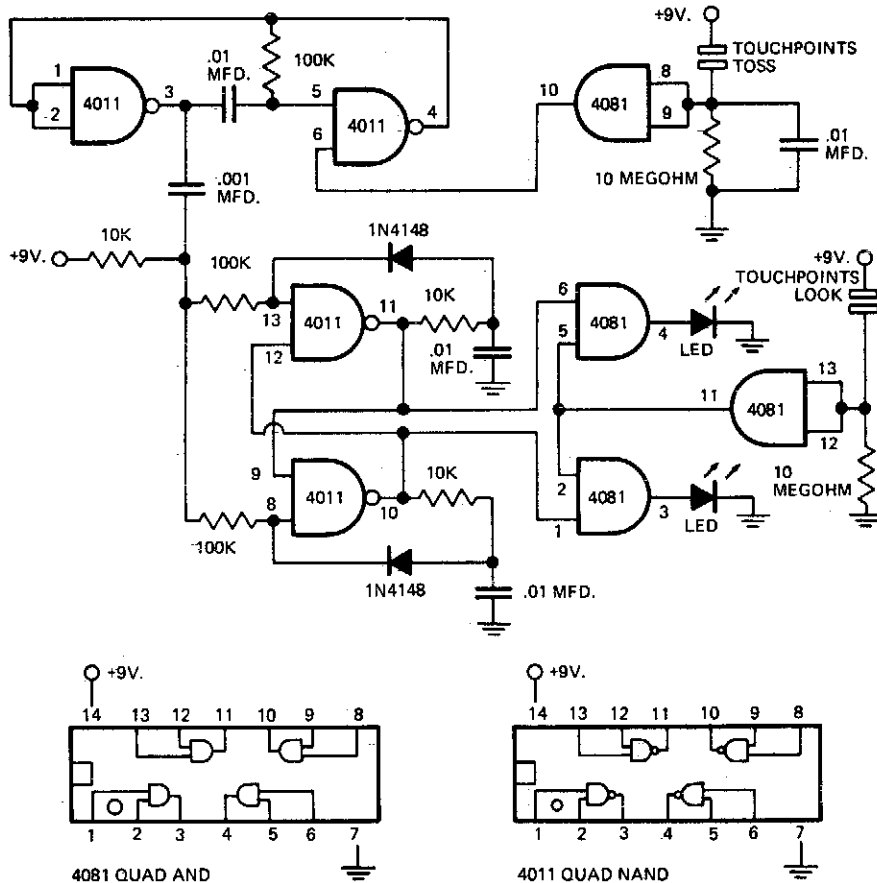


Fig. 39-4

Circuit Notes

Circuit uses an astable multivibrator to vary the heads-or-tails condition, and a flip-flop to store the condition given by the multivibrator. Consequently, the circuit is wired so

that the flip-flop's state is changed once for each full cycle the multivibrator goes through to assure an absolutely even 50-50 chance of a heads or tails loss.

ELECTRONIC COIN TOSSER

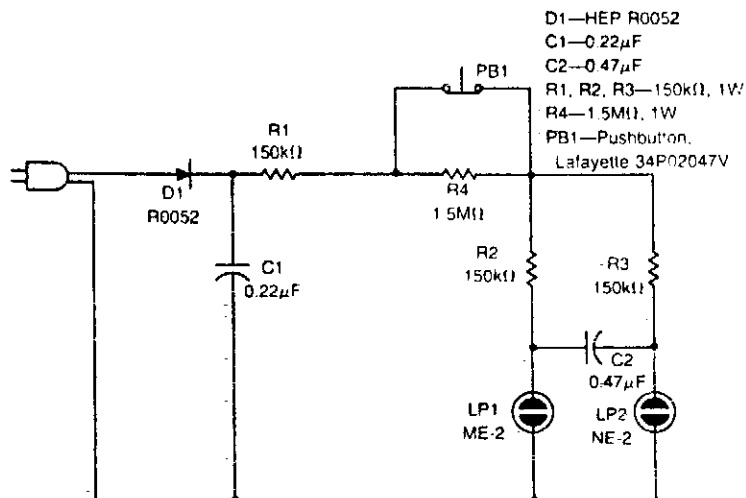


Fig. 39-5

Circuit Notes

The circuit shown simulates the flipping of a coin by merely pushing switch PB1.

HEADS OR TAILS

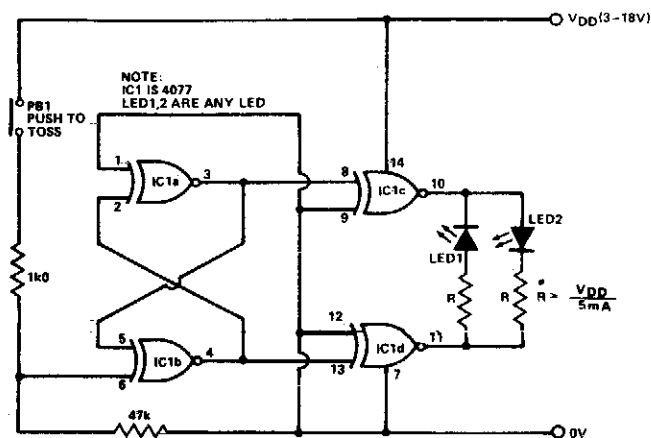


Fig. 39-6

Circuit Notes

This ultra-simple heads or tails indicator uses a single 4077 and no capacitor.

The circuit is normally in a latched bistable mode; when the switch is closed the circuit

will oscillate, i.e. toss the coin. The astable frequency is approximately 5-10 MHz. PB1 is a normally closed switch.

POT SHOT

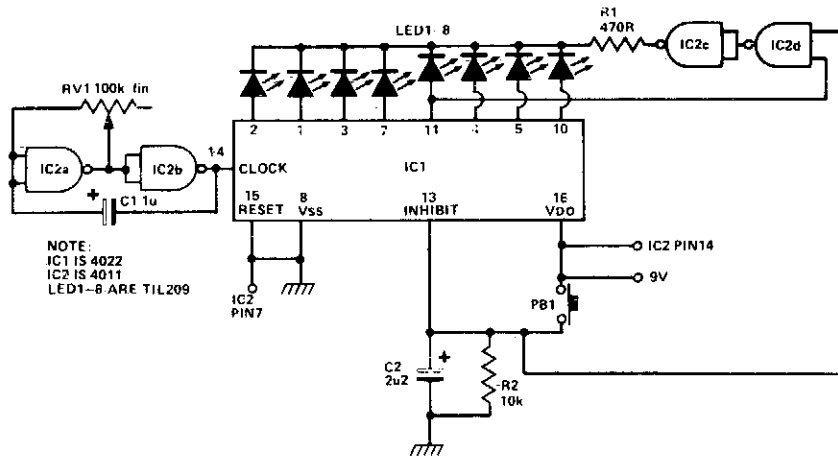


Fig. 39-7

Circuit Notes

This is a circuit for a game of the shooting gallery variety. IC2a and b form an astable multivibrator clocking IC1 which causes LEDs 1-8 to flash in turn LED 5 is the target LED and the object of the game is to depress PBI just as LED 5 comes on. If this is done, the whole

display is blanked for a few seconds signifying a hit. Otherwise, the LED which was lit remains lit. When the push button is released, C2 discharges through R2 taking 8 pin 13 low again and the LEDs will start to flash again.

LOW COST "HEADS OR TAILS"

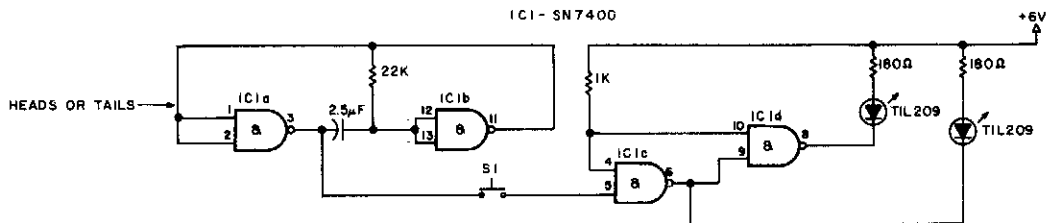


Fig. 39-8

Circuit Notes

S1 must be a push-to-make, release-to-break, switch.

WHO IS FIRST

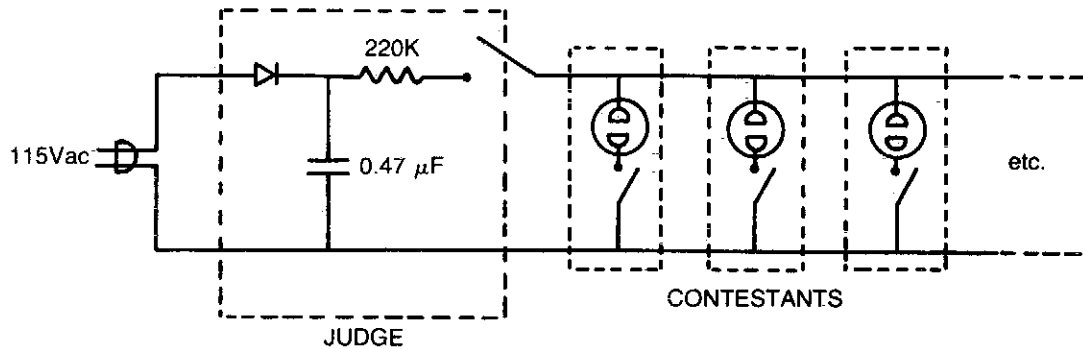


Fig. 39-9

Circuit Notes

Here is a circuit for any question-and-answer party game. The first button pushed ionizes the neon bulb dropping the dc voltage

on the parallel neons (the other contestants) below the ionization level; determining unequivocally the first person to press the button.

WINDICATOR

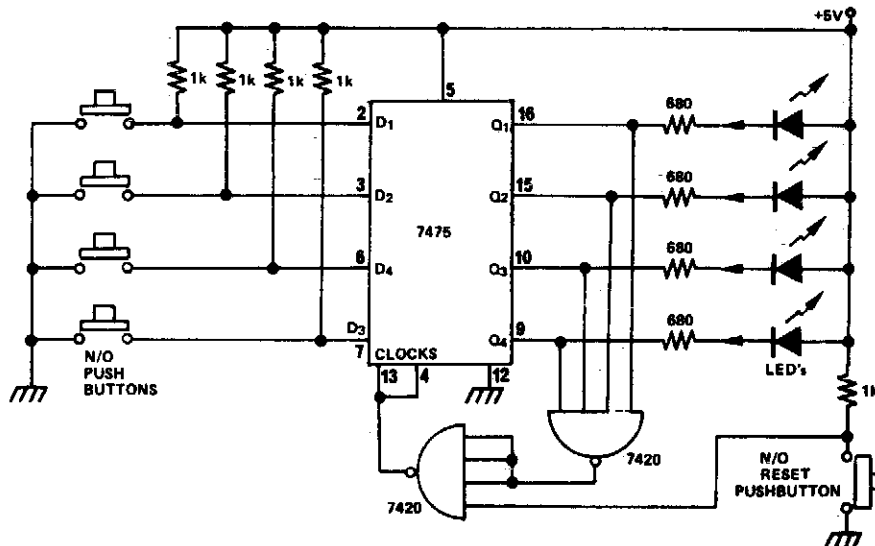


Fig. 39-10

Circuit Notes

Two TTL ICs and a handful of other components are all that is needed for a circuit that will indicate which of four buttons was pressed first, as well as lock out all other entries. A

logic 0 at one of the Q outputs, lights the appropriate LED and locks out other entries by taking the clock input low.

40

Gas/Vapor Detectors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Gas and Smoke Detector

Ionization Chamber Smoke Detector

Ionization Chamber Smoke Detector

GAS AND SMOKE DETECTOR

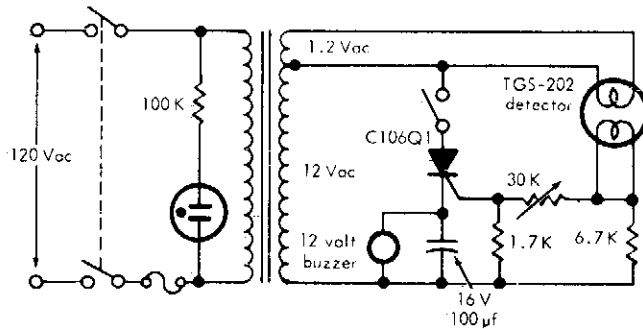


Fig. 40-1

Circuit Notes

This circuit can detect smoke and a number of gases (CO, CO₂, methane, coal gas and others) with a 10 ppm sensitivity. It uses a heated-surface semiconductor sensor. Detec-

tion occurs when the gas concentration increase causes a decrease of the sensor element internal resistance. The switch in series with the SCR is used for resetting the alarm.

IONIZATION CHAMBER SMOKE DETECTOR

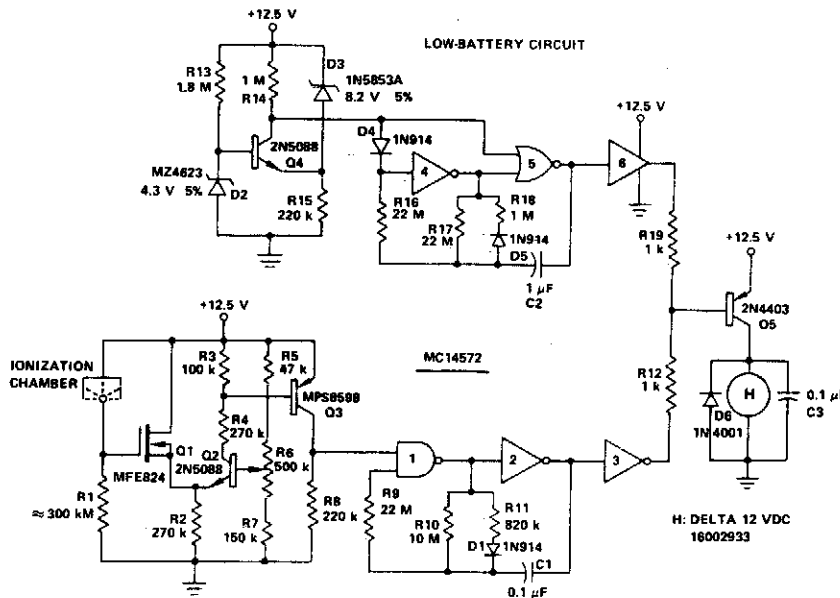


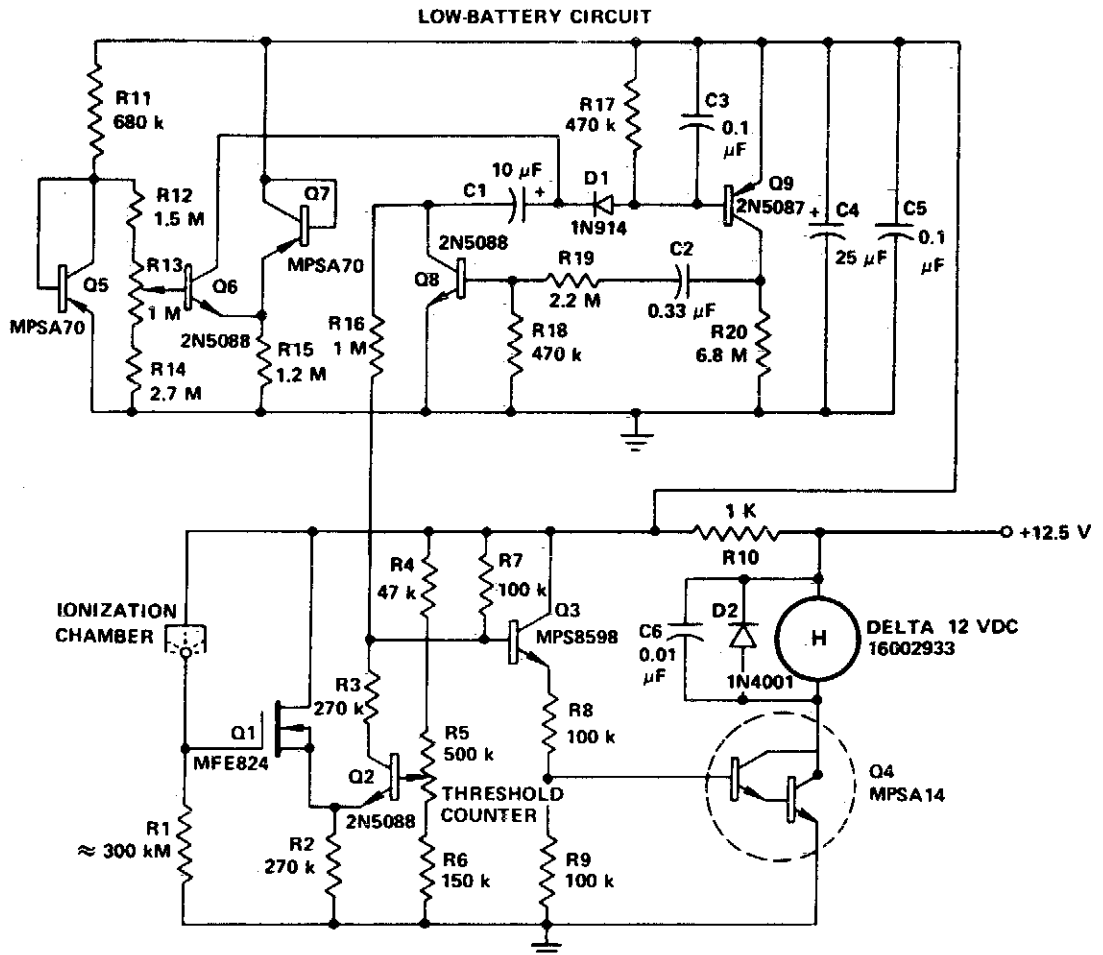
Fig. 40-2

Circuit Notes

Battery-operated, ionization chamber smoke detector includes a circuit to generate a unique alarm when the battery reaches the end of its useful life. The circuit uses the MCMOS

MC14572 for two alarm oscillators (smoke and low battery). This circuit additionally uses five discrete transistors as buffers and comparators.

IONIZATION CHAMBER SMOKE DETECTOR



Circuit Notes

If the smoke alarm signal must be a continuous one rather than pulsating, then the slightly less expensive, all discrete transistor version of the MC14572 may be used.

41

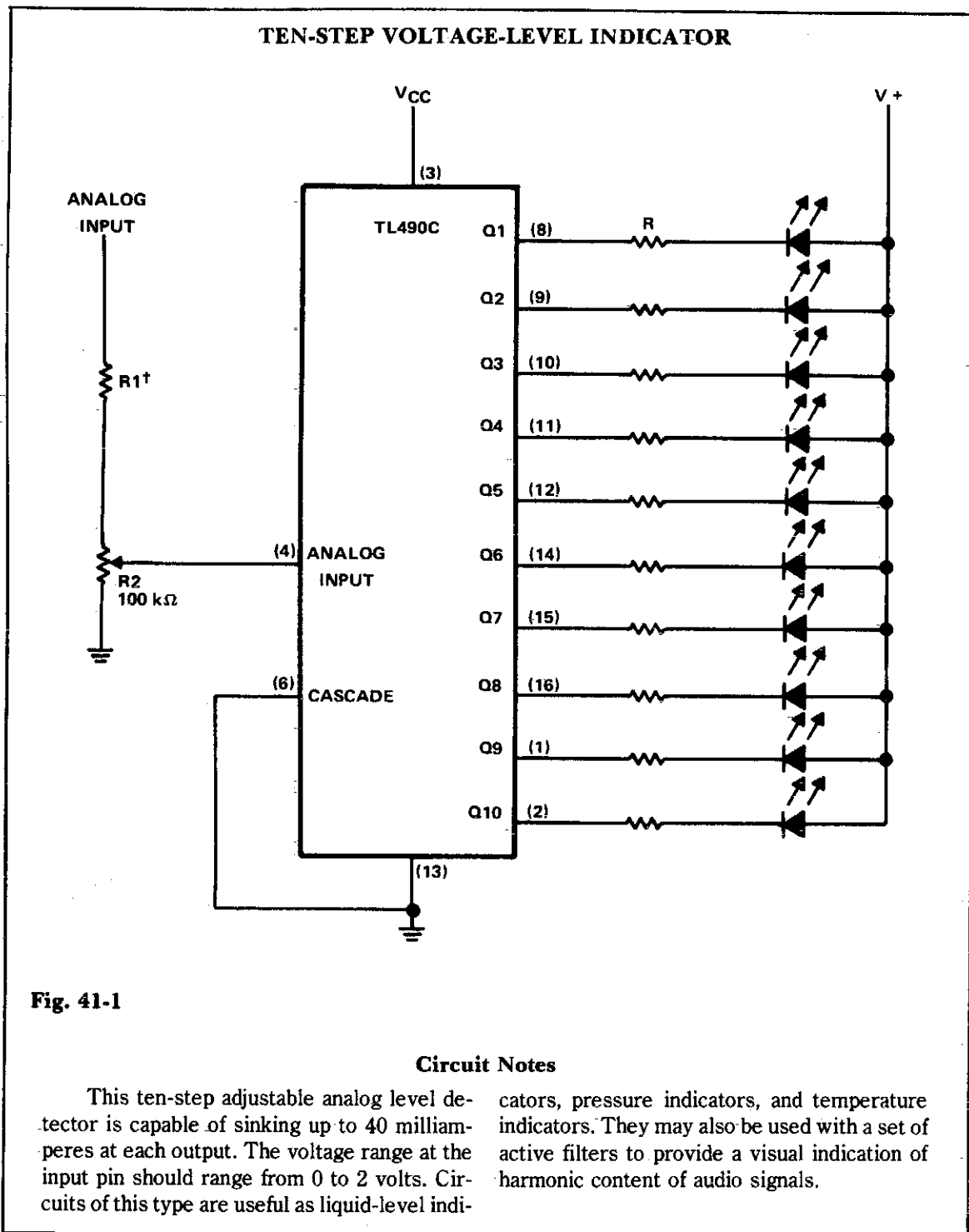
Indicators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Ten-Step Voltage-Level Indicator
Beat Frequency Indicator
Three-Step Level Indicator
Indicator and Alarm

Five-Step Voltage-Level Indicator
Visible Voltage Indicator
Voltage Level Detector
Zero Center Indicator for FM Receivers

Visual Zero-Beat Indicator



BEAT FREQUENCY INDICATOR

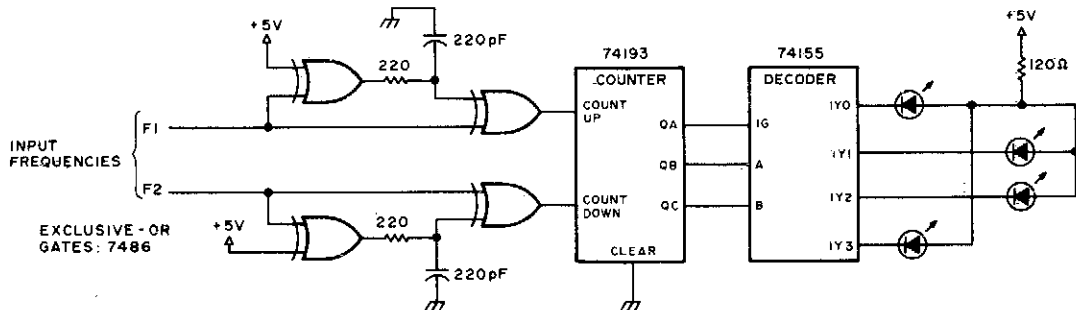


Fig. 41-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit uses LEDs to display the beat frequency of two-tone oscillators. Only one LED is on at a time, and the apparent rotation of the dot is an exact indication of the beat fre-

quency. When f_1 is greater than f_2 , a dot of light rotates clockwise; when f_1 is less than f_2 , the dot rotates counterclockwise; and when f_1 equals f_2 , there is no rotation.

THREE-STEP LEVEL INDICATOR

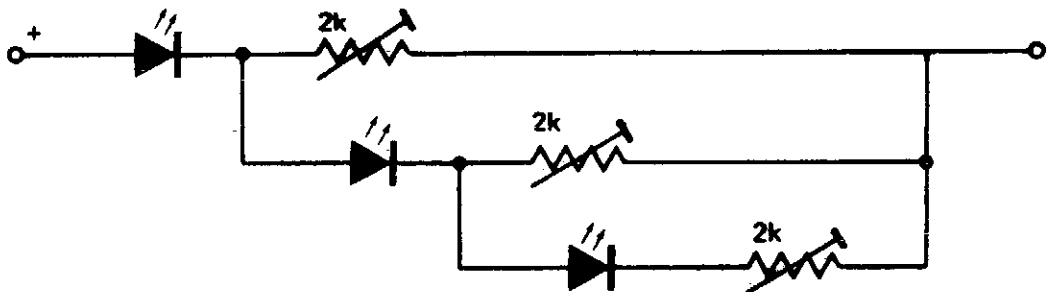


Fig. 41-3

Circuit Notes

This circuit makes a very compact level indicator where a meter would be impractical or not justified due to cost. Resistor values will depend on type of LED used. For MV50 LEDs the resistors are 2 K for steps of approx 2 V and

current drain with all three LEDs on of 5 mA. The chain can be extended but current drain increases rapidly and the first LED carries all the current drawn from the supply.

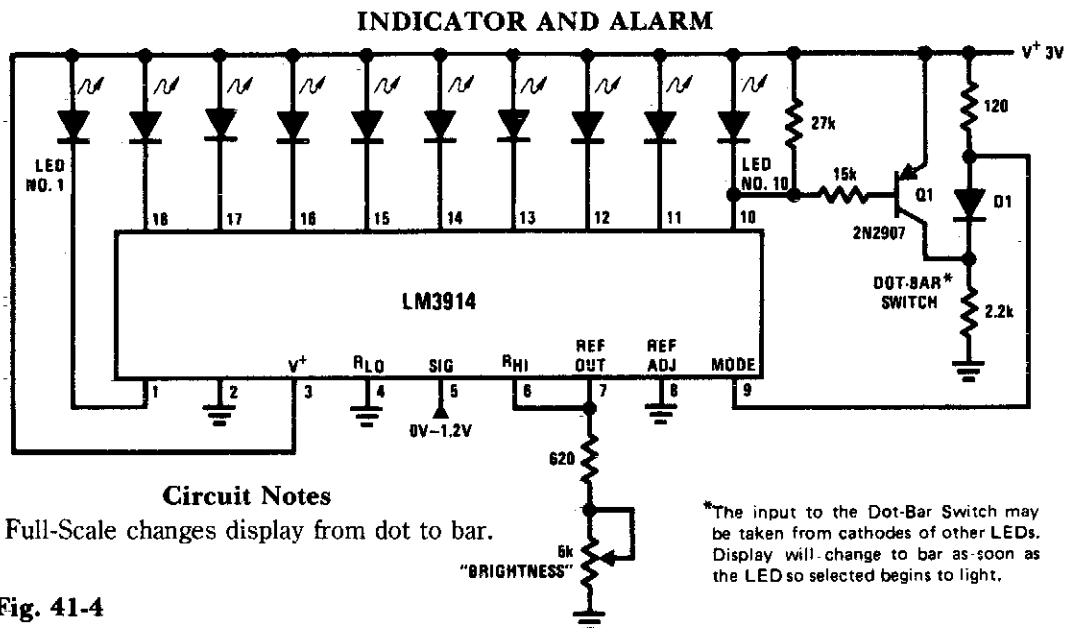


Fig. 41-4

FIVE-STEP VOLTAGE-LEVEL INDICATOR

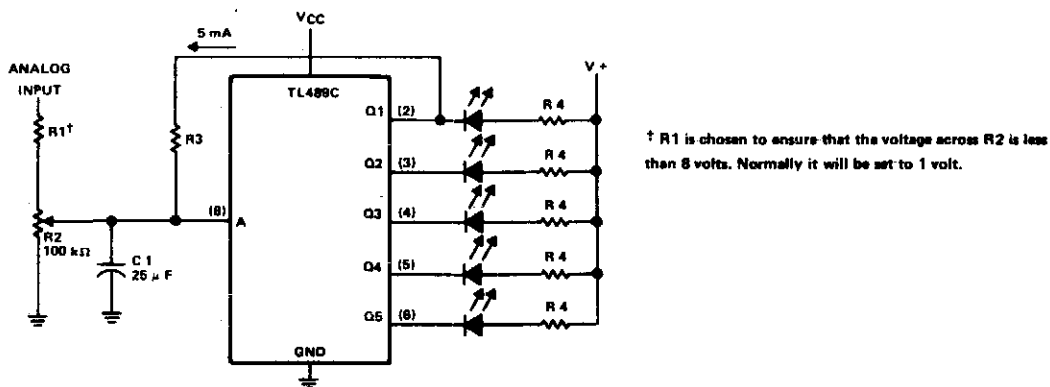


Fig. 41-5

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides a visual indication of the input analog voltage level. It has a high input impedance at pin 8 and open-collector outputs capable of sinking up to 40 milliamperes. It is suitable for driving a linear array of

5 LEDs to indicate the level is 5 steps. The voltage at the analog input should be in the range of zero to approximately one volt and should never exceed eight volts.

VISIBLE VOLTAGE INDICATOR

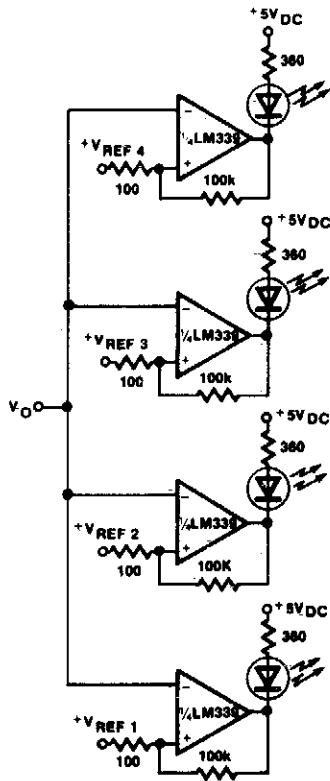


Fig. 41-6

VOLTAGE LEVEL DETECTOR

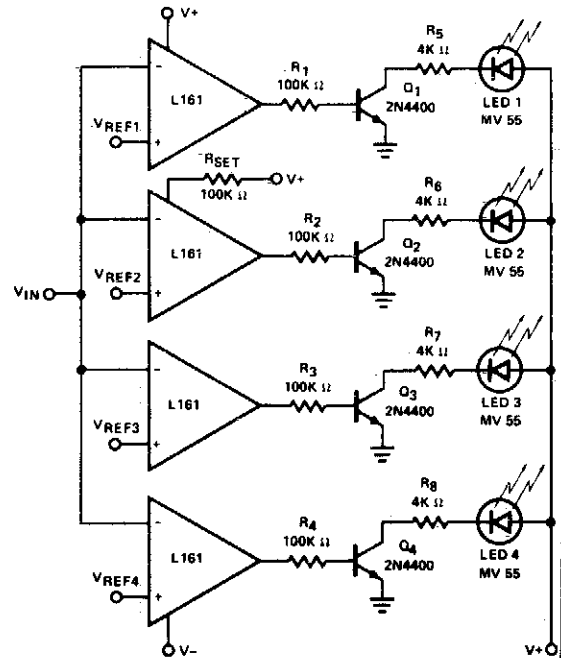


Fig. 41-8

ZERO CENTER INDICATOR FOR FM RECEIVERS

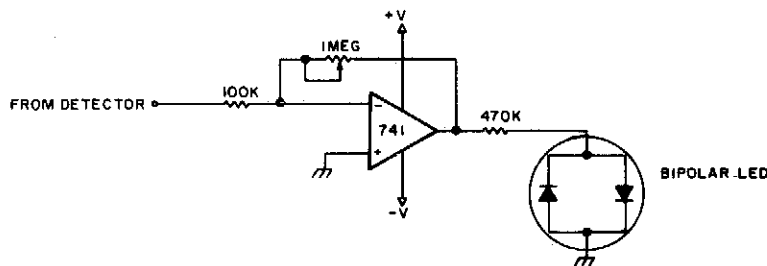
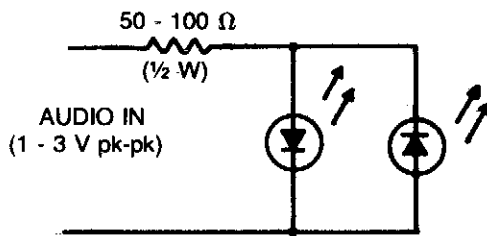


Fig. 41-7

Circuit Notes

To adjust, tune in a station and adjust the 1M pot for a null. Then ask the station to modulate and fine adjust so modulation peaks don't light the LEDs. Stations are properly tuned when neither LED is lit.

VISUAL ZERO-BEAT INDICATOR



LEDs: FAIRCHILD FLV-100 RED,
OR MONSANTO MV-5094 RED/RED,
OR MONSANTO MV-5491 RED/GREEN

Fig. 41-9

Circuit Notes

Light-emitting diodes connected with reverse polarity provide a visual indication of zero-beat frequency. Each LED is on for only half a cycle of the input. When the input frequency is more than 1 kilohertz away from the zero-beat frequency, both LEDs appear to be on all the time. As the input frequency comes within about 20 hertz of zero beat, the LEDs will flicker until zero beat is reached. Both LEDs glow or flicker until zero beat is reached, when they go out.

42

Infrared Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

IR Type Data Link

IR Remote Control Transmitter/Receiver

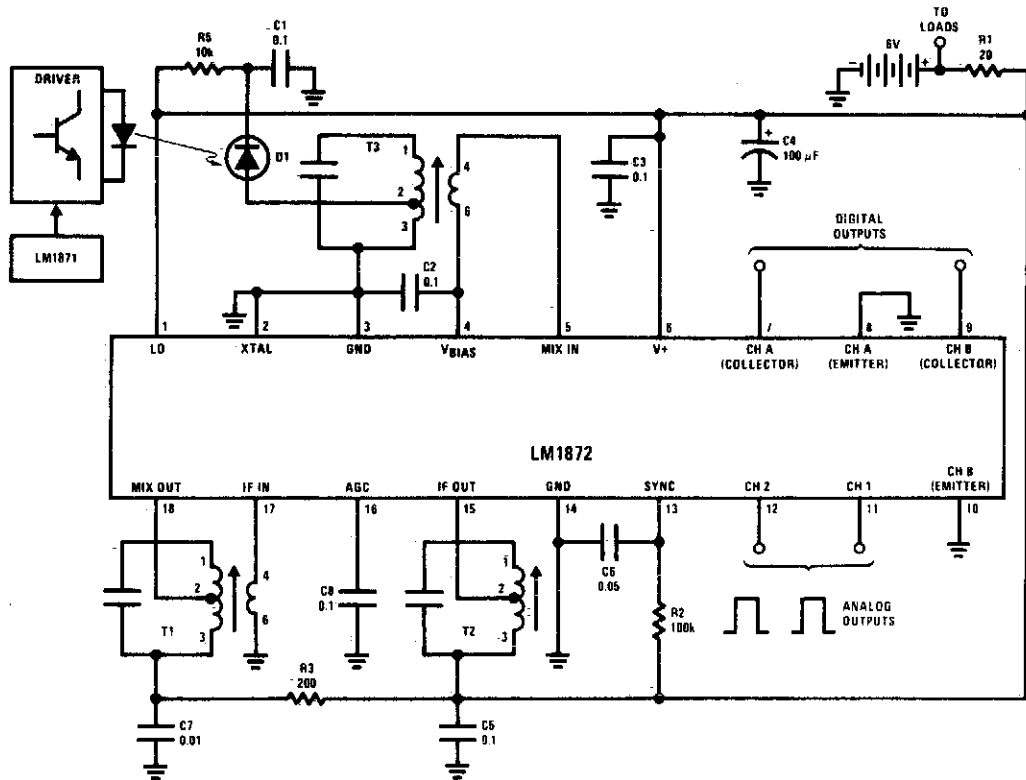
Compact IR Receiver

IR Transmitter

Remote Loudspeaker Via IR Link

Proximity Detector

IR TYPE DATA LINK

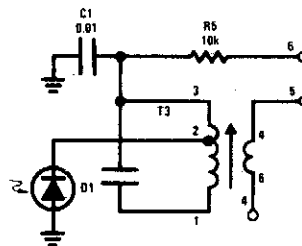


- R1 - Load decoupling
 $R2 = \frac{t}{0.7 C6}$, $R2 \leq 470k$
R3 - Preamp decoupling
R5 - Photodiode decoupling
C1 - Photodiode decoupling
C2 - V_{BIAS} bypass
C3 - V^+ bypass
C4 - Load decoupling
C5 - IF bypass; optional
 $C6 = \frac{t_{SYNC}}{0.7 R2}$, $C6 \leq 0.5 \mu F$
C7 - Preamp decoupling
C8 - AGC
T1 - 455 kHz preamp transformer
Toko* 10 EZC type (RMC-502182), $Q_u = 110$
Pin 1-2, 82T; pin 2-3, 82T
Pin 1-3, 164T; pin 4-5, 30T
T2 - 455 kHz IF transformer
Toko* 10 EZC type (RMC-402503), $Q_u = 110$
Pin 1-2, 98T; pin 2-3, 66T
Pin 1-3, 164T; pin 4-5, 8T
T3 - 455 kHz input transformer
Toko* 10 EZC type (RMC-202313), $Q_u = 110$
Pin 1-2, 131T; pin 2-3, 33T
Pin 1-3, 164T; pin 4-5, 5T
D1 - PN or PIN Silicon Photodiode

BOTTOM VIEW

	Photodiode, D1	Active Area (cm ²)
Vactec	VTS 5088	0.18
Vactec	VTS 6089	0.52
UDT	PIN 6D or 6 DP	0.20
UDT	PIN 220 DP	2.0
Siemens	BPY 12	0.20

* Toko America, Inc.
5520 West Touhy Ave.
Skokie, Ill. 60077
(312)677-3640 Tlx: 72-4372



Input Stage Where the Case of D1 is Connected to the Anode

Fig. 42-1

IR REMOTE CONTROL TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER

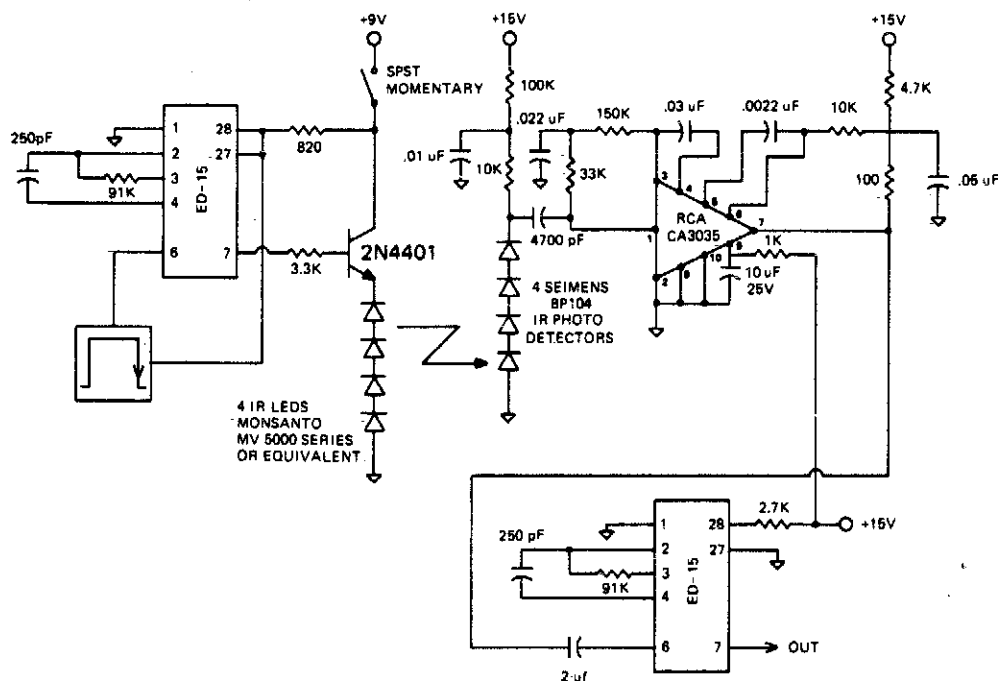


Fig. 42-2

Circuit Notes

The circuit is designed to operate at 25 kHz. The data stream turns the 2N4401 hard on or off depending upon the coded state. This in turn switches the series infrared LEDs on and

off. The receiver circuit consists of a three stage amplifier with photo diodes arrayed for maximum coverage of the reception area. The range of this set-up should be about 10 meters.

COMPACT IR RECEIVER

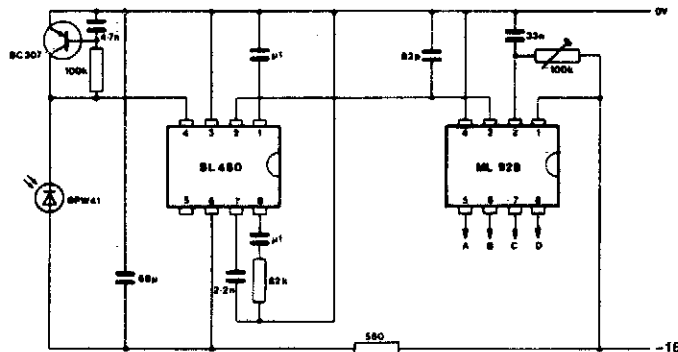


Fig. 42-3

IR TRANSMITTER

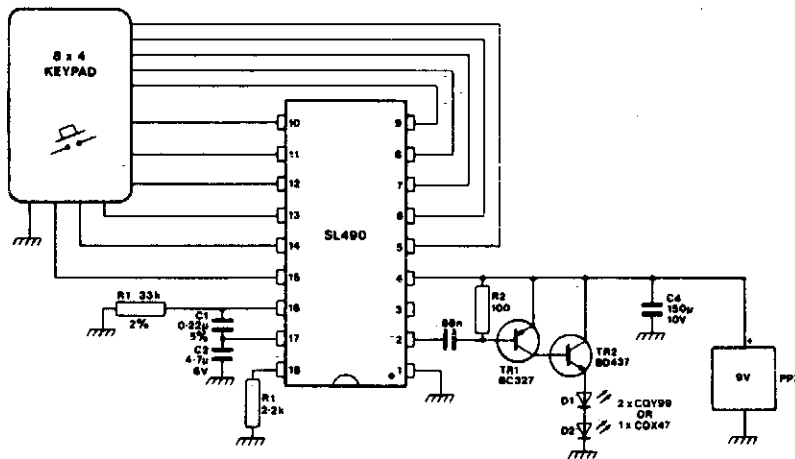


Fig. 42-4

Circuit Notes

This simple infra-red transmitter, where the PPM output from pin 2 of the SL490 is fed to the base of the PNP transmitter TR1, pro-

duces an amplified current pulse about 15 μ sec wide. This pulse is further amplified by TR2 and applied to the infra-red diodes D1 and D2.

REMOTE LOUDSPEAKER VIA IR LINK

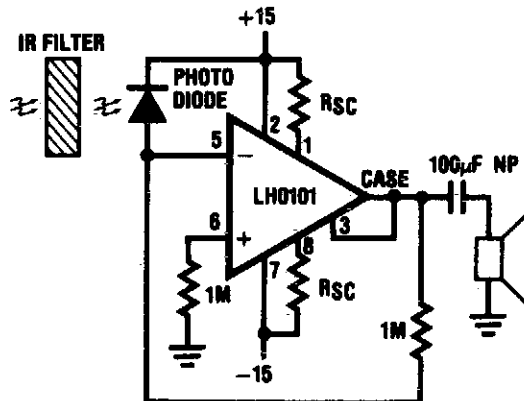


Fig. 42-5

PROXIMITY DETECTOR

NOTE:
IC1 IS CA3240
Q1 IS 2N3819
Q2,4 ARE BC184L
Q3 IS BD140

D1 IS PHOTODIODE
D2 IS 1N4148
ZD1 IS 2V7 400mW ZENER
LED1 IS 3mm RED LED
LED2 IS IS INFRA-RED LED

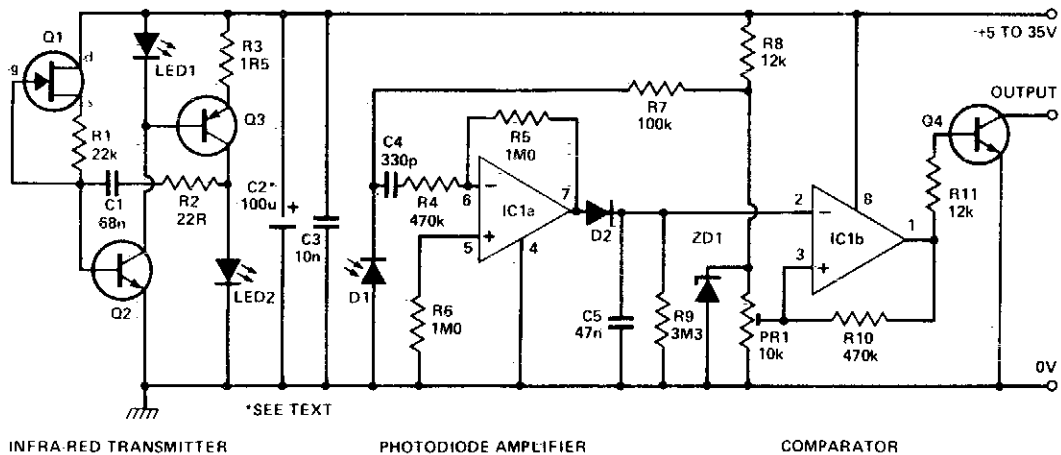


Fig. 42-6

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides a means of detecting the presence of anything by the reflection of infra-red light and provides a direct digital output of object detection. By the use of modulation and high power bursts of infra-red at a very low duty cycle, a detection range of over a foot is achieved. Works on the principle of transmit-

ting a beam of modulated infra-red light from the emitter diode LED2, and receiving reflections from objects passing in front of the beam with a photodiode detector D1. The circuit consists of an infra-red transmitter, photodiode amplifier, and a variable threshold comparator.

43

Instrumentation Amplifiers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Instrumentation Amplifier
 Triple Op-Amp Instrumentation Amplifier
 Differential Input Instrumentation Amplifier
 with High CMRR
 Instrumentation Amplifier with High CMRR
 Level-Shifting Isolation Amplifier
 Variable Gain, Differential-Input Instru-
 mentation Amplifier
 Instrumentation Amplifier
 Low Signal Level, High Impedance In-
 strumentation Amplifier
 Chopper Channel Amplifier
 Battery Powered Buffer Amplifier for Stan-
 dard Cell
 Bridge Transducer Amplifier
 Instrumentation Amplifier
 Isolation Amplifier for Medical Telemetry

High Gain Differential Instrumentation
 Amplifier
 High Impedance Bridge Amplifier
 Instrumentation Amplifier (Two Op Amp
 Design)
 Instrumentation Amplifier
 Differential Input Instrumentation Amplifier
 High Impedance Differential Amplifier
 High Speed Instrumentation Amplifier
 Very High Impedance Instrumentation
 Amplifier
 Precision FET Input Instrumentation
 Amplifier
 High Stability Thermocouple Amplifier
 High Stability Thermocouple Amplifier
 High Impedance, Low Drift Instrumentation
 Amplifier

INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

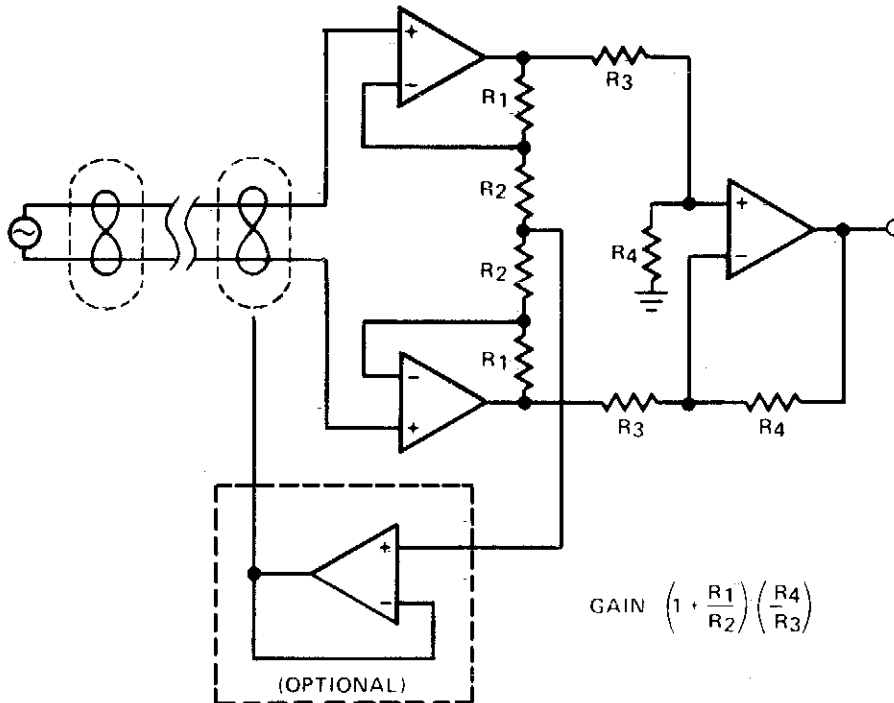


Fig. 43-1

Circuit Notes

Instrumentation amplifiers (differential amplifiers) are specifically designed to extract and amplify small differential signals from much larger common mode voltages. To serve as building blocks in instrumentation amplifiers, op amps must have very low offset voltage drift, high gain and wide bandwidth.

The HA-4620/5604 is suited for this application. The optional circuitry makes use of the fourth amplifier section as a shield driver which enhances the ac common mode rejection by nullifying the effects of capacitance-to-ground mismatch between input conductors.

TRIPLE OP-AMP INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

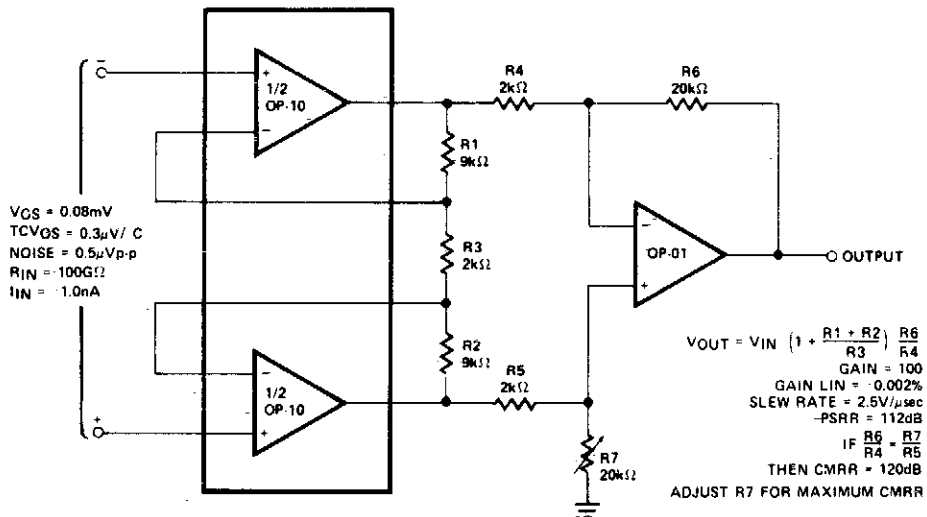


Fig. 43-2

DIFFERENTIAL INPUT INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER WITH HIGH COMMON MODE REJECTION

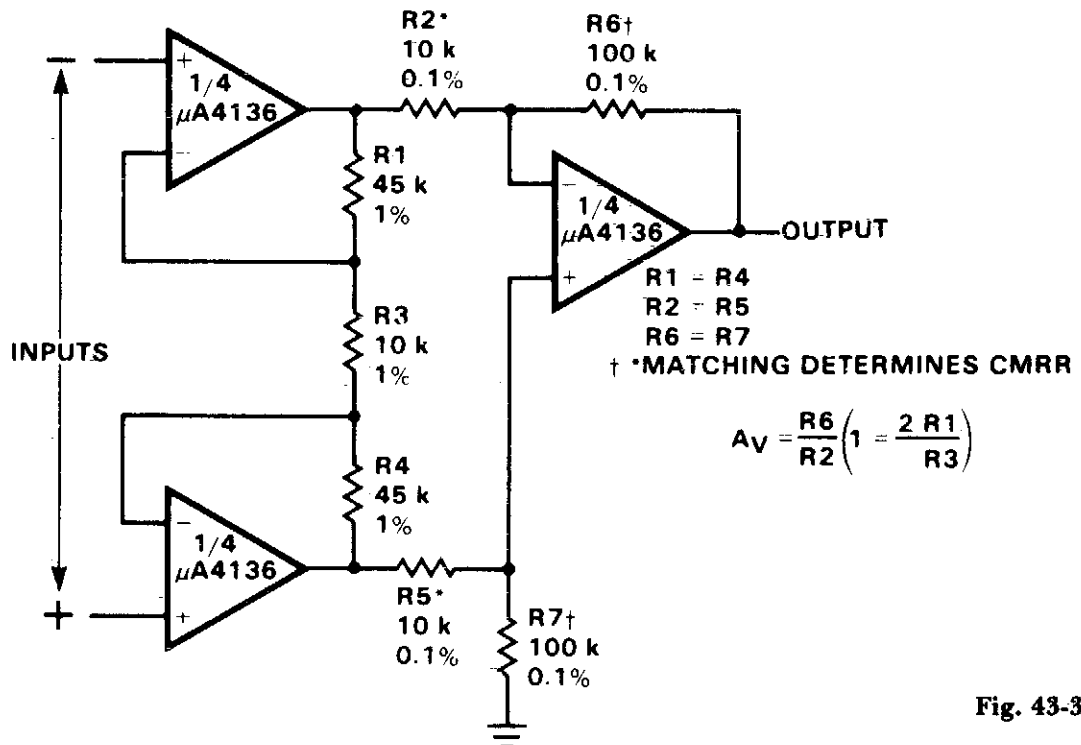
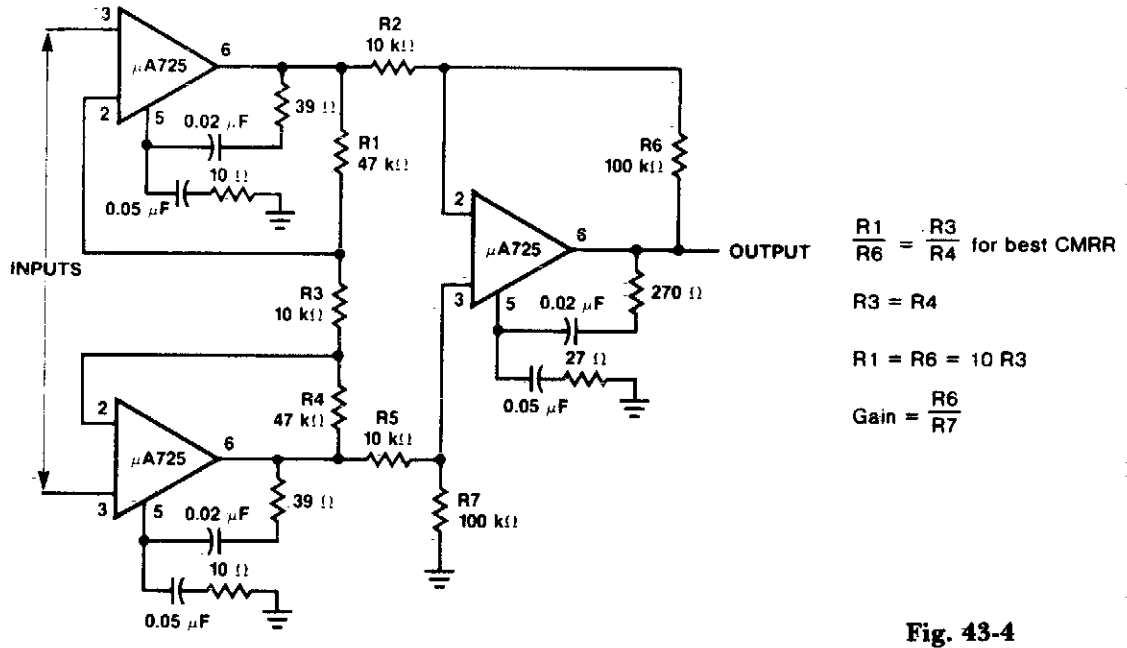
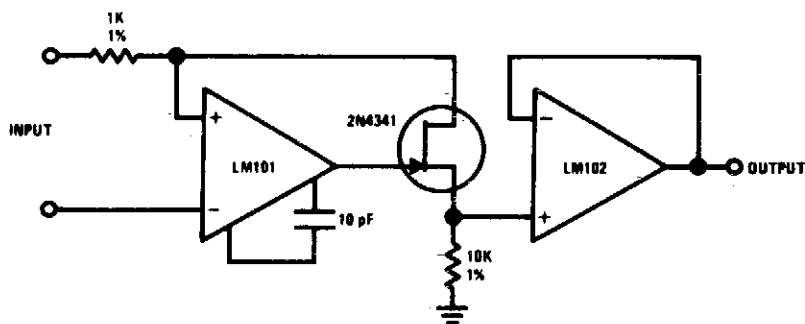


Fig. 43-3

INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER WITH HIGH COMMON MODE REJECTION



LEVEL-SHIFTING ISOLATION AMPLIFIER



Circuit Notes

The 2N4341 JFET is used as a level shifter between two op amps operated at different power supply voltages. The JFET is ideally

suited for this type of application because $I_b = I_s$.

VARIABLE GAIN, DIFFERENTIAL-INPUT INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

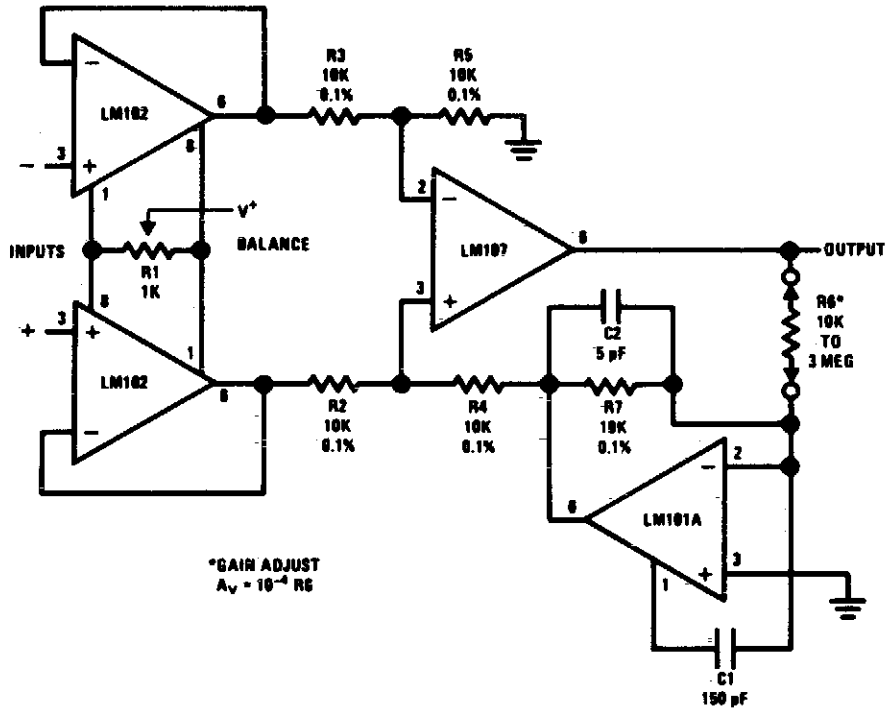


Fig. 43-6

INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

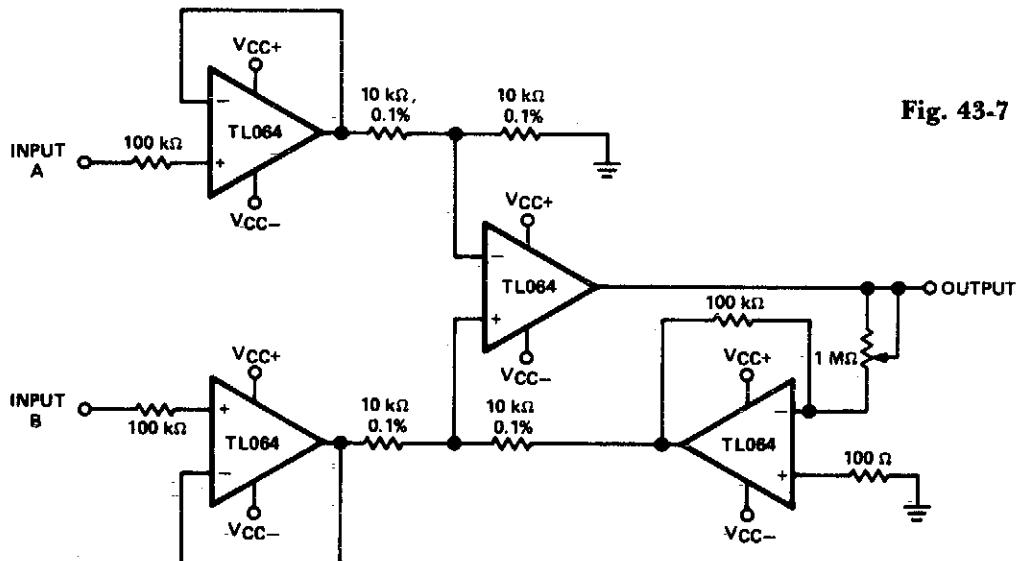


Fig. 43-7

LOW SIGNAL LEVEL, HIGH IMPEDANCE INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

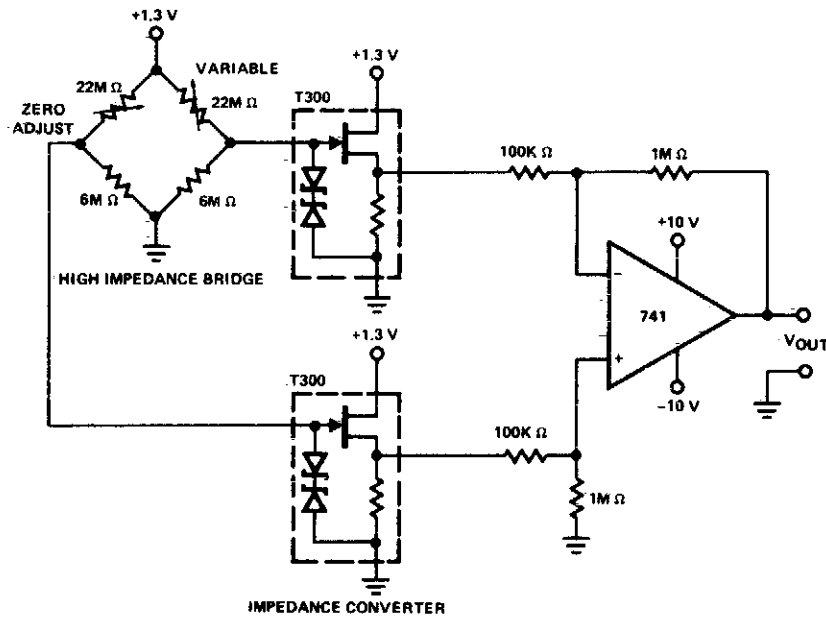


Fig. 43-8

CHOPPER CHANNEL AMPLIFIER

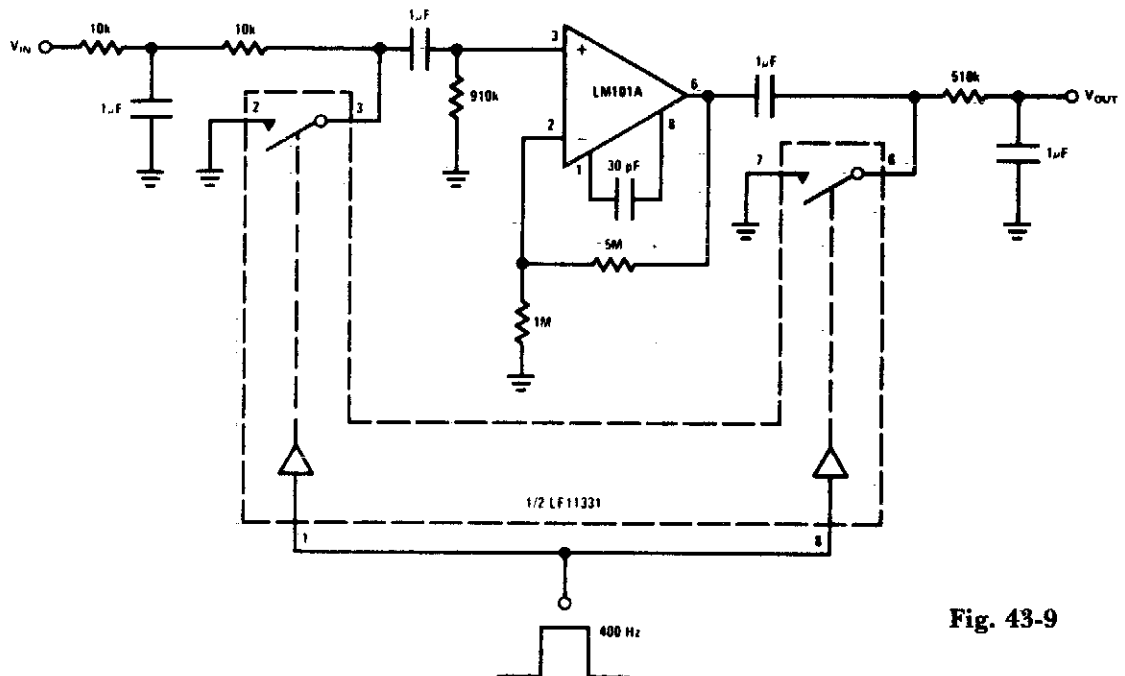
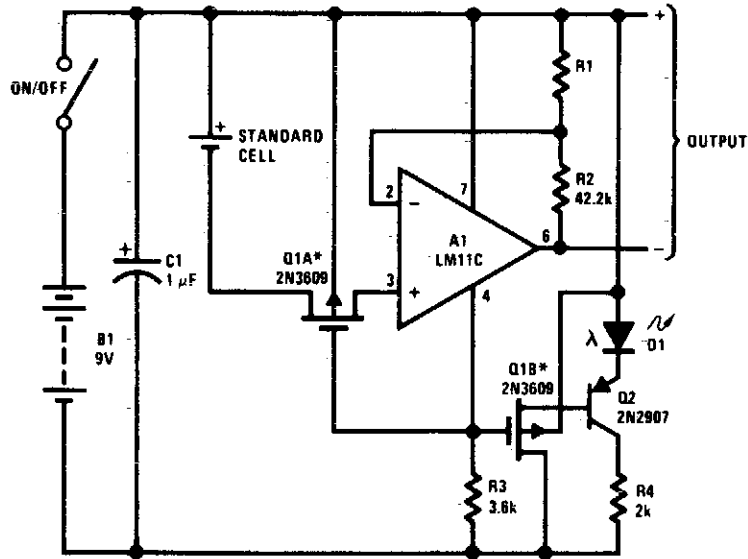


Fig. 43-9

BATTERY POWERED BUFFER AMPLIFIER FOR STANDARD CELL



* cannot have gate protection diode; $V_{TH} > V_{OUT}$

Fig. 43-10

Circuit Notes

This circuit has negligible loading and disconnects the cell for low supply voltage or overload on output. The indicator diode extinguishes as disconnect circuitry is activated.

BRIDGE TRANSDUCER AMPLIFIER

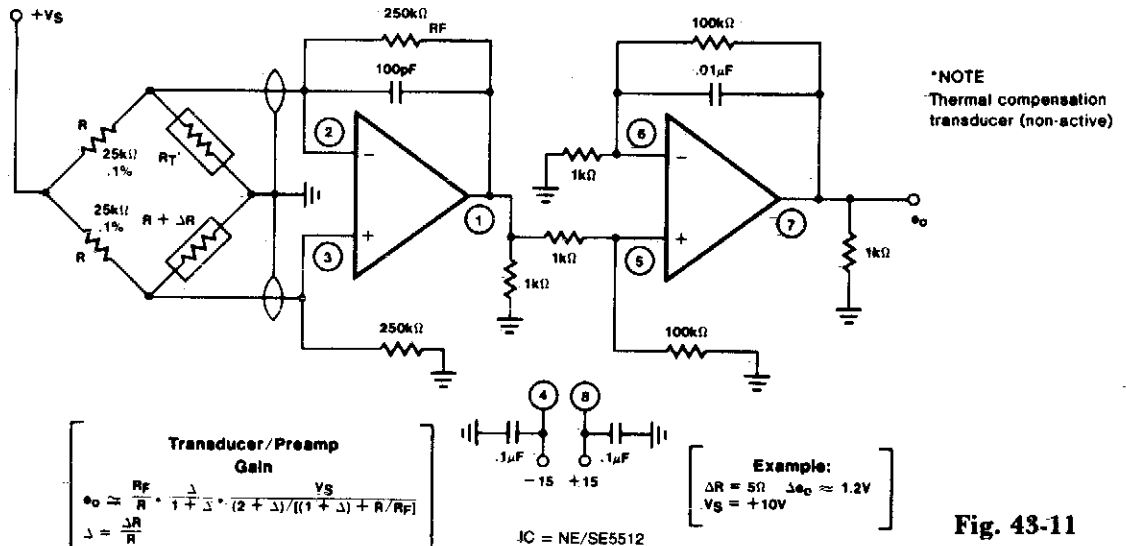


Fig. 43-11

INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

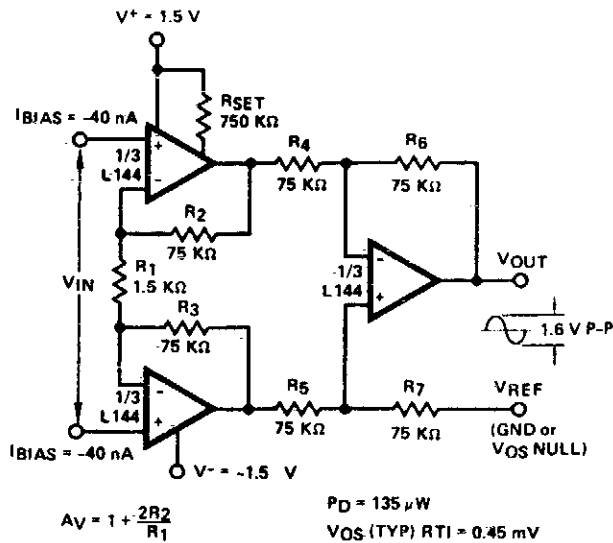


Fig. 43-12

Circuit Notes

Three-amplifier circuit consumes only $135 \mu\text{W}$ of power from a $\pm 1.5 \text{ V}$ power supply. With a gain of 101, the instrumentation amplifier is ideal in sensor interface and biomedical preamplifier applications. The first

stage provides all of the gain while the second stage is used to provide common mode rejection and double-ended to single-ended conversion.

ISOLATION AMPLIFIER FOR MEDICAL TELEMETRY

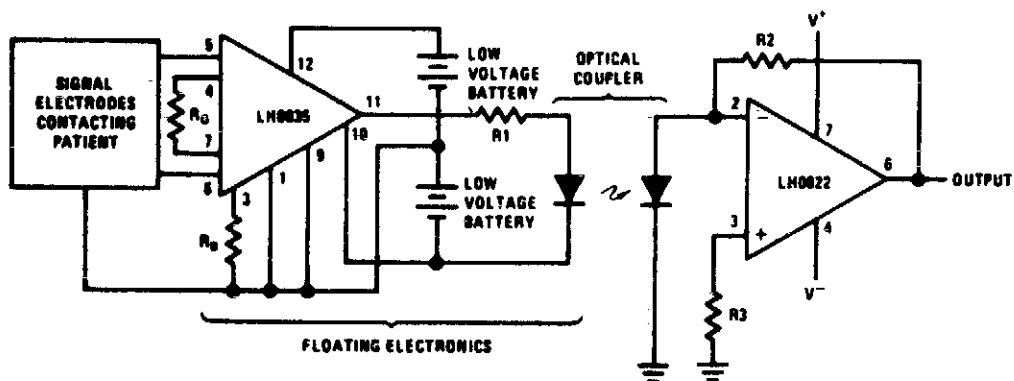


Fig. 43-13

HIGH GAIN DIFFERENTIAL INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

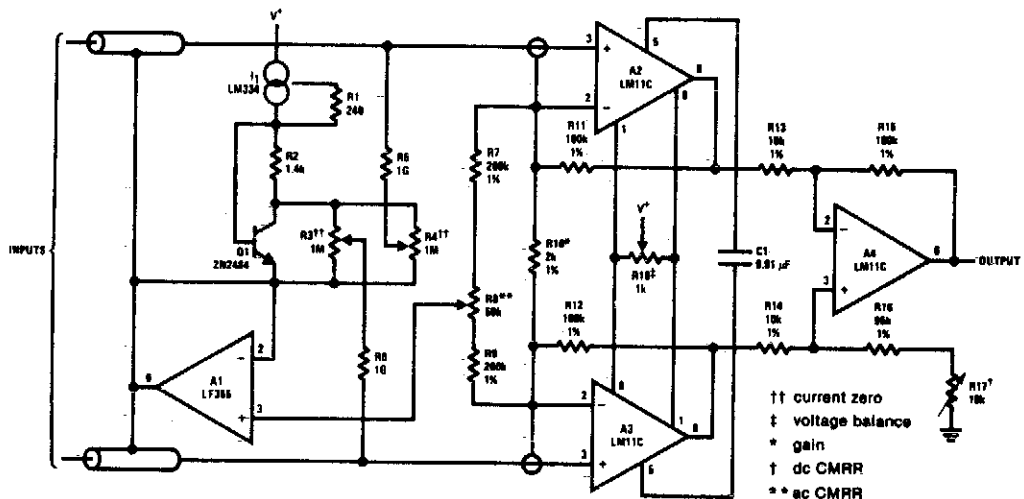


Fig. 43-14

Circuit Notes

This circuit includes input guarding, cable bootstrapping, and bias current compensation. Differential bandwidth is reduced by C1 which also makes common-mode rejection less dependent on matching of input amplifiers.

HIGH IMPEDANCE BRIDGE AMPLIFIER

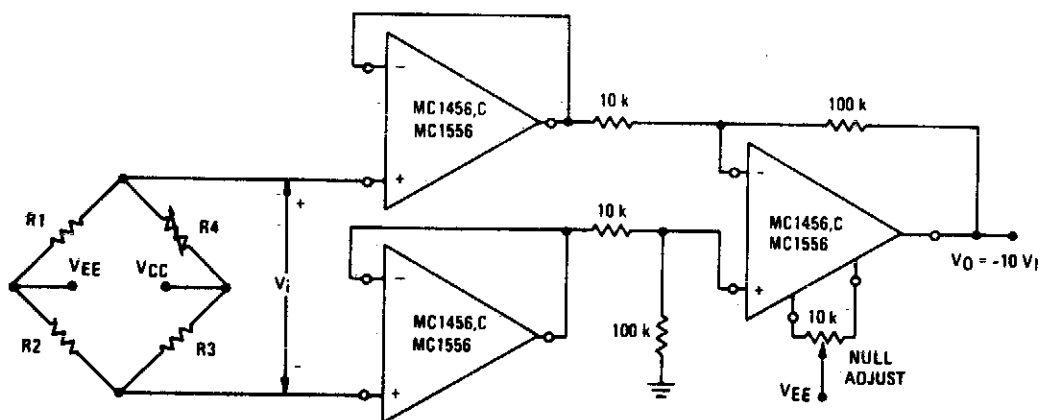


Fig. 43-15

INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER (TWO OP AMP DESIGN)

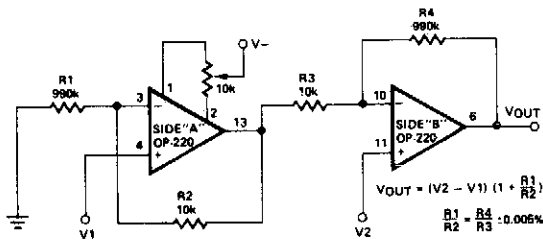


Fig. 43-16

HIGH IMPEDANCE DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER

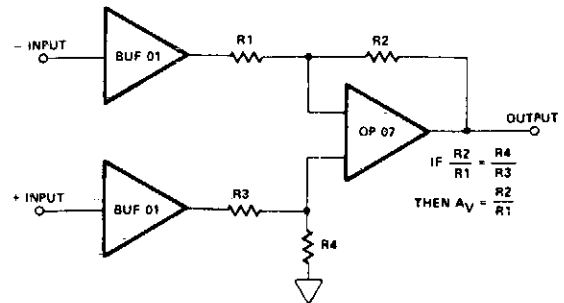


Fig. 43-19

INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

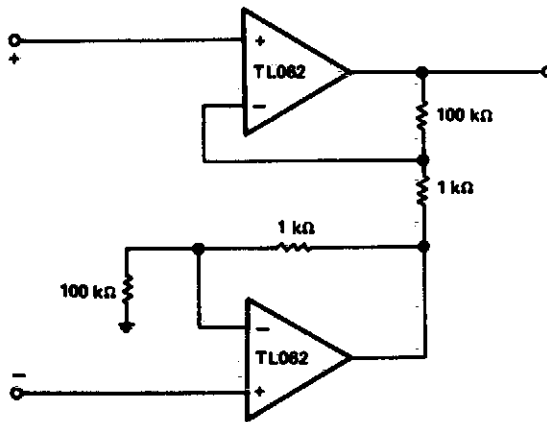


Fig. 43-17

HIGH SPEED INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

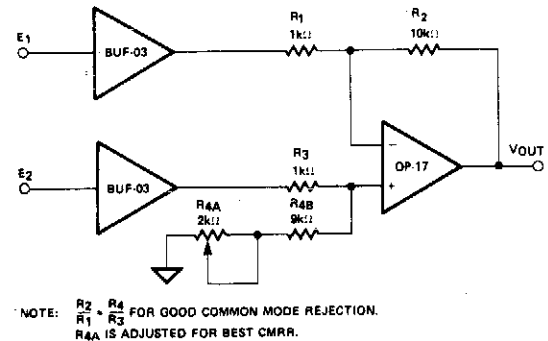


Fig. 43-20

DIFFERENTIAL INPUT INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

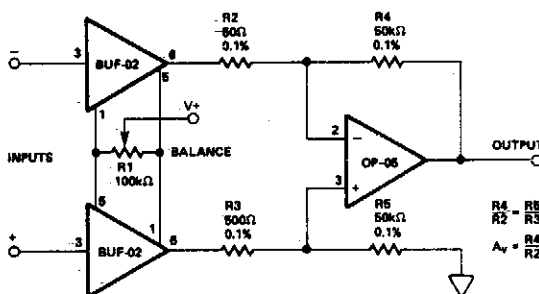


Fig. 43-18

VERY HIGH IMPEDANCE INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

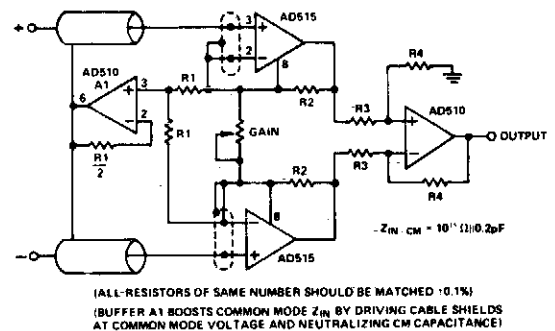


Fig. 43-21

44

Light Activated Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Pulse Generation by Interrupting a Light Beam
 Optical Communication System
 Four Quadrant Photo-Conductive Detector Amplifier
 Precision Photodiode Comparator
 Automatic Night Light
 Receiver for 50 kHz FM Optional Transmitter
 Photodiode Amplifier
 Optical Schmitt Trigger

Adjustable Light Detection Switch
 Photocell Memory Switch for AC Power Control
 Optical Transmitter
 Light Interruption Detector
 Optical Receiver
 Light Isolated Power Relay Circuit
 Precision Photodiode Level Detector
 Light Beam Operated On-Off Relay
 Logarithmic Light Sensor
 FM (PRM) Optical Transmitter

Light Level Sensor

PULSE GENERATION BY INTERRUPTING A LIGHT BEAM

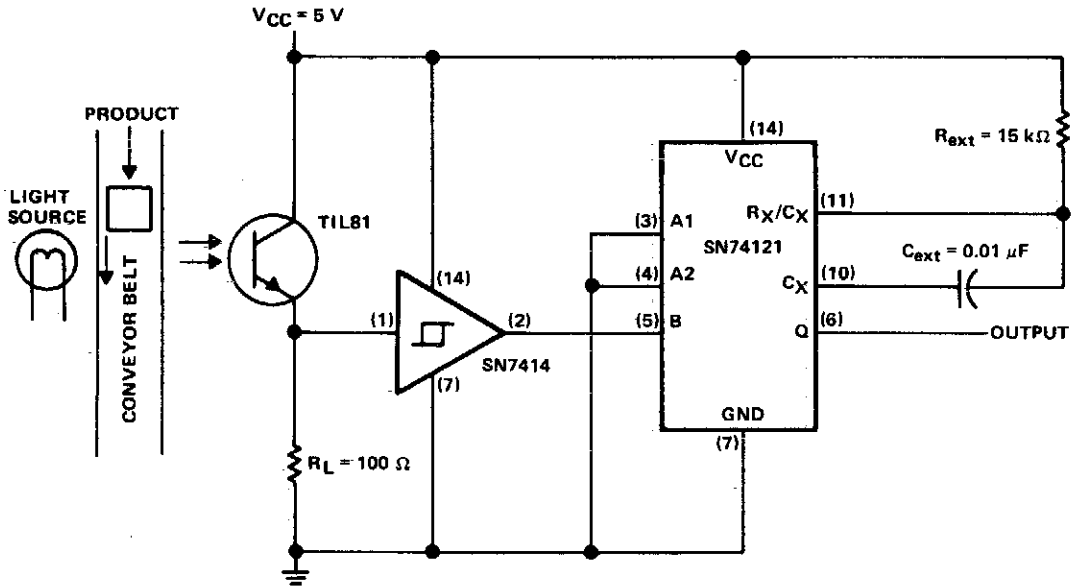


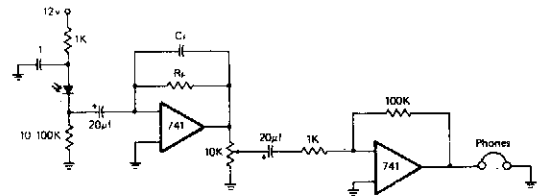
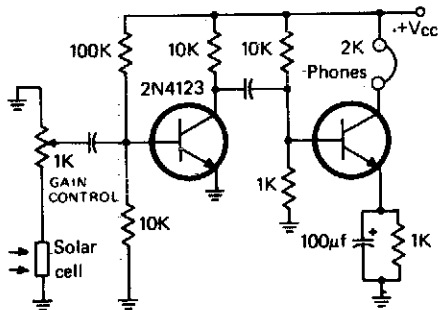
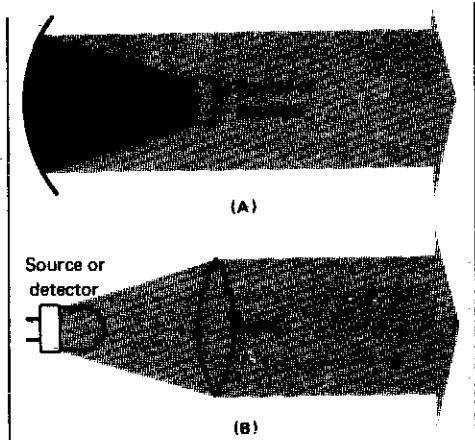
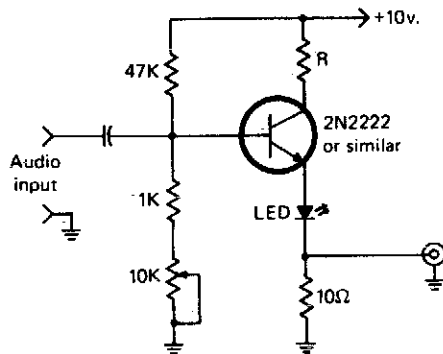
Fig. 44-1

Circuit Notes

This circuit puts out a pulse when an object on the conveyor belt blocks the light source. The light source keeps the phototransistor turned on. This produces a high-logic-level voltage at the Schmitt-trigger inverter

and a TTL-compatible low logic level at pin 5 of the monostable. When an object blocks the light, TIL81 turns off the Schmitt-trigger inverter to triggers the one shot.

OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM



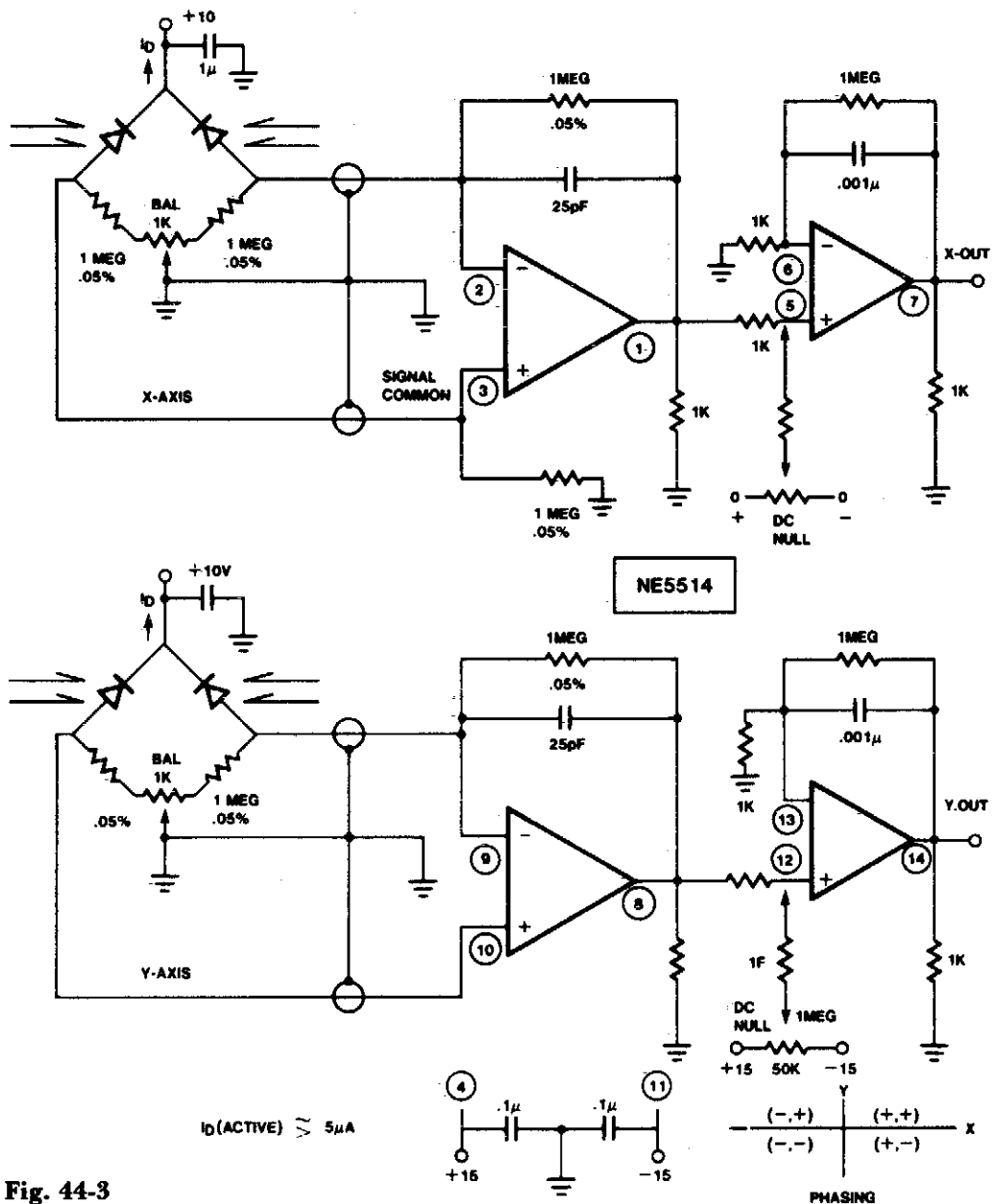
Circuit Notes

The simple modulator stage will accommodate most common LEDs. By adjusting the potentiometer, the bias of the transistor is varied until the LED is at its half output point. Then, audio will cause it to vary above and

below this point. The purpose of R1 is to limit the current through the LED to a safe level and the purpose of the 10 ohm resistor is to allow a portion of the modulating signal to be observed on a scope.

Fig. 44-2

FOUR QUADRANT PHOTO-CONDUCTIVE DETECTOR AMPLIFIER



$I_D(\text{ACTIVE}) \geq 5\mu\text{A}$

Circuit Notes

Use this circuit to sense four quadrant motion of a light source. By proper summing of the signals from the X and Y axes, four quadrant output may be fed to an X-Y plotter, oscilloscope, or computer for simulation. IC = NE/SE5514

PRECISION PHOTODIODE COMPARATOR

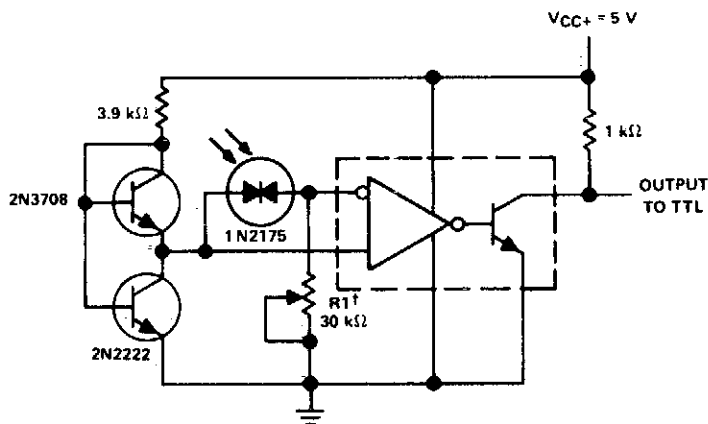


Fig. 44-4

Circuit Notes

R1 sets the comparison level. At comparison, the photodiode has less than 5 mV across it, decreasing dark current by an order of magnitude. IC = LM 111/211/311.

AUTOMATIC NIGHT LIGHT

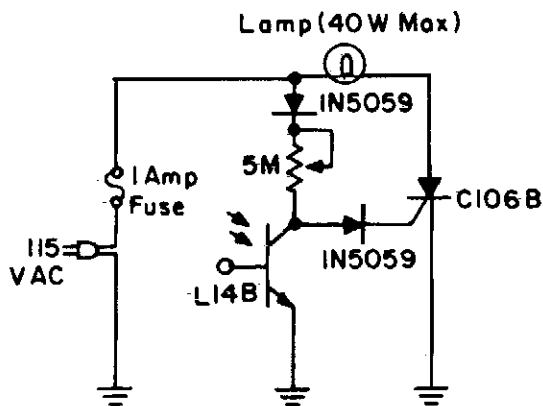


Fig. 44-5

Circuit Notes

During daylight hours, the L14B photo-Darlington (JEDEC registered as 2N5777 through 2N5780) shunts all gate current to ground. At night, the L14B effectively provides a high resistance, diverting the current into the gate of the C106B and turning on the lamp.

RECEIVER FOR 50 kHz FM OPTICAL TRANSMITTER

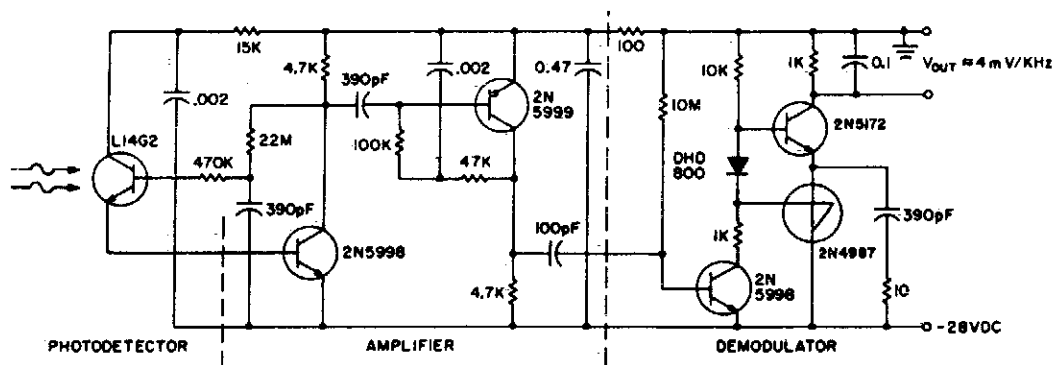


Fig. 44-6

Circuit Notes

This circuit consists of a L14G2 detector, two stages of gain, and a FM demodulator. Better sensitivity can be obtained using more stages of stabilized gain with AGC.

PHOTODIODE AMPLIFIER

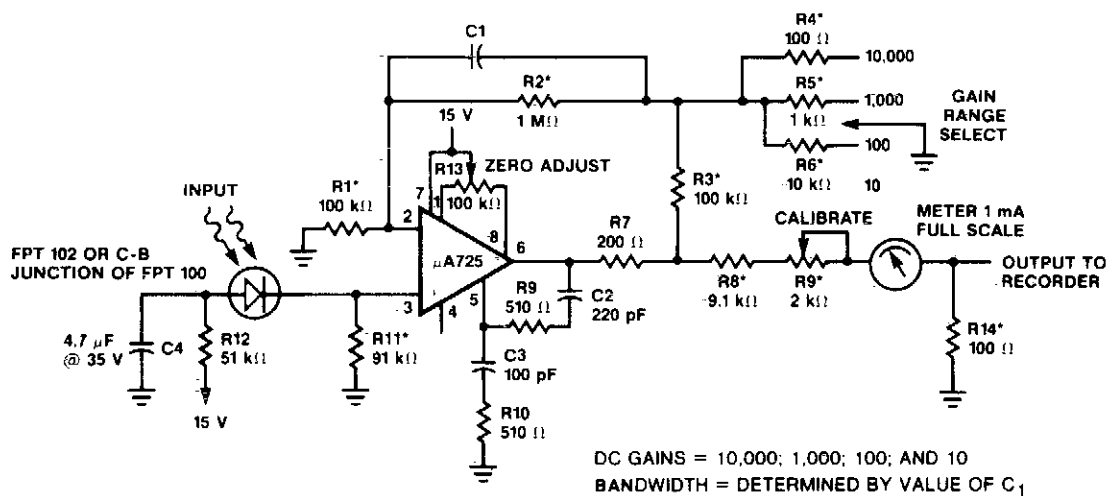


Fig. 44-7

OPTICAL SCHMITT TRIGGER

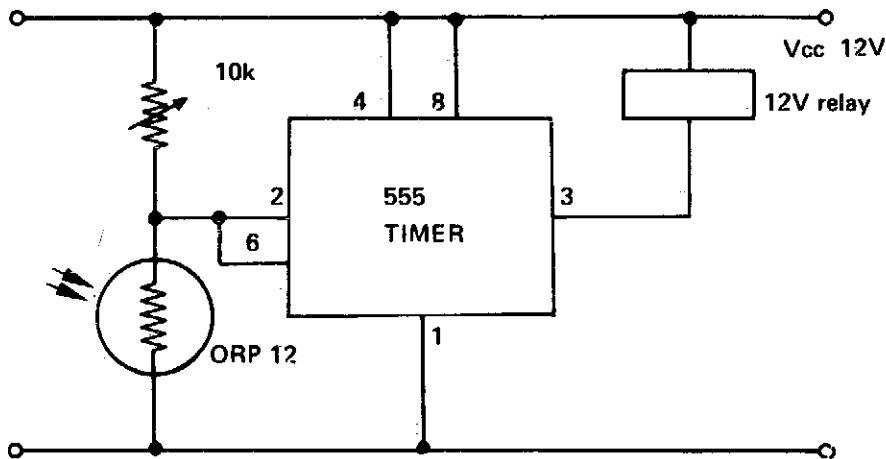


Fig. 44-8

Circuit Notes

This circuit shows a 555 with its trigger and threshold inputs connected together used to energize a relay when the light level on a photoconductive cell falls below a preset value.

Circuit can be used in other applications where a high input impedance and low output impedance are required with the minimum component count.

ADJUSTABLE LIGHT DETECTION SWITCH

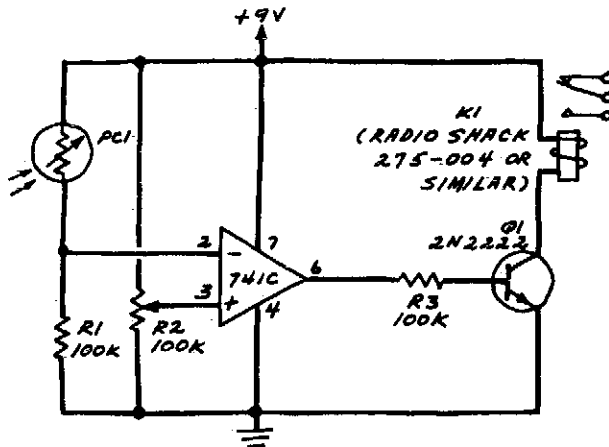


Fig. 44-9

Circuit Notes

R2 sets the circuit's threshold. When the light intensity at PC1's surface is decreased, the resistance of PC1 a cadmium-sulfide photoresistor is increased. This decreases the voltage at the inverting input of the 741. When the

reference voltage at the 741's noninverting input is properly adjusted via R2, the comparator will switch from low to high when PC1 is darkened. This turns on Q1 which, in turn, pulls in relay K1.

PHOTOCELL MEMORY SWITCH FOR AC POWER CONTROL

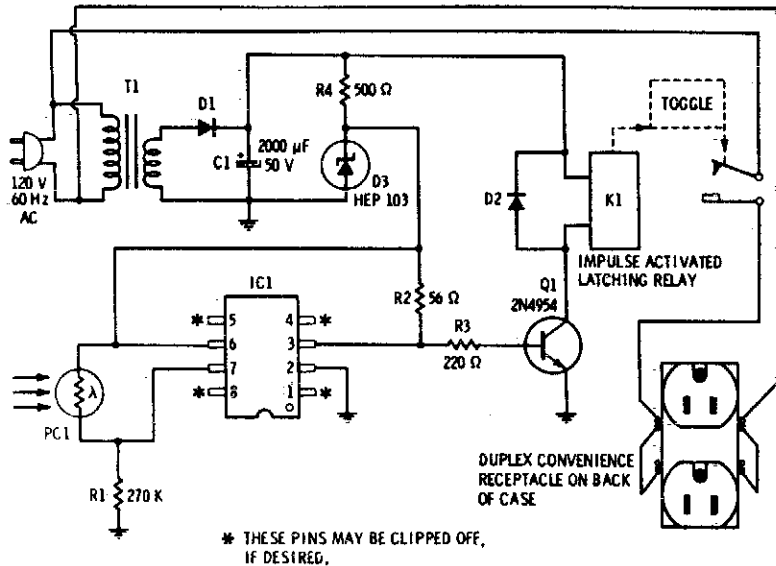


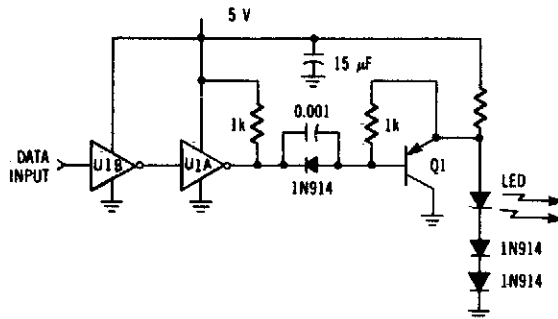
Fig. 44-10

Circuit Notes

Provides remote control for ac-powered devices by using the beam of a flashlight as a magic wand. The important aspect of this gadget is that it remembers. Activate it once to apply power to a device and it stays on. Acti-

vate it a second time and power goes off and stays off. It consists of a combination of a high-sensitivity photocell, a high-gain IC Schmitt trigger, and an impulse-actuated latching relay.

OPTICAL TRANSMITTER



Circuit Notes

Driver circuit uses an MC74LS04 and one discrete transistor. The circuit can drive the LED (MFOE1200) at up to 1 Mbps data rate.

Fig. 44-11

LIGHT INTERRUPTION DETECTOR

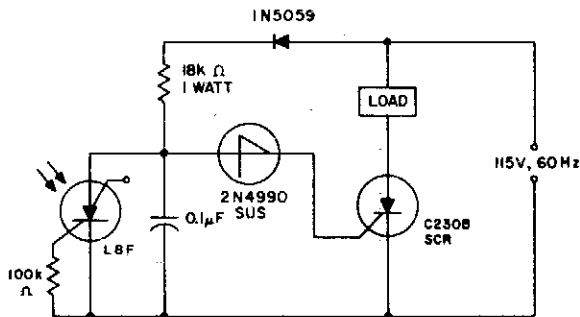
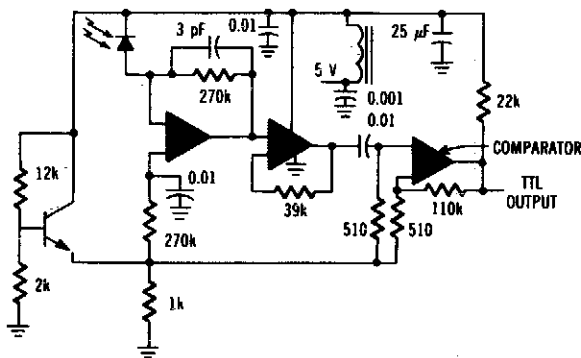


Fig. 44-12

Circuit Notes

When the light incident on the LASCR is interrupted, the voltage at the anode to the 2N4990 unilaterial switch goes positive on the next positive cycle of the power which in turn triggers the switch and the C230 SCR when the switching voltage of the unilaterial switch is reached. This will cause the load to be energized for as long as light is not incident on the LASCR.

OPTICAL RECEIVER



Circuit Notes

The MF0D1100 PIN diode requires shielding from emi.

Fig. 44-13

LIGHT ISOLATED SOLID STATE POWER RELAY CIRCUITS

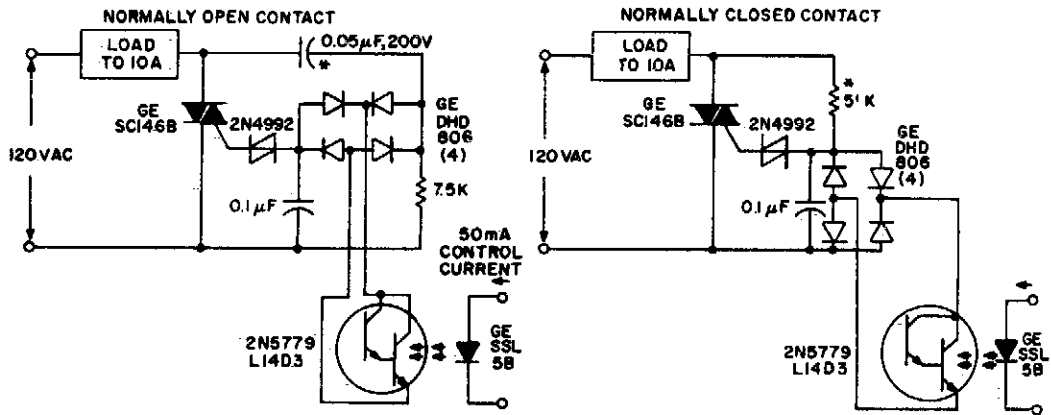


Fig. 44-14

Circuit Notes

Both circuits use the G.E. SC146B, 200 V, 10 A Triac as load current contacts. These triacs are triggered by normal SBS (2N4992) trigger circuits, which are controlled by the photo-Darlington, acting through the DA806 bridge as an ac photo switch. To operate the

relays at other line voltages the asterisked (*) components are scaled to supply identical current. Ratings must be changed as required. Incandescent lamps may be used in place of the light emitting diodes, if desired.

PRECISION PHOTODIODE LEVEL DETECTOR

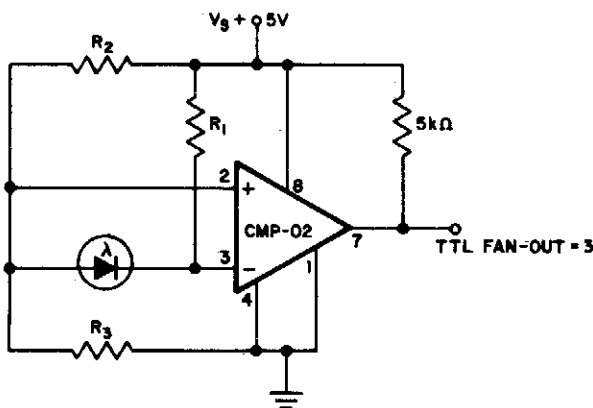


Fig. 44-15

Circuit Notes

For $R_1 = 2.5 \text{ M}$, $R_2 = R_3 = 5 \text{ M}$. The output state changes at a photo diode current of $0.5 \mu\text{A}$.

LIGHT BEAM OPERATED ON-OFF RELAY

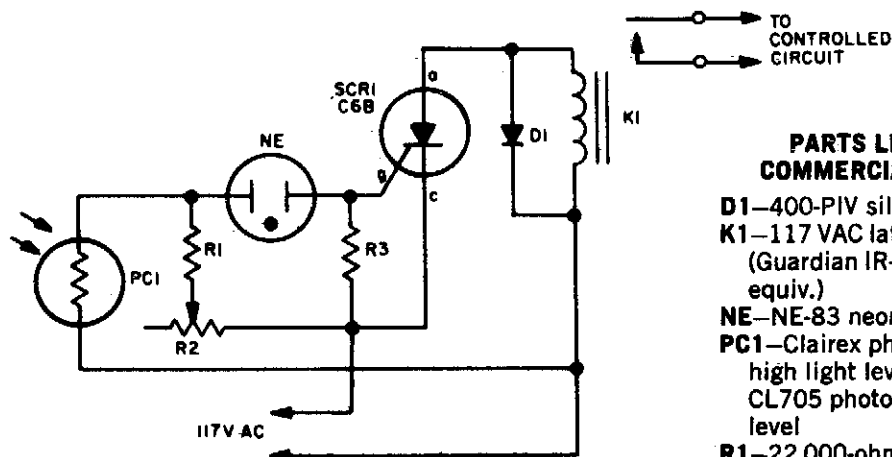


Fig. 44-16

PARTS LIST FOR COMMERCIAL KILLER

- D1—400-PIV silicon rectifier
- K1—117 VAC latching relay (Guardian IR-610L-A115 or equiv.)
- NE—NE-83 neon lamp
- PC1—Clairex photo cell CL505 for high light level; CL704 or CL705 photocell for low light level
- R1—22,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor
- R2—1-megohm potentiometer
- R3—100-ohm, ½-watt resistor
- SCR1—HEP R1218, 200V, 4A, silicon-controlled rectifier

Circuit Notes

When a beam of light strikes the photocell, the voltage across neon lamp NE-1 rises sharply. NE-1 turns on and fires the SCR. K1 is an impulse relay whose contacts stay in posi-

tion even after coil current is removed. The first impulse opens K1's contacts, the second impulse closes them, etc.

LOGARITHMIC LIGHT SENSOR

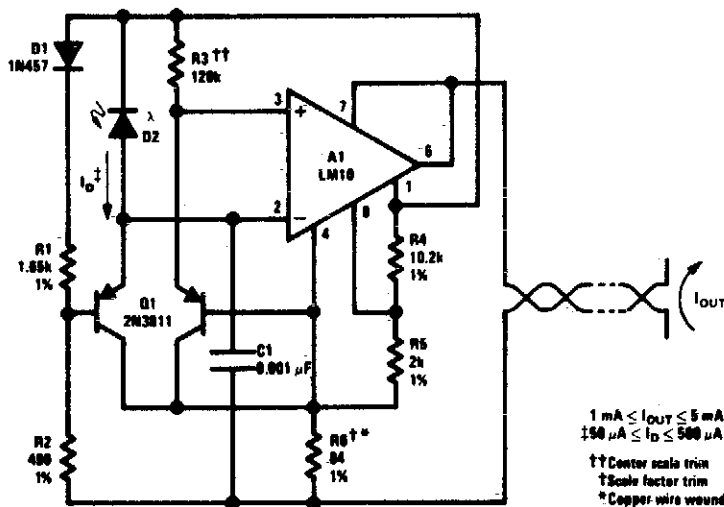


Fig. 44-17

- $1 \text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5 \text{ mA}$
- $150 \mu\text{A} \leq I_D \leq 500 \mu\text{A}$
- †† Center scale trim
- † Scale factor trim
- * Copper wire wound

FM (PRM) OPTICAL TRANSMITTER

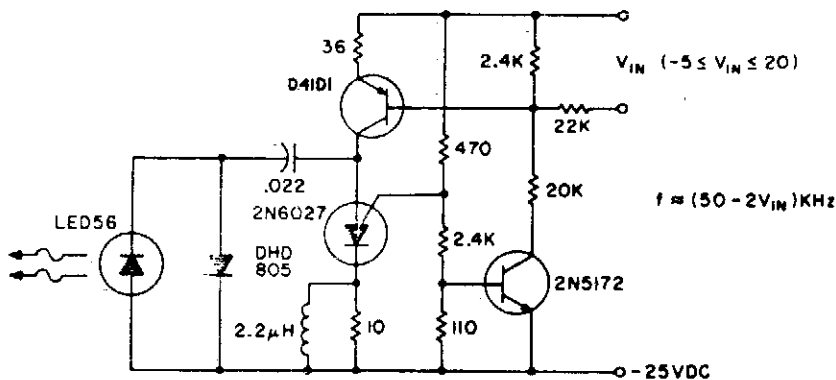


Fig. 44-18

Circuit Notes

The basic circuit can be operated at 80 kHz and is limited by the PUT capacitor combination. 60 kHz is the maximum modulation frequency. The pulse repetition rate is a linear function of V_{IN} , the modulating voltage. Lenses or reflectors minimizes stray light noise ef-

fects. Greater output can be obtained by using a larger capacitor, which also gives a lower operating frequency, or using a higher power output IRED such as the F5D1. Average power consumption of the transmitter circuit is less than 3 watts.

LIGHT LEVEL SENSOR

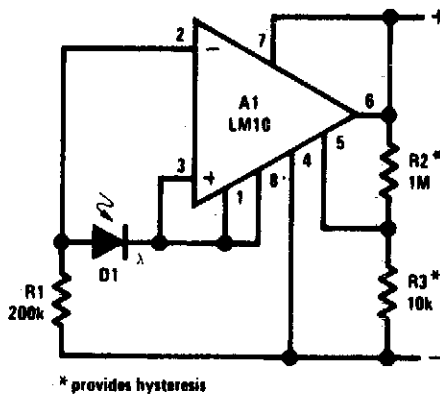


Fig. 44-19

* provides hysteresis

45

Light Controls

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Light Dimmers

Remote Control for Lamp or Appliance

High Power Control for Sensitive Contacts

Complementary Lighting Control

Floodlamp Power Control

Hysteresis-Free Phase Control Circuit

Low Cost Lamp Dimmer

Zero Point Switch

800 W Triac Light Dimmer

Full-Wave SCR Control

860 W Limited Range Low Cost Precision
Light Control

800 W Soft-Start Light Dimmer

Low Loss Brightness Control

Half-Wave Ac Phase-Controlled Circuit

Emergency Light

Neon Lamp Driver

Complementary Ac Power Switching

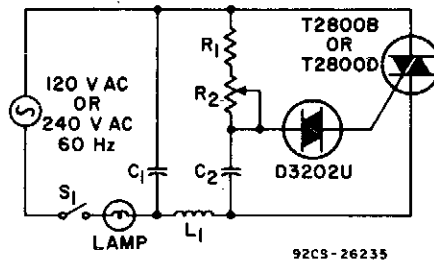
Battery Lantern Circuit

Shift Register

Light Level Controller

2.2 W Incandescent Lamp Driver

LIGHT DIMMERS



(a) Single-time-constant light-dimmer circuit.

Parts List

120-Volt, 60-Hz Operation

$C_1, C_2 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}, 200 \text{ V}$

$L_1 = 100 \mu\text{H}$

$R_1 = 3300 \text{ ohms}, 0.5 \text{ watt}$

$R_2 = \text{light control, poten-}$

tiometer, $0.25 \text{ megohm}, 0.5 \text{ watt}$

240-Volt, 50/60 Hz Operation

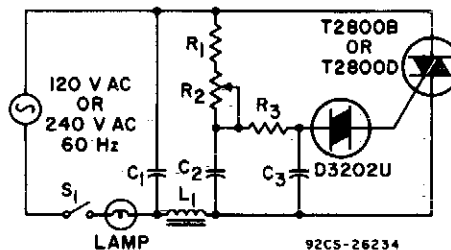
$C_1 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}, 400 \text{ V}$

$C_2 = 0.05 \mu\text{F}, 400 \text{ V}$

$L_1 = 200 \mu\text{H}$

$R_1 = 4700 \text{ ohms}, 0.5 \text{ watt}$

$R_2 = \text{light control, poten-}$
tiometer, $0.25 \text{ megohm}, 1 \text{ watt}$



(b) Double-time-constant light-dimmer circuit.

Parts List

120-Volt, 60-Hz Operation

$C_1, C_2 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}, 200 \text{ V}$

$C_3 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}, 100 \text{ V}$

$L_1 = 100 \mu\text{H}$

$R_1 = 1000 \text{ ohms}, 0.5 \text{ watt}$

$R_2 = \text{light control, poten-}$

tiometer, $0.1 \text{ megohm}, 0.5 \text{ watt}$

240-Volt, 60-Hz Operation

$C_1 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}, 400 \text{ V}$

$C_2 = 0.05 \mu\text{F}, 400 \text{ V}$

$C_3 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}, 100 \text{ V}$

$L_1 = 100 \mu\text{H}$

$R_1 = 7500 \text{ ohms}, 2 \text{ watts}$

$R_2 = \text{light control, poten-}$
tiometer, $0.2 \text{ megohm}, 1 \text{ watt}$

$R_3 = 7500 \text{ ohms}, 2 \text{ watts}$

Fig. 45-1

Circuit Notes

The two lamp-dimmer circuits differ in that (a) employs a single-time-constant trigger network and (b) uses a double-time-constant trigger circuit that reduces hysteresis effects and thereby extends the effective range of the light-control potentiometer. (Hysteresis refers to a difference in the control potentiometer setting at which the lamp turns on and the setting at which the light is extin-

guished.) The additional capacitor C_2 in (b) reduces hysteresis by charging to a higher voltage than capacitor C_3 . During gate triggering, C_3 discharges to form the gate current pulse. Capacitor C_2 , however, has a longer discharge time constant and this capacitor restores some of the charge removed from C_3 by the gate current pulse.

REMOTE CONTROL FOR LAMP OR APPLIANCE

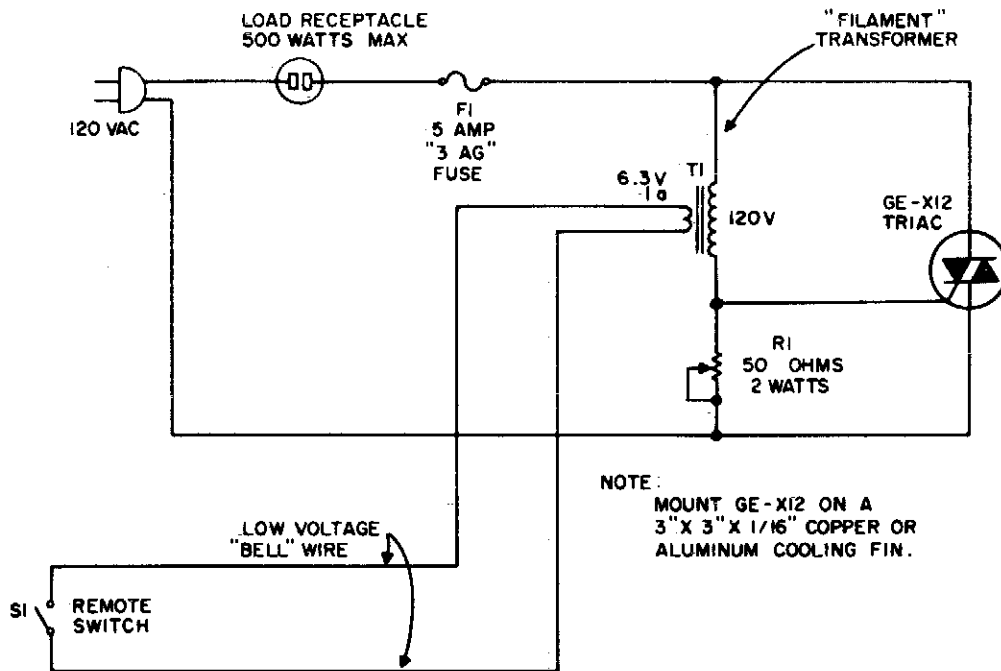


Fig. 45-2

Circuit Notes

The circuit uses the primary current of a small 6.3 volt filament transformer to actuate a triac and energize the load. When switch S1, in the six-volt secondary, of the transformer is open, a small "magnetizing" current flows through the primary winding. This magnetizing current may be large enough to trigger the triac. Therefore, a shunting resistor, R1, is required to prevent such triggering. R1, is ad-

justed for the highest resistance that will not cause the triac to trigger with S1 open. When single-pole remote switch, S1, closes, the secondary of the transformer is shorted and a high current flows through the 120-volt primary. This triggers the triac and energizes the load. When the triac conducts, current through the primary stops and thus prevents burning out the transformer.

HIGH POWER CONTROL FOR SENSITIVE CONTACTS

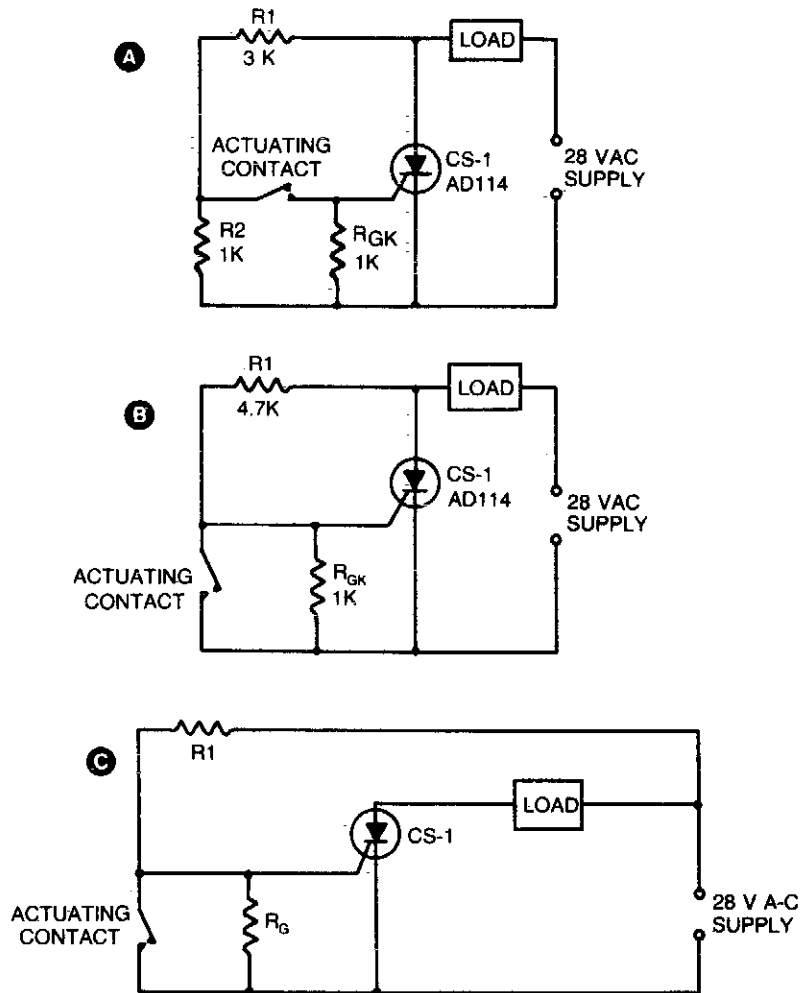


Fig. 45-3

Circuit Notes

Two simple arrangements for resistive loads are shown in A & B. The circuit in A will provide load power when the actuating contact is closed, and no power when the contact is open. B provides the reverse of this action—power being supplied to the load when the contact is open with no load power when the contact is closed. If desired, both circuits can

be made to latch by operating with dc instead of the indicated ac supply. In both of these circuits, voltage across the sensitive contacts is under 5 volts, and contact current is below 5 mA. For inductive loads, R1 would normally be returned to the opposite side of the load as shown in C.

COMPLEMENTARY LIGHTING CONTROL

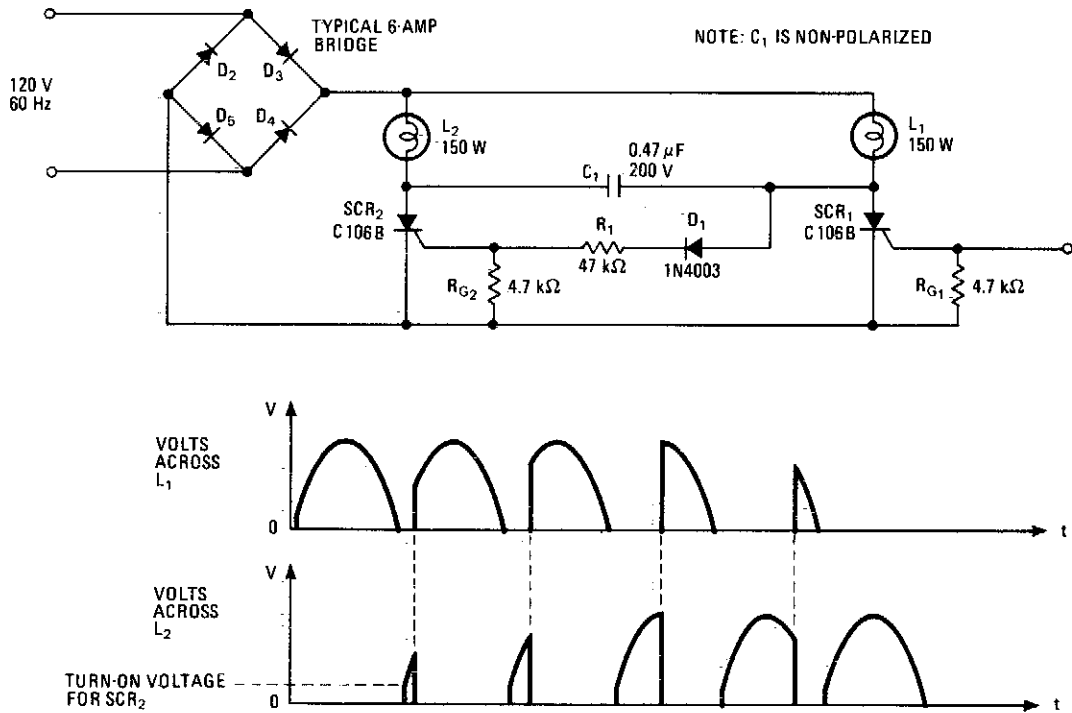


Fig. 45-4

Circuit Notes

This lighting-control unit will fade out one lamp while simultaneously increasing the light output of another. The two loads track each other accurately without adjustments. The gate of SCR₁, a silicon-controlled rectifier, is driven from a standard phase-control circuit, based, for example, on a unijunction transistor or a

diac. It controls the brightness of lamp L₁ directly. Whenever SCR₁ is not on, a small current flows through L₁, D₁, and R₁, permitting SCR₂ to fire. When SCR₁ turns on, current flow ceases through D₁ and R₁; the energy stored in C₁ produces a negative spike that turns SCR₂ off.

FLOODLAMP POWER CONTROL

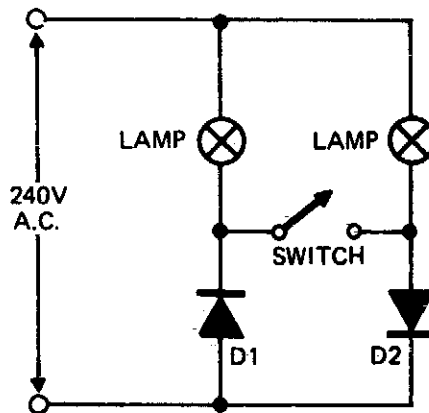


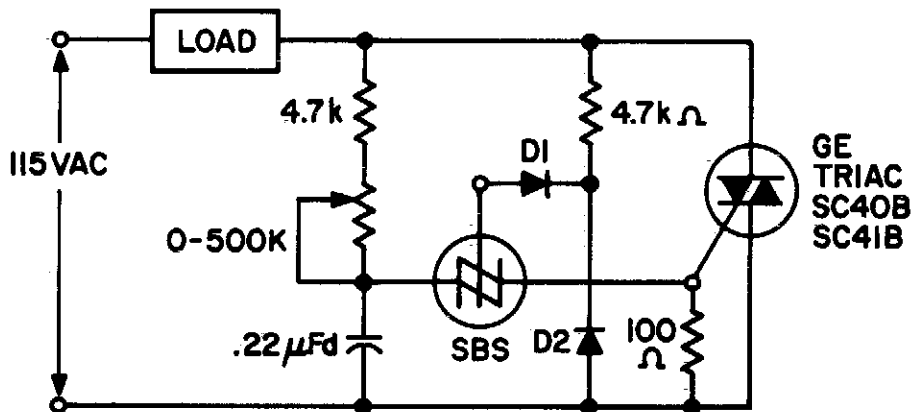
Fig. 45-5

Circuit Notes

When setting up photographic floodlamps, it is sometimes desirable to operate the lamps at lower power levels until actually ready to take the photograph. The circuit allows the

lamps to operate on half cycle power when the switch is open, and full power, when the switch is closed. The diodes D1 and D2 should have a 400 volt PIV rating at 5 amps.

HYSTERESIS-FREE PHASE CONTROL CIRCUIT



SBS 2N4992
D1, D2-GE 6RS5GC1LAJ1
-COMMON CATHODE

Fig. 45-6

Circuit Notes

This circuit is intended for lamp dimming and similar applications. It requires only one RC phase lag network. To avoid the hysteresis

(or "snap-on") effect, the capacitor is reset to approximately 0 volts at the end of every positive half cycle using the gate lead.

LOW COST LAMP DIMMER

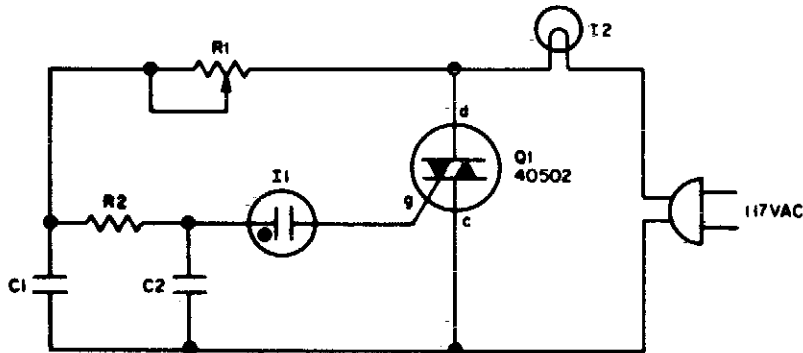


Fig. 45-7

PARTS LIST FOR LO-COST LAMP DIMMER

C1, C2—0.068- μ F, 200-VDC capacitor

I1—NE-2 neon lamp

L2—External lamp not to exceed

400 watts

Q1—RCA 40502 Triac

R1—50,000-ohm, pot.

R2—15,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor

Circuit Notes

Without a heatsink, Triac Q1 handles up to a 400-watt lamp. The neon lamp does not trip the gate until it conducts so the lamp turns on a medium brilliance. The lamp can then be backed off to a soft-glow.

ZERO-POINT SWITCH

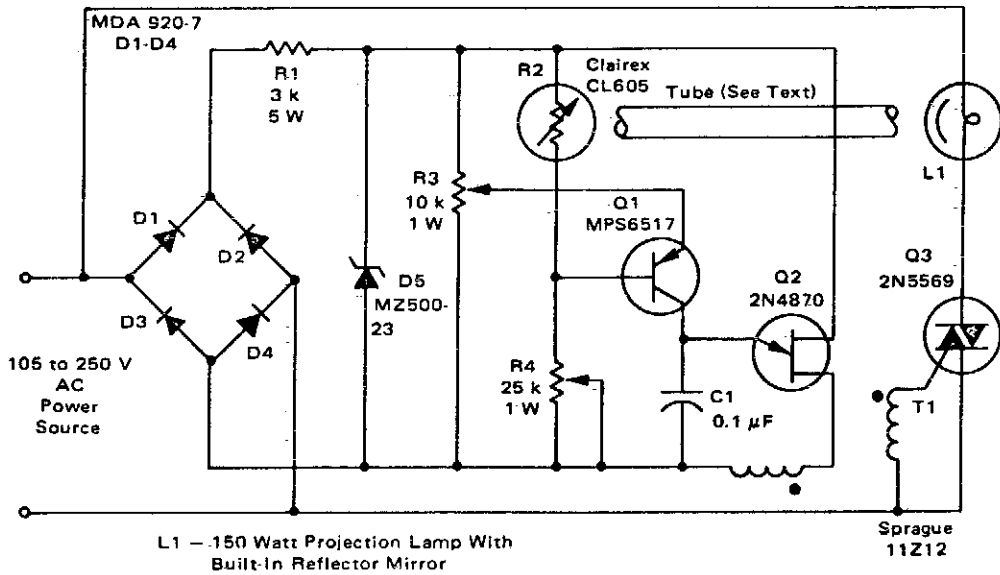


Fig. 45-8

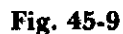


Fig. 45-10

This circuit enables a single SCR to provide fullwave control of resistive loads. Resistor R3 should be chosen so that when potentiometer R2 is at its minimum setting, the current in the load is at the required minimum level. Diodes should have same current and voltage rating as the SCR.

860 WATT LIMITED-RANGE LOW COST PRECISION LIGHT CONTROL

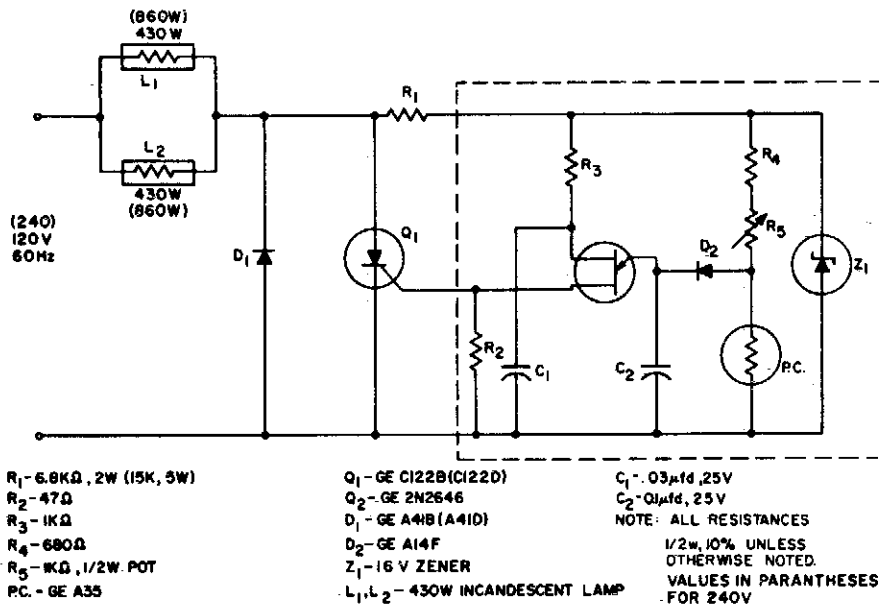


Fig. 45-11

Circuit Notes

The system is designed to regulate an 860 watt lamp load from half to full power. This is achieved by the controlled-half-plus-fixed-half-wave phase control method. Half power

applied to an incandescent lamp results in 30% of the full light output. Consequently the circuit is designed to control the light output of the lamp from 30% to 100% of maximum.

800 W SOFT-START LIGHT DIMMER

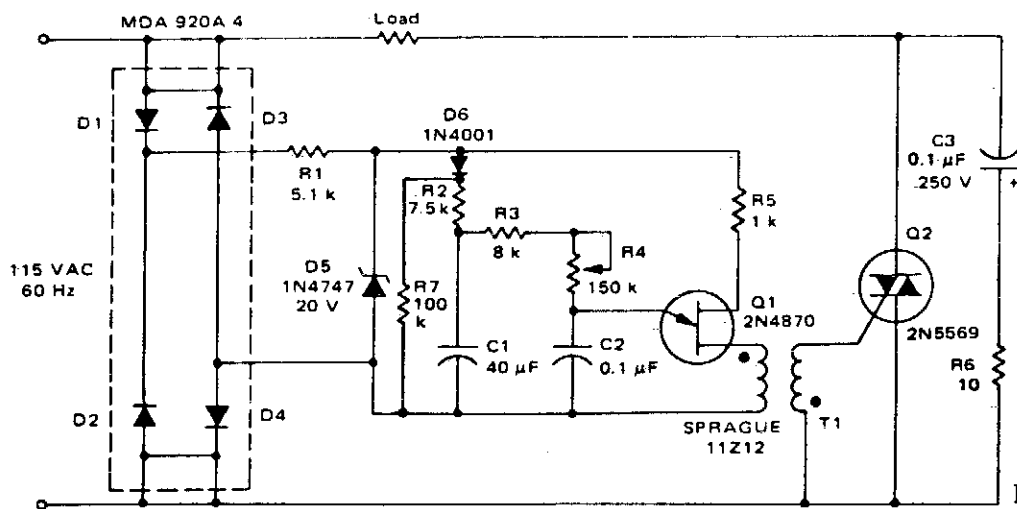


Fig. 45-12

LOW LOSS BRIGHTNESS CONTROL

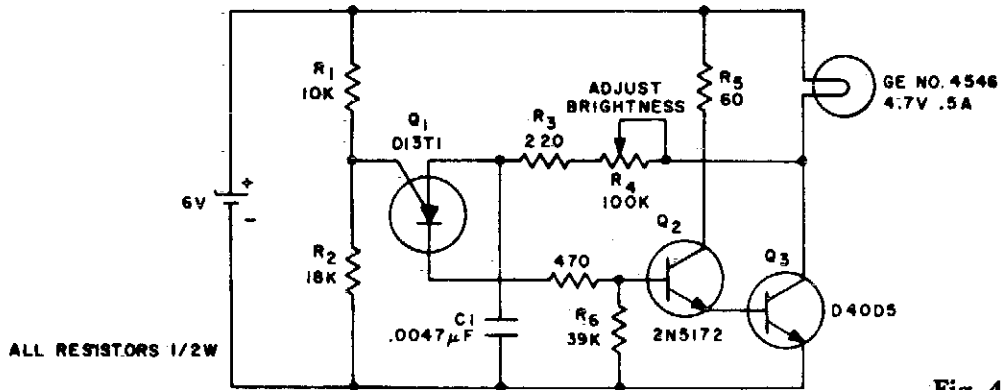


Fig. 45-13

Circuit Notes

This circuit changes the average value of the dc supply voltage because of the high switching frequency. The tungsten lamp will have an almost continuous adjustable light output between 0 and 100%. If a light emitting

diode is used as the emitting device, the irradiance will be in phase with the applied current pulses and will decrease to zero when the supply current is zero.

HALF WAVE AC PHASE-CONTROLLED CIRCUIT

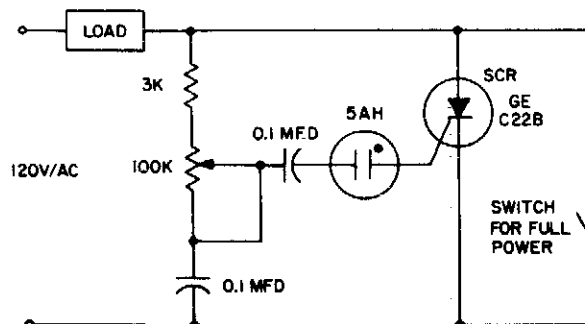


Fig. 45-14

Circuit Notes

The 5AH will trigger when the voltage across the two 0.1 μ F capacitors reaches the breakdown voltage of the lamp. Control can be obtained full off to 95% of the half wave RMS output voltage. Full power can be obtained with the addition of the switch across the SCR.

EMERGENCY LIGHT

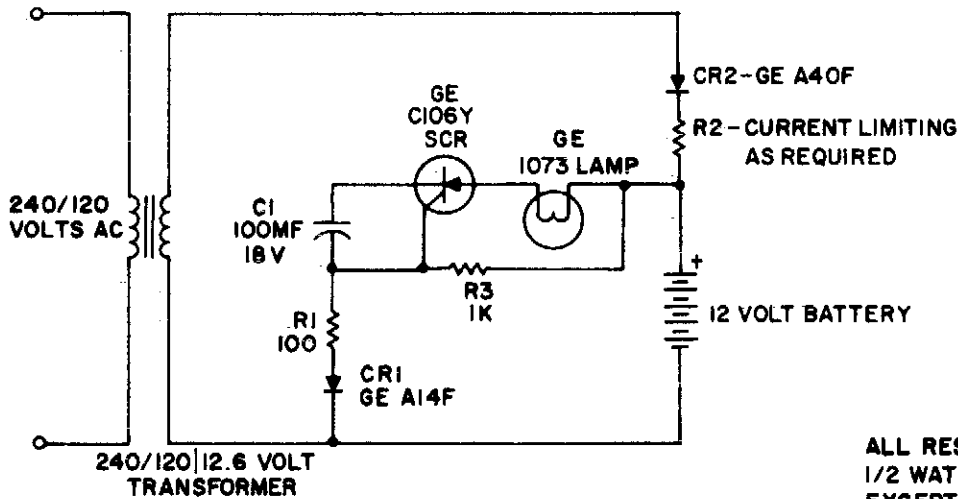


Fig. 45-15

ALL RESISTORS
1/2 WATT
EXCEPT AS
NOTED

Circuit Notes

This simple circuit provides battery operated emergency lighting instantaneously upon failure of the regular ac service. When line power is restored, the emergency light turns off and the battery recharges automatically. The circuit is ideal for use in elevator cars, corridors and similar places where loss of light due to power failure would be undesirable. Completely static in operation, the circuit requires no maintenance. With ac power on, capacitor C1 charges through rectifier CR1 and resistor R1 to develop a negative voltage at the

gate of the C106Y SCR. By this means, the SCR is prevented from being triggered, and the emergency light stays off. At the same time, the battery is kept fully charged by rectifier CR2 and resistor R2. Should the ac power fail, C1 discharges and the SCR is triggered on by battery power through resistor R3. The SCR then energizes the emergency light. Reset is automatic when ac is restored, because the peak ac line voltage biases the SCR and turns it off.

NEON LAMP DRIVER

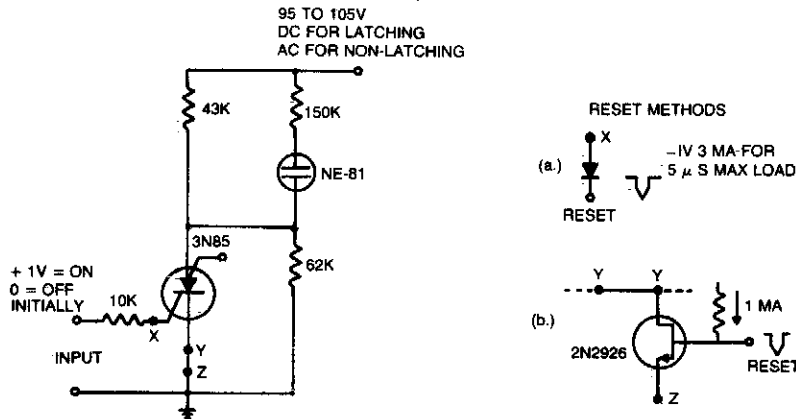


Fig. 45-16

COMPLEMENTARY AC POWER SWITCHING

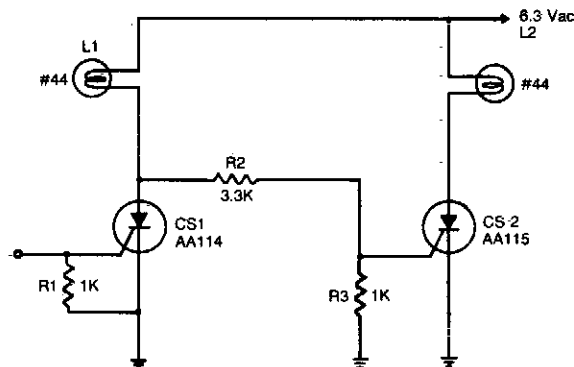


Fig. 45-17

Circuit Notes

An input signal of less than 1 mA and 1 V is required to switch on CS1. As long as this input signal is maintained, CS1 will conduct during each positive half cycle of anode voltage, thereby energizing load L1 with half-wave rectified dc. L2 remains de-energized, since the anode of CS1 will not go more positive than 1.5 volts, and voltage divider R2 - R3 cannot provide enough voltage to trigger CS2. Upon removal of the input signal, CS1 will drop out. L1 will be de-energized, except for a small amount of ac current through R2 and R3. CS2

will be triggered on at the beginning of each positive half-cycle, when CS1 anode voltage reaches 2 to 3 volts. CS2 will conduct for nearly the entire positive half-cycle energizing L2. It should be noted that the 6.3 volt lamps used will operate at $\frac{1}{3}$ the rated brilliance because of the controlled switch half-wave rectifying action and will extend the operating lamp life by several orders of magnitude. Should full brilliance be desired, the anode supply voltage level should be raised to 9 volts ac.

46

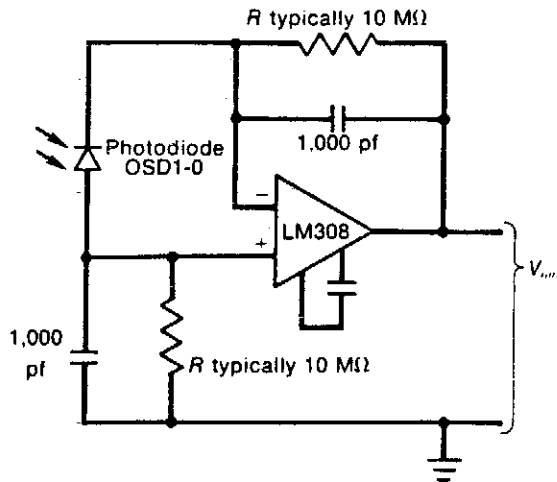
Light Measuring Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Linear Light Meter Circuit
Logarithmic Light-Meter Circuit
Light Meter

Light Meter
Light Meter
Precision Photodiode Comparator

LINEAR LIGHT-METER CIRCUIT



Circuit Notes

This circuit uses a low-input-bias op amp to give a steady dc indication of light level. To reduce circuit sensitivity to light, R1 can be reduced, but should not be less than 100 K. The capacitor values in the circuit are chosen to provide a time constant sufficient to filter high-frequency light variations that might arise, for example, from fluorescent lights.

Fig. 46-1

LOGARITHMIC LIGHT-METER CIRCUIT

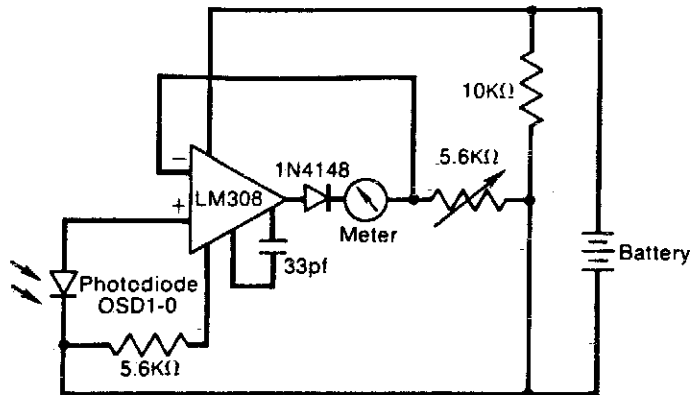
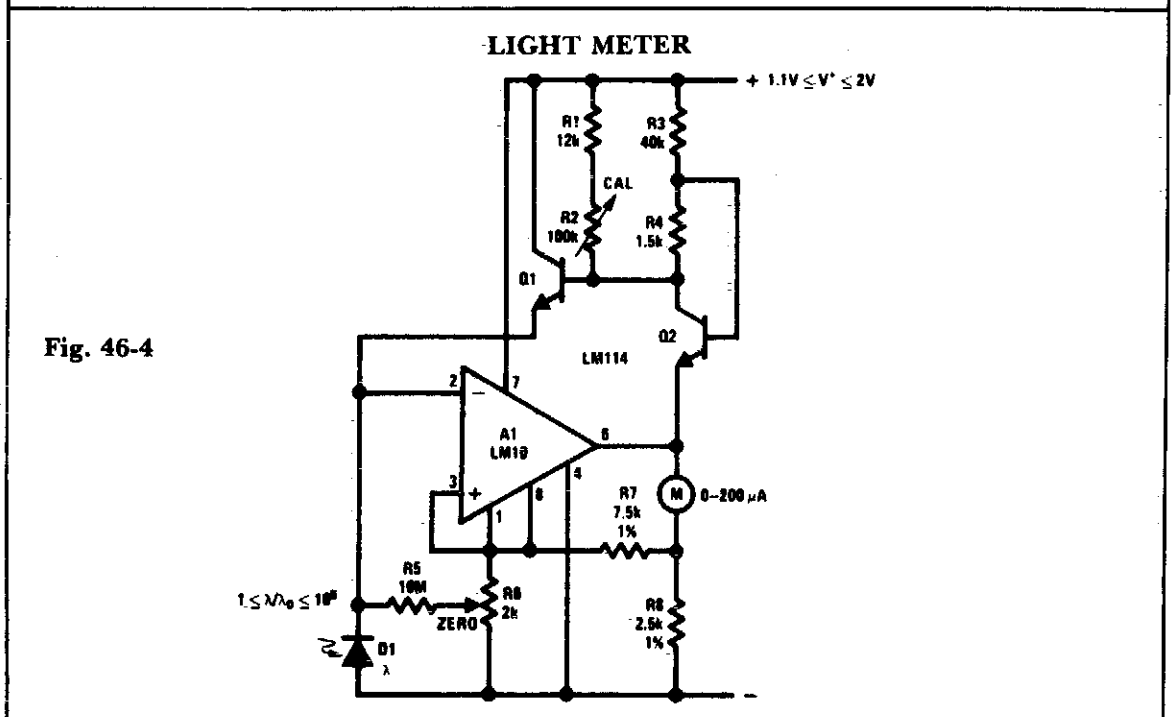
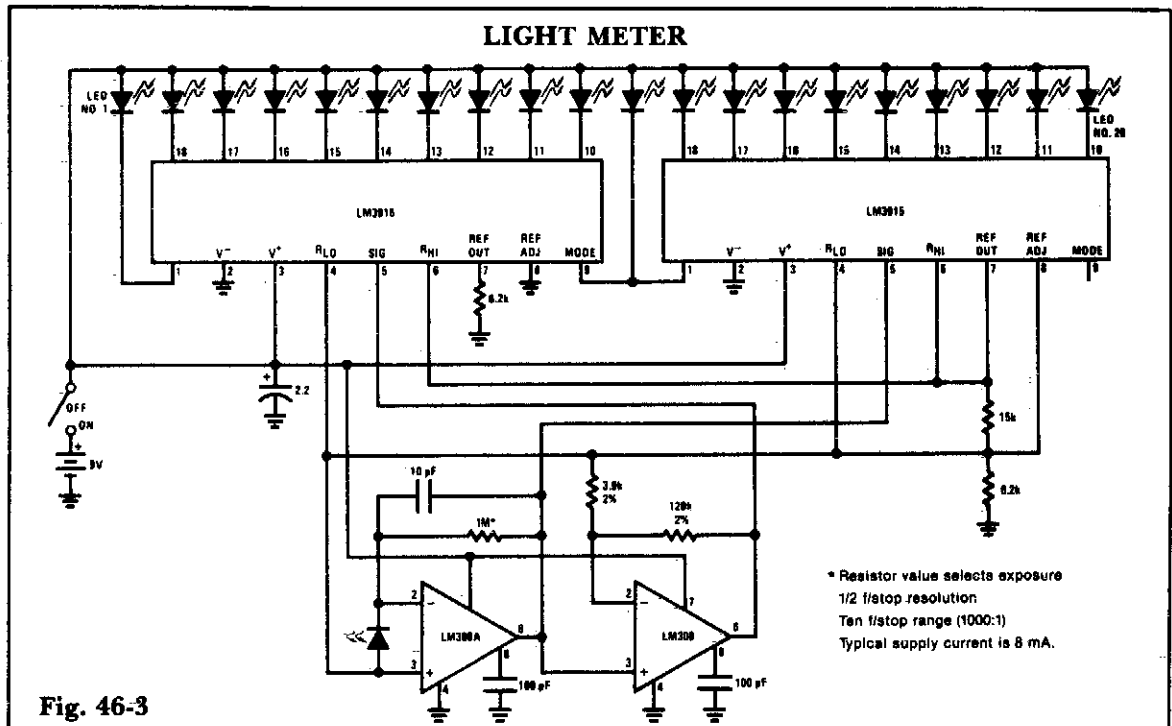


Fig. 46-2

Circuit Notes

The meter reading is directly proportional to the logarithm of the input light power. The logarithmic circuit behavior arises from the nonlinear diode pn junction current/voltage relationship. The diode in the amplifier output

prevents output voltage from becoming negative (thereby pegging the meter), which may happen at low light levels due to amplifier bias currents. R1 adjusts the meter full-scale deflection, enabling the meter to be calibrated.



LIGHT METER

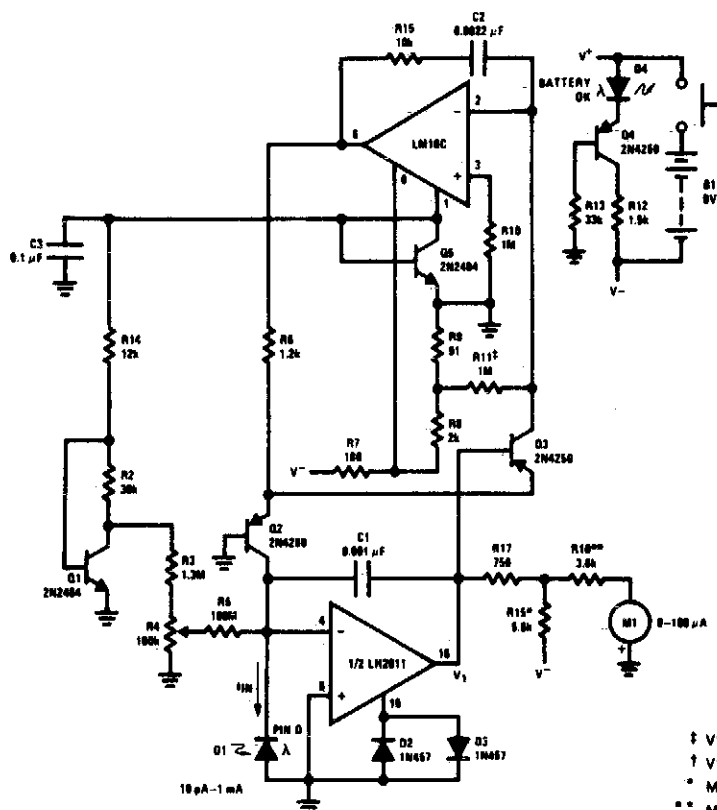


Fig. 46-5

Circuit Notes

This light meter has an eight-decade range. Bias current compensation can give input current resolution of better than $\pm 2 \text{ pA}$ over 15°C to 55°C .

PRECISION PHOTODIODE COMPARATOR

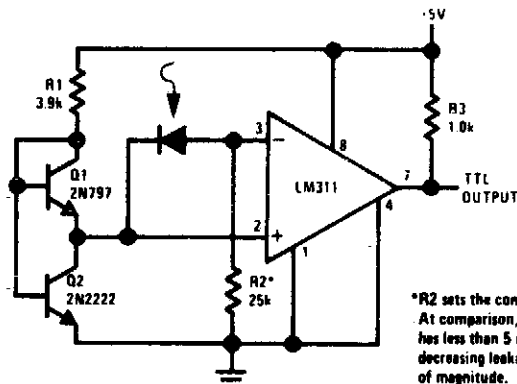


Fig. 46-6

47

Liquid Level Detectors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Level Sensor for Cryogenic Fluids
Fluid Level Controller
High Level Warning Device
Liquid Level Control
Liquid Level Detector Latching

Water Level Alarm
Water-Level Sensing Control Circuit
Flood Alarm
Liquid Level Detector
Low-Level Warning with Audio Output

LEVEL SENSOR FOR CRYOGENIC FLUIDS

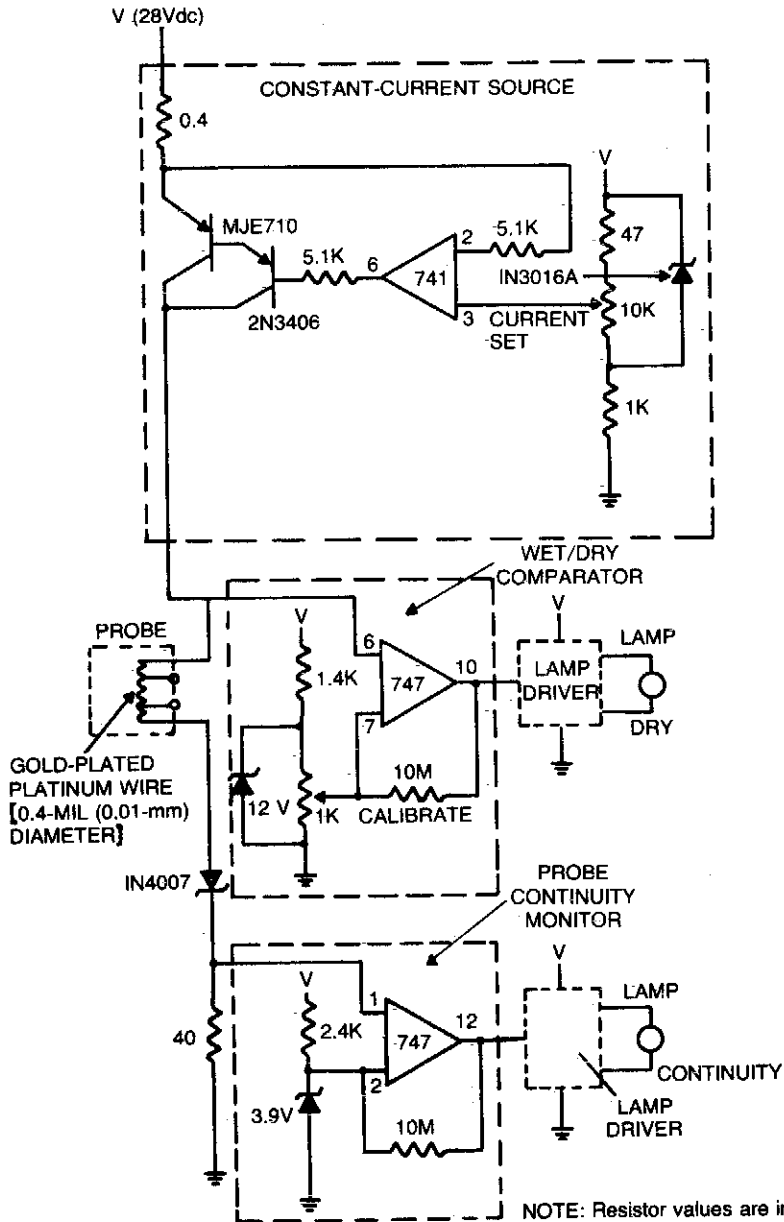


Fig. 47-1

Circuit Notes

The sensor circuit is adaptable to different liquids and sensors. The constant-current source drives current through the sensing probe and a fixed resistor. The voltage-comparator circuits interpret the voltage drops to tell whether the probe is immersed in liquid and whether there is current in the probe.

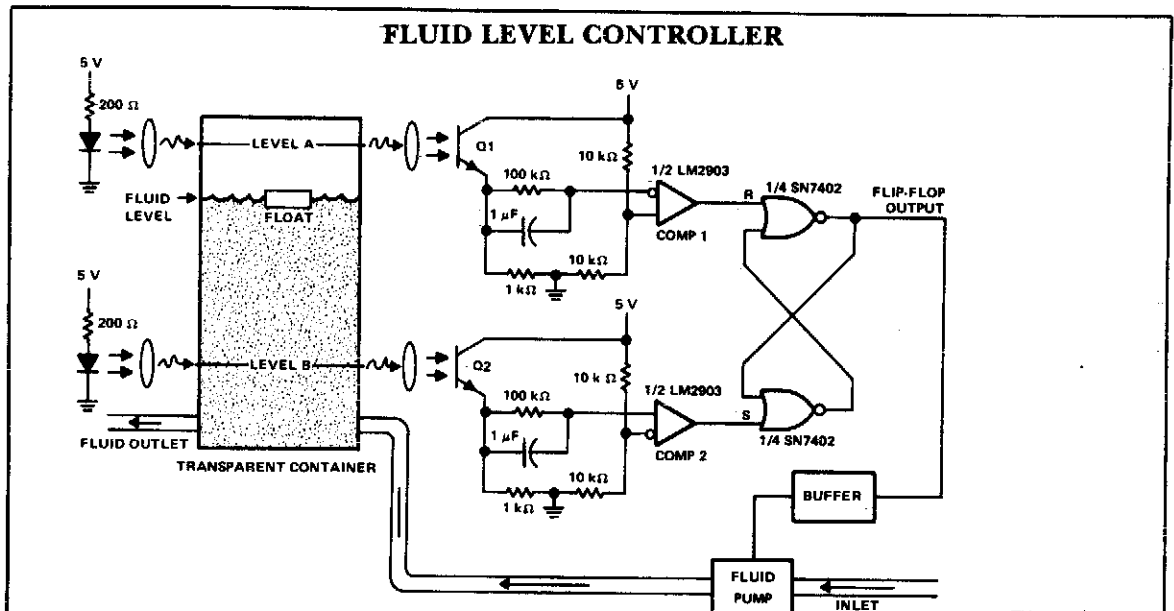


Fig. 47-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit can be used to maintain fluid between two levels. Variations on this control circuit can be made to keep something that moves within certain boundary conditions.

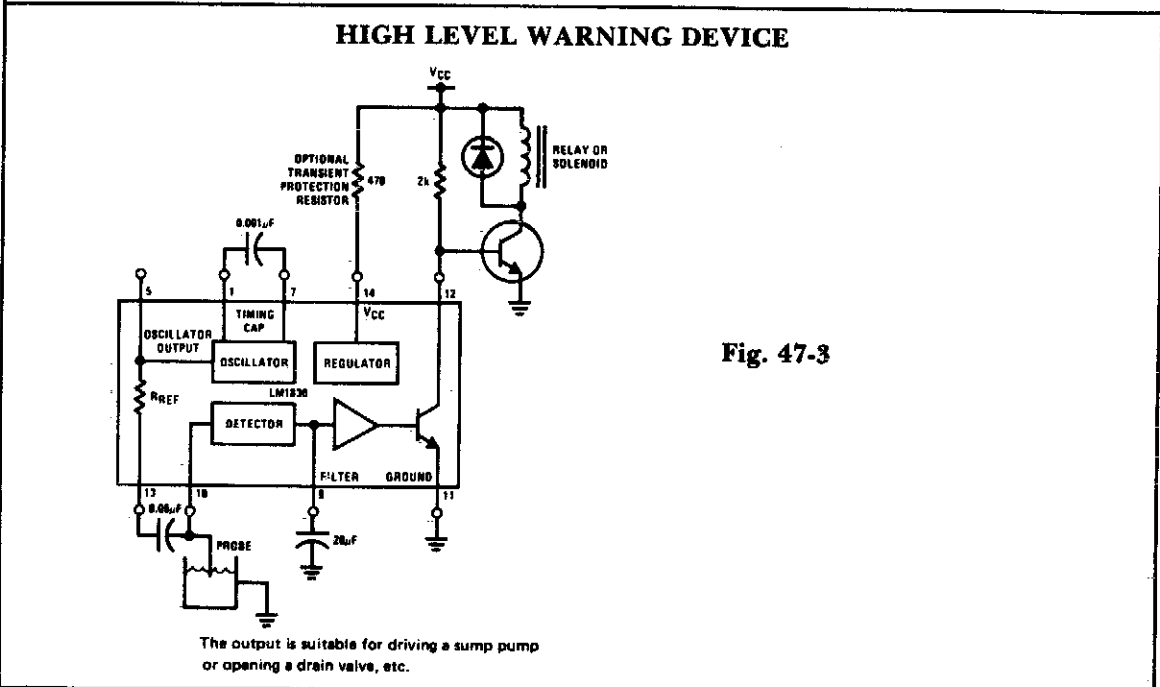


Fig. 47-3

LIQUID LEVEL CONTROL

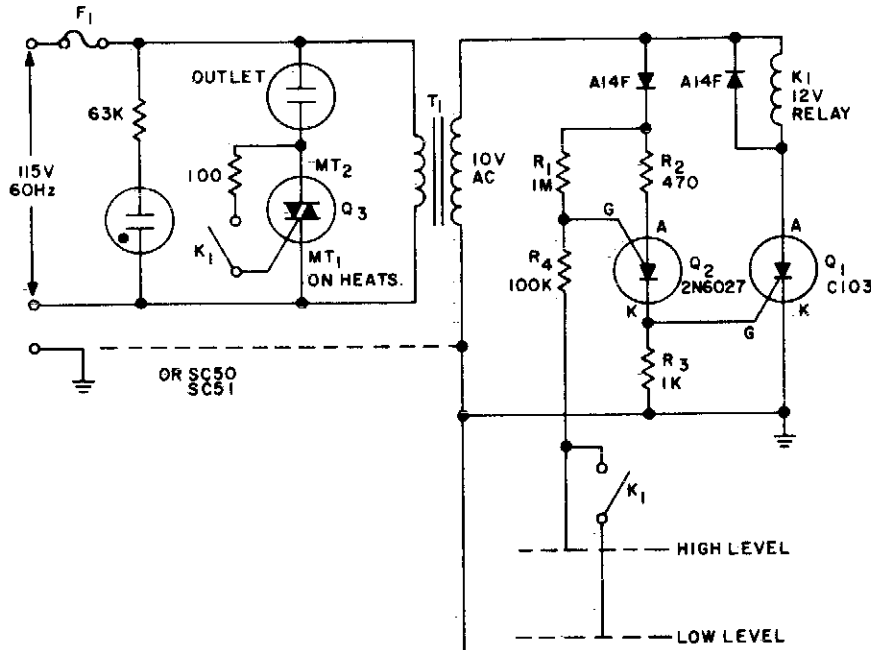


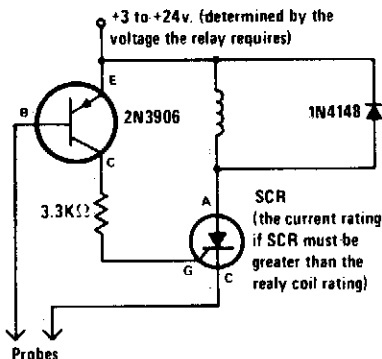
Fig. 47-4

Circuit Notes

Use this circuit to keep the fluid level of a liquid between two fixed points. Two modes, for filling or emptying are possible by simple reversing the contact connections of K1. The loads can be either electric motors or solenoid operated valves, operating from ac power. Liquid level detection is accomplished by two

metal probes, one measuring the high level and the other the low level. An inversion of the logic (keeping the container filled) can be accomplished by replacing the normally open contact on the gate of Q3 with a normally closed contact.

LIQUID LEVEL DETECTOR (LATCHING)



Circuit Notes

Alarm is actuated when liquid level is above the probes and remains activated even if the level drops below the probes. This latching action lets you know that the pre-set level has been reached or exceeded sometime in the past.

Fig. 47-5

WATER LEVEL ALARM

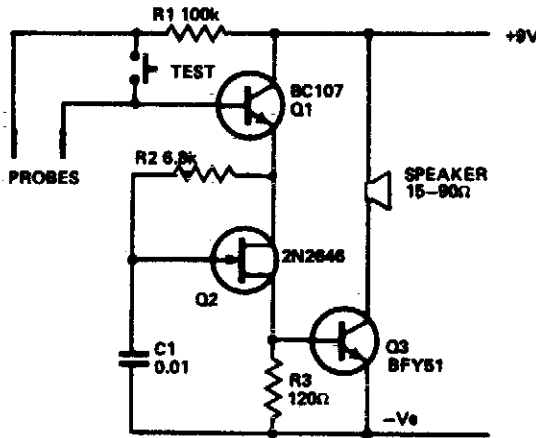


Fig. 47-6

Circuit Notes

The circuit draws so little current that the shelf-line of the battery is the limiting factor. The only current drawn is the leakage of the transistor. The circuit is shown in the form of a water level alarm but by using different forms of probe can act as a rain alarm or shorting alarm; anything from zero to about 1 M between the probes will trigger it. Q1 acts as a

switch which applies current to the unijunction relaxation oscillator Q2. Alarm signal frequency is controlled by values and ratios of C1/R2. Pulses switch Q3 on and off, applying a signal to the speaker. Almost any NPN silicon transistor can be used for Q1 and Q3 and almost any unijunction for Q2.

WATER-LEVEL SENSING CONTROL CIRCUIT

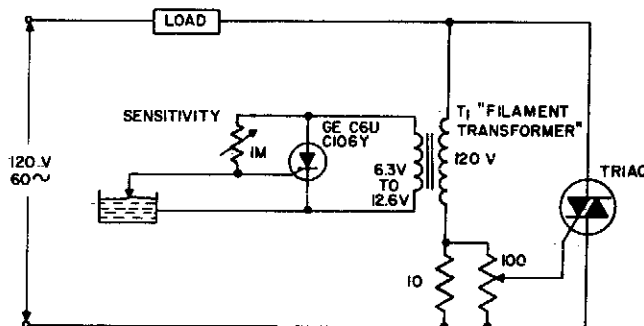
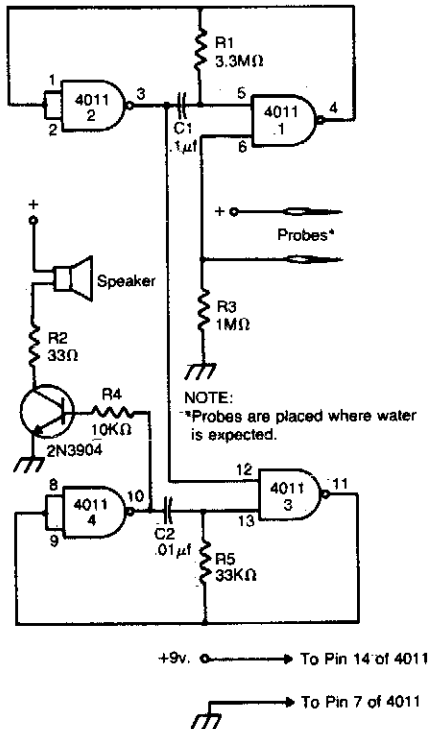


Fig. 47-7

Circuit Notes

The circuit applies power to the load until the water conducts through the probe, and bypasses gate current from the low current SCR. This gives an isolated low voltage probe to satisfy safety requirements.

FLOOD ALARM

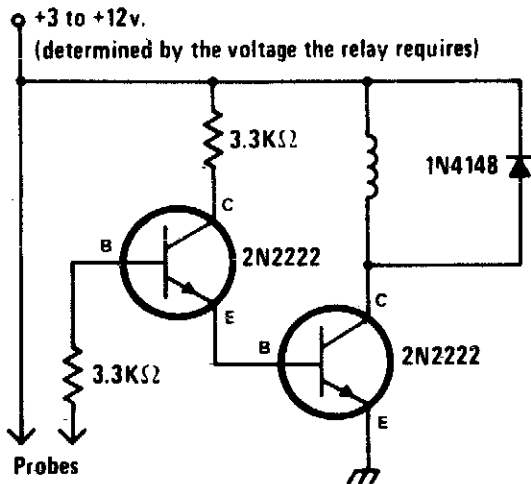


Circuit Notes

The alarm is built around two audio oscillators, each using two NAND gates. The detection oscillator is gated on by a pair of remote probes. One of the probes is connected to the battery supply, the other to the input of one of the gates. When water flows between the probes, the detection oscillator is gated on. The alarm oscillator is gated on by the output of the detection oscillator. The values given produce an audio tone of about 3000 Hz. The detection oscillator gates this audio tone at a rate of about 3 Hz. The result is a unique pulsating note. Use any 8 ohm speaker to sound the alarm. The 2N3904 can be replaced by any similar NPN transistor. The circuit will work from any six to 12-volt supply.

Fig. 47-8

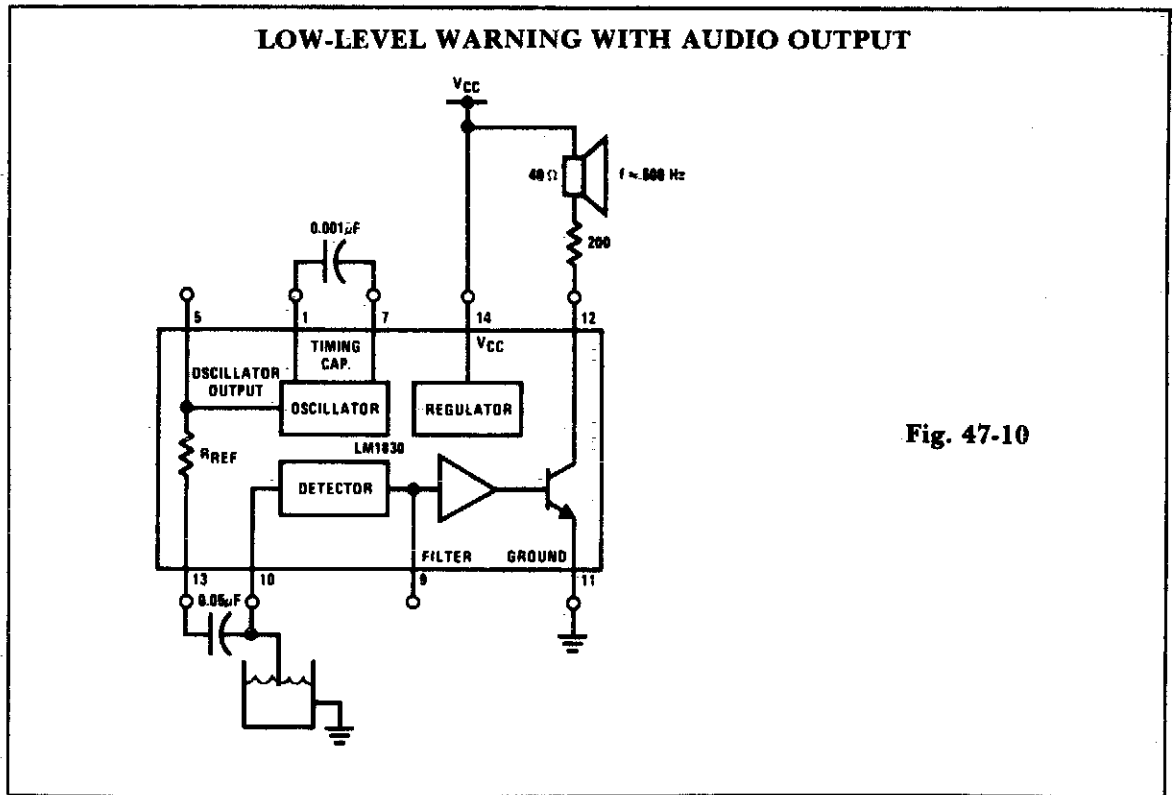
LIQUID LEVEL DETECTOR



Circuit Notes

When liquid level reaches both probes, alarm is turned on. When water level recedes it goes off.

Fig. 47-9



48

Logic Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Light Activated Logic Circuits

Programmable Gate

Negative to Positive Supply Logic Level

Shifter

OR Gate

OR Gate

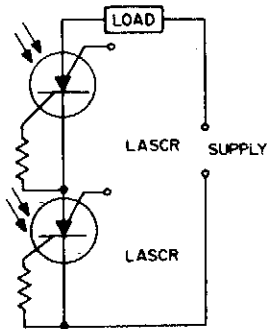
Large Fan-In AND Gate

AND Gate

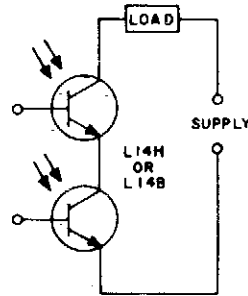
R-S Flip-Flop

AND Gate

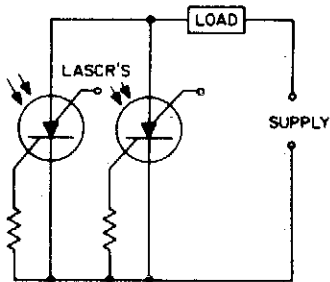
LIGHT ACTIVATED LOGIC CIRCUITS



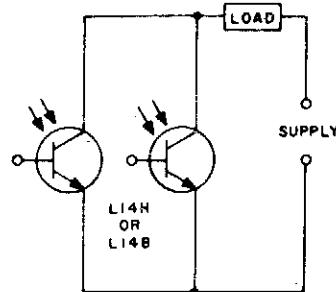
(a) AND Circuit



(b) AND Circuit

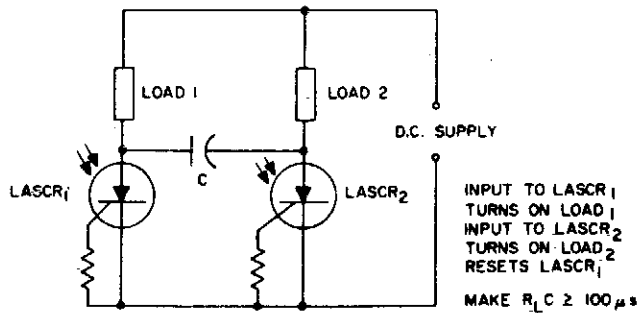


(c) OR Circuit



(d) OR Circuit

Fig. 48-1



(e) Flip-Flop

Circuit Notes

These circuits illustrate some of the common logic functions that can be implemented.

PROGRAMMABLE GATE

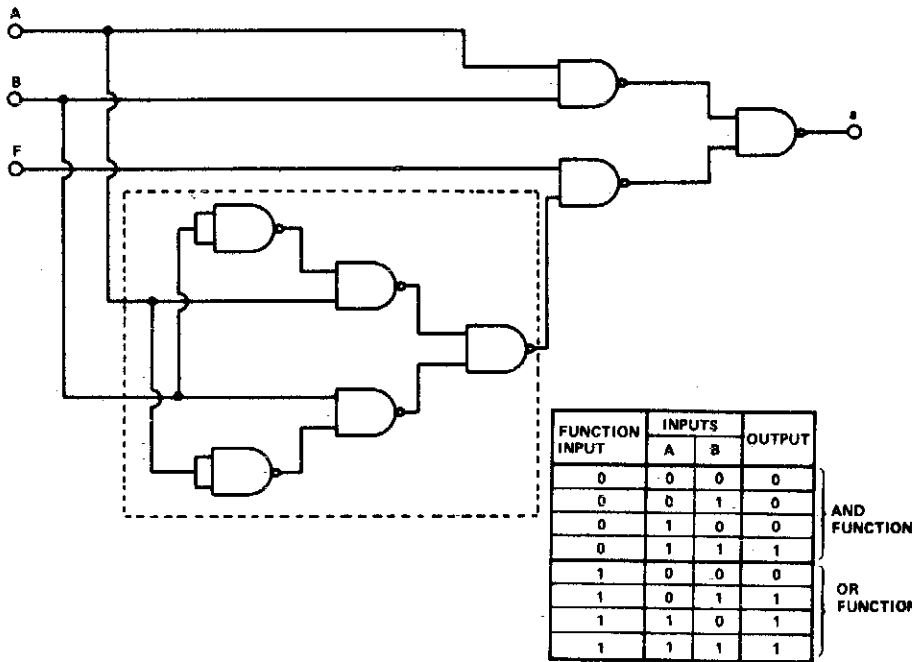
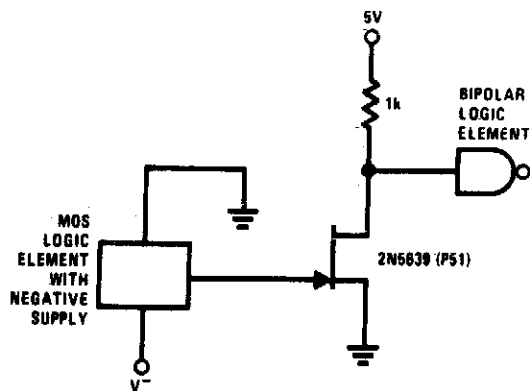


Fig. 48-2

Circuit Notes

This gate converts an AND gate or an OR gate by applying a logic '1' on the function input. The logic design uses 8 two-input NAND gates. The number of gates may be reduced by replacing the 5 NAND gates enclosed by the dotted line with a two-input exclusive-OR, such as the TTL 7486.

NEGATIVE TO POSITIVE SUPPLY LOGIC LEVEL SHIFTER

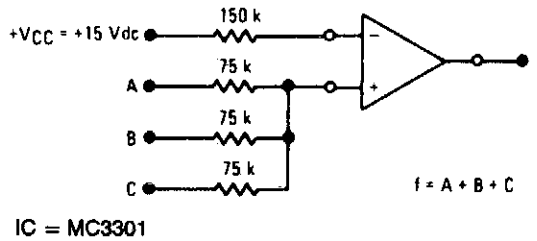


Circuit Notes

This simple circuit provides for level shifting from any logic function (such as MOS) operating from minus to ground supply to any logic level (such as TTL) operating from a plus to ground supply. The 2N5639 provides a low I_{dc} (ON) and fast switching times.

Fig. 48-3

OR GATE



IC = MC3301

Fig. 48-4

AND GATE

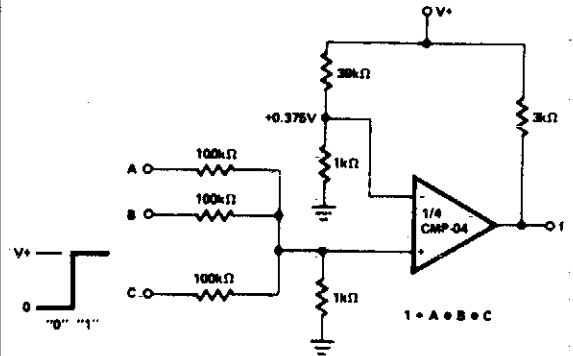


Fig. 48-7

OR GATE

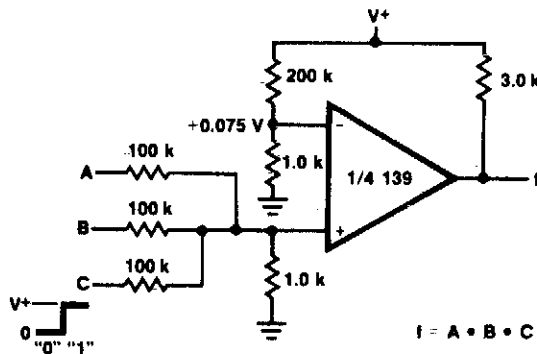


Fig. 48-5

R-S FLIP-FLOP

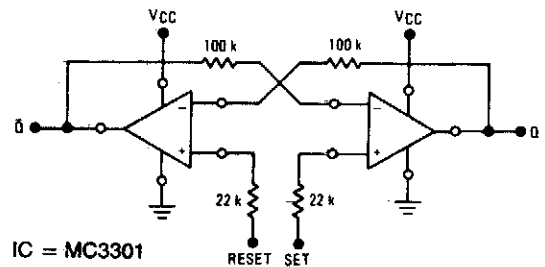


Fig. 48-8

LARGE FAN-IN AND GATE

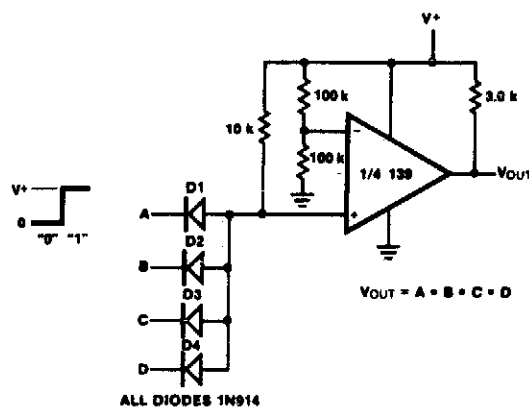


Fig. 48-6

AND GATE

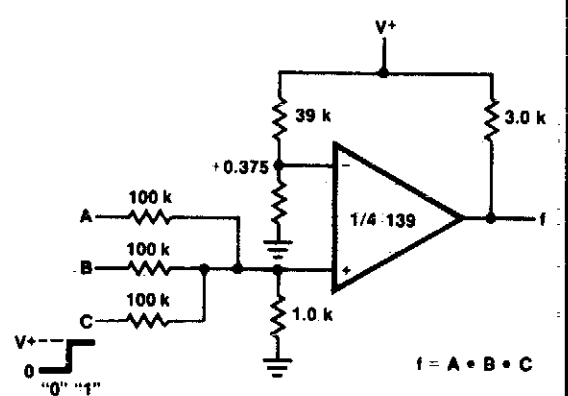


Fig. 48-9

49

Measuring Circuits

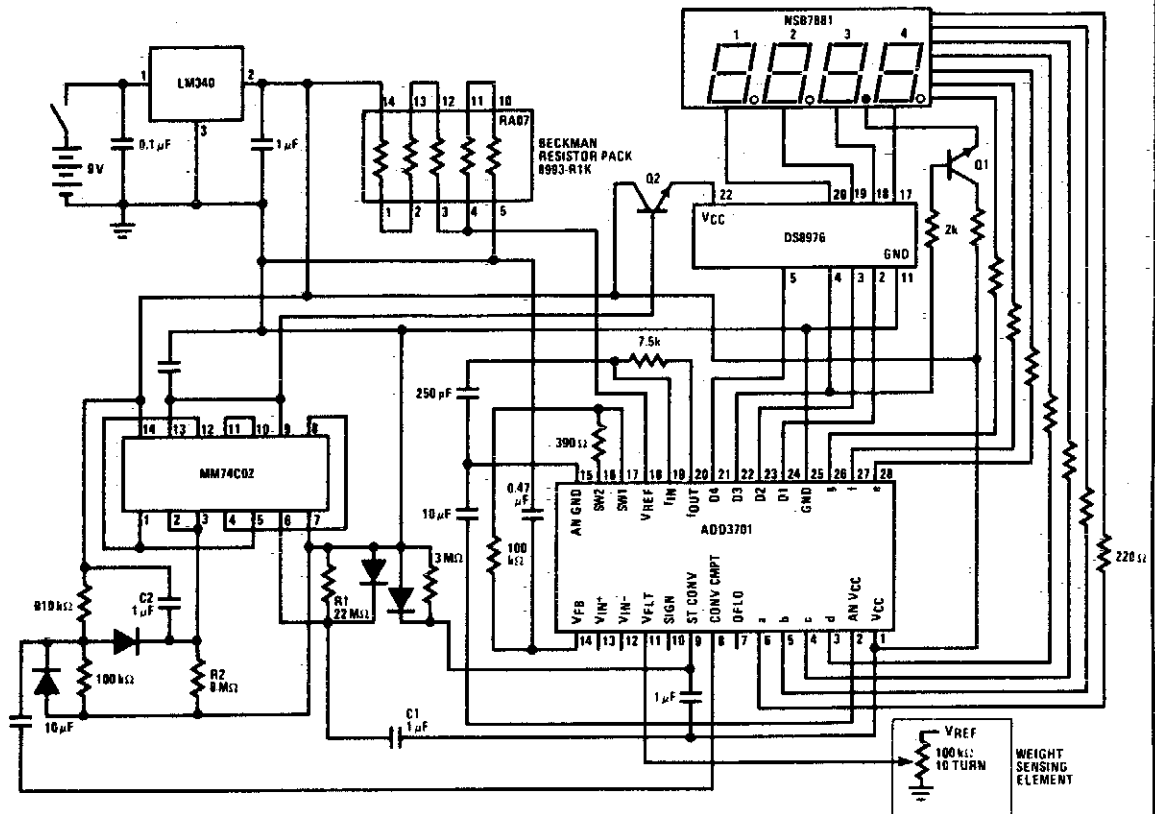
The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

FET Curve Tracer
Digital Weight Scale
Low Cost pH Meter
pH Probe Amplifier/Temperature
Compensator
Capacitance Meter
Zener Tester
Transistor Sorter/Tester
Go/No-Go Diode Tester
Diode Tester
Peak Level Indicator

Sound Level Monitor
Linear Variable Differential Transformer
(LVDT) Driver Demodulator
Linear Variable Differential Transformer
(LVDT) Measuring Gauge
Vibration Meter
Sensitive RF Voltmeter
Minimum Component Tachometer
Phase Meter
Precision Calibration Standard
Zener Diode Checker



DIGITAL WEIGHT SCALE



Notes:

1. R1, C1 defines POWER ON display blanking interval. R2, C2 defines display ON time.
2. All V_{CC} connections should use a single V_{CC} point and all ground/analog ground connections should use a single ground/analog ground-point.
3. Display sequence for Rev A ckt implementation:

t = 0 sec	• power ON
t = 0 → 5 sec	• display blanked
	• system converging
t = 5 → 10 sec	• conversion complete
	• display ENABLE
t ≥ 10 sec	• display blanked
	• wait for new POWER UP cycle

Fig. 49-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit employs a potentiometer as the weight sensing element. An object placed upon the scale displaces the potentiometer wiper, an amount proportional to its weight. Conversion of the wiper voltage to digital information is performed, decoded, and interfaced to the numeric display.

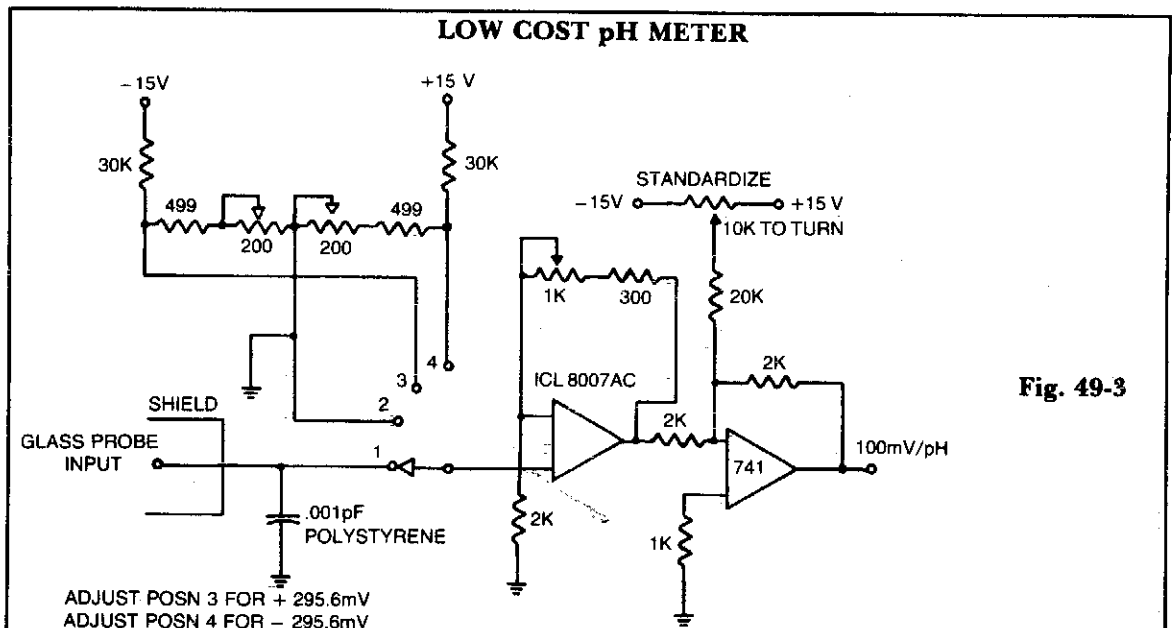


Fig. 49-3

Circuit Notes

With guaranteed 1 pA input bias, the ICL 8007A is ideal as a pH meter or long term sample and hold.

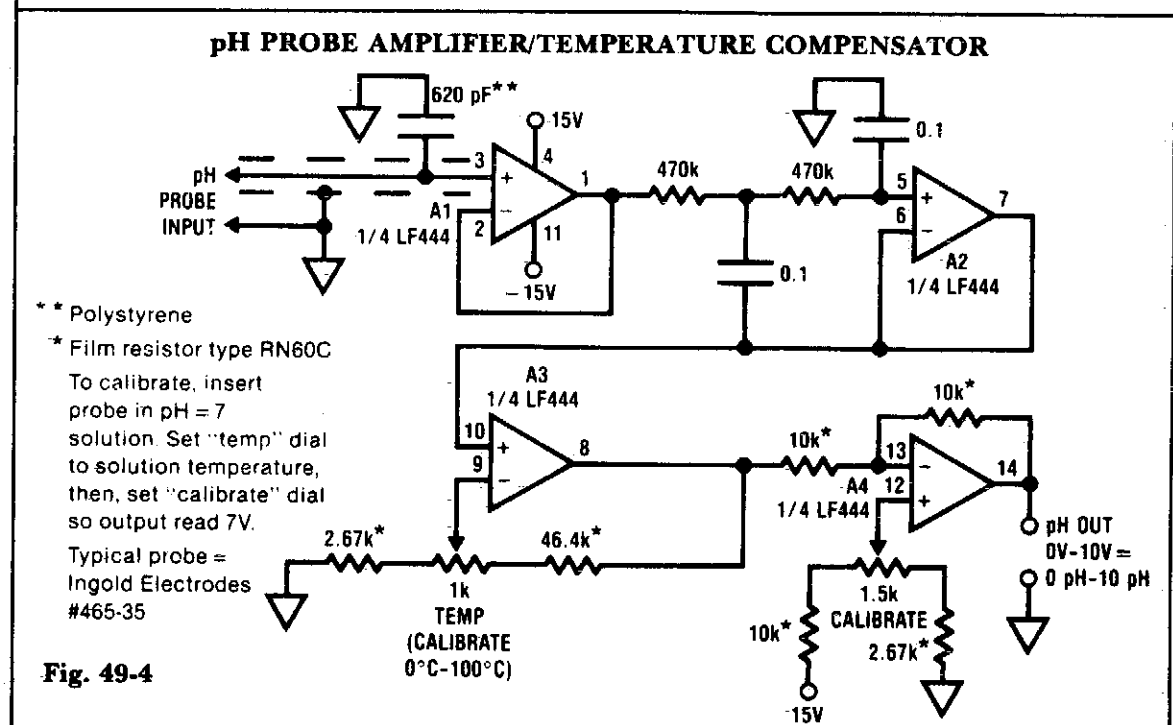
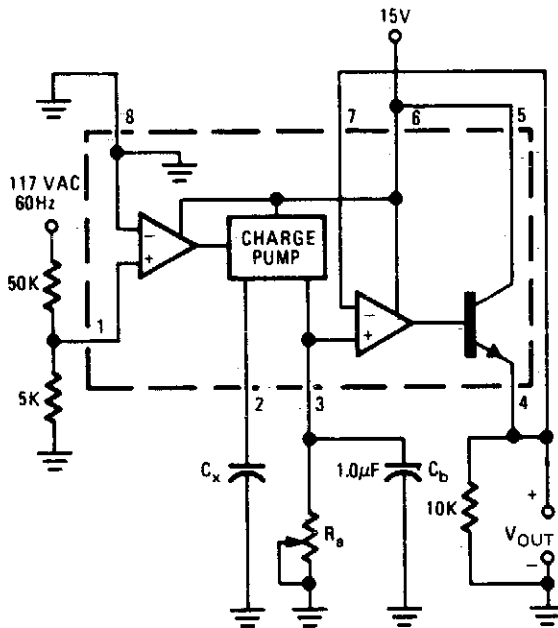


Fig. 49-4

CAPACITANCE METER



Circuit Notes

Output voltage is proportional to the capacitance connected to pin 2 of the charge pump. The meter works over a range of 0.01 to 0.1 μF with R_a set at 111 K. Over this range of capacitance, the output voltage varies from 1 to 10 volts with a 15 volt power supply. A constant frequency reference is taken from the 60-Hz line.

Fig. 49-5

ZENER TESTER

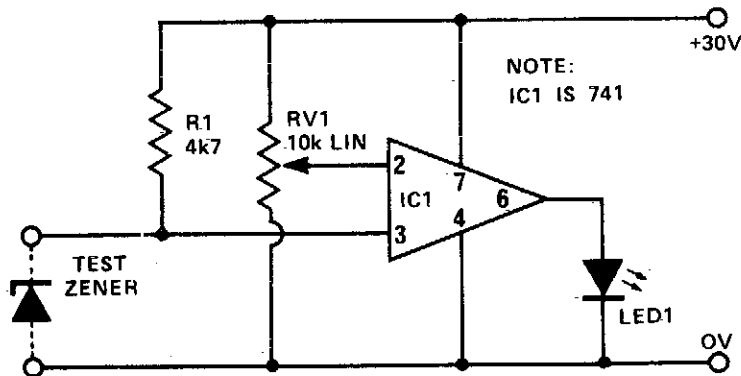


Fig. 49-6

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides a low cost and reliable method of testing zener diodes. RV1 can be calibrated in volts, so that when LED 1 just lights, the voltage on pins 2 and 3 are nearly equal. Hence, the zener voltage can be read

directly from the setting of RV1. The supply need only be as high a value as the zener itself. For a more accurate measurement, a precision pot could be added and calibrated.

TRANSISTOR SORTER/TESTER

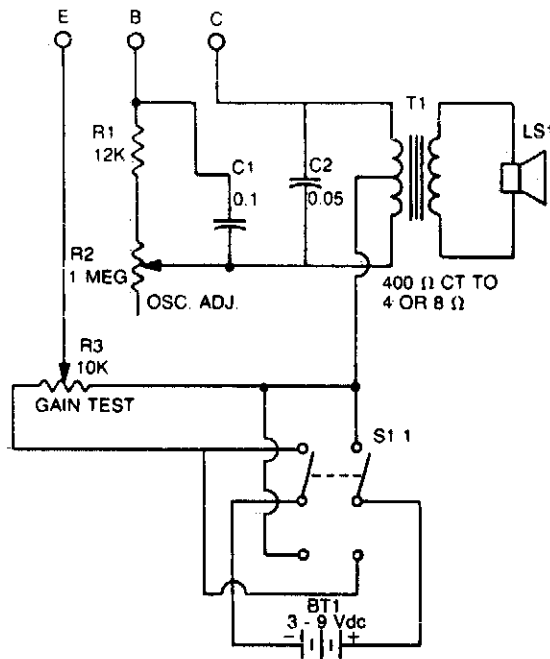


Fig. 49-7

Circuit Notes

This tester checks transistor for polarity (PNP or NPN). An audible signal will give an indication of gain. Tester can also be used as a GO/NO GO tester to match unmarked devices.

GO/NO-GO DIODE TESTER

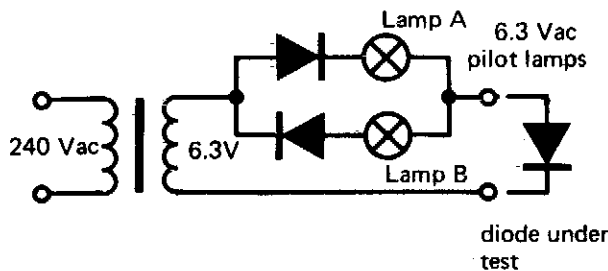


Fig. 49-8

Circuit Notes

If lamp A or B is illuminated, the diode is serviceable. If both light, the diode is short circuited. If neither light, diode is an open circuit.

DIODE TESTER

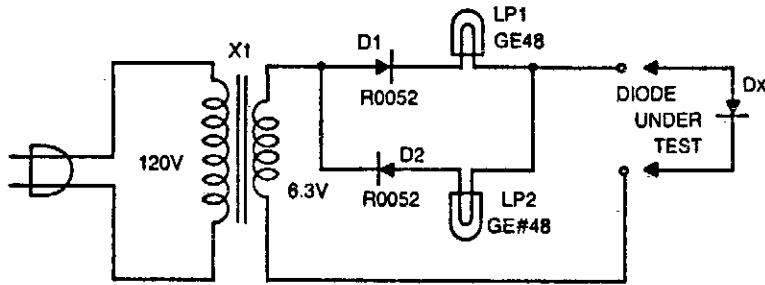


Fig. 49-9

Parts list

D1, D2—HEP R0052

LP1, LP2—GE 48 lamp

X1—120V to 6.3V, transformer, Lafayette 33P80508

Circuit Notes

The circuit tests whether or not a diode is open, shorted, or functioning correctly. If lamp A lights, the diode under test is functional. When lamp B is lit, the diode is good but connected backwards. When both lamps are lit, the diode is shorted, and it is open if neither lamp is lit.

PEAK LEVEL INDICATOR

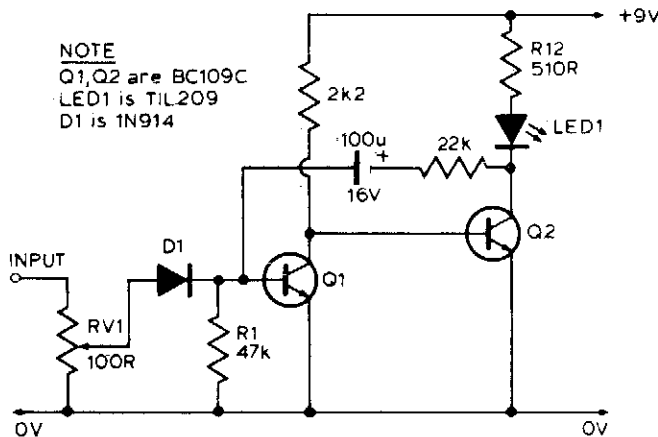


Fig. 49-10

NOTE

Q1, Q2 are BC109C

LED1 is TIL209

D1 is 1N914

Circuit Notes

The LED is normally lit, but it will be briefly extinguished if the input exceeds a preset (by RV1) level. A possible application is to monitor the output voltage across a loudspeaker; the LED will flicker with large signals.

SOUND LEVEL MONITOR

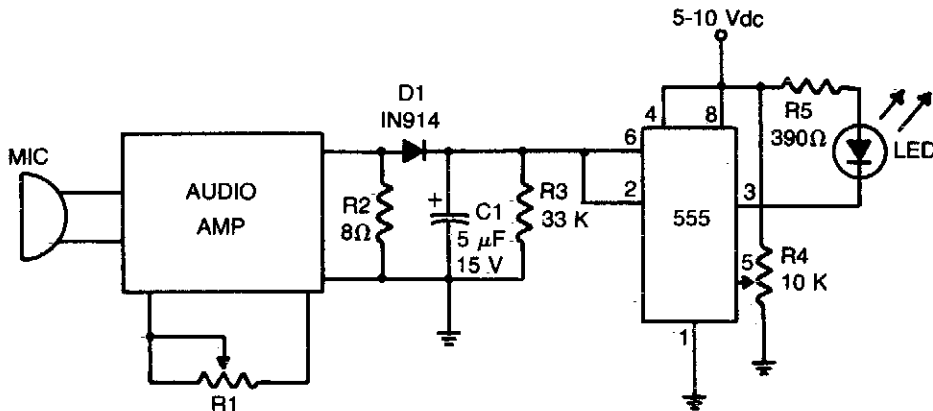


Fig. 49.11

Circuit Notes

Loudness detector consists of a 555 IC wired as a Schmitt trigger. The output changes state—from high to low—whenever the input crosses a certain voltage. That threshold voltage is established by the setting of R4.

LINEAR VARIABLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSFORMER (LVDT) DRIVER DEMODULATOR

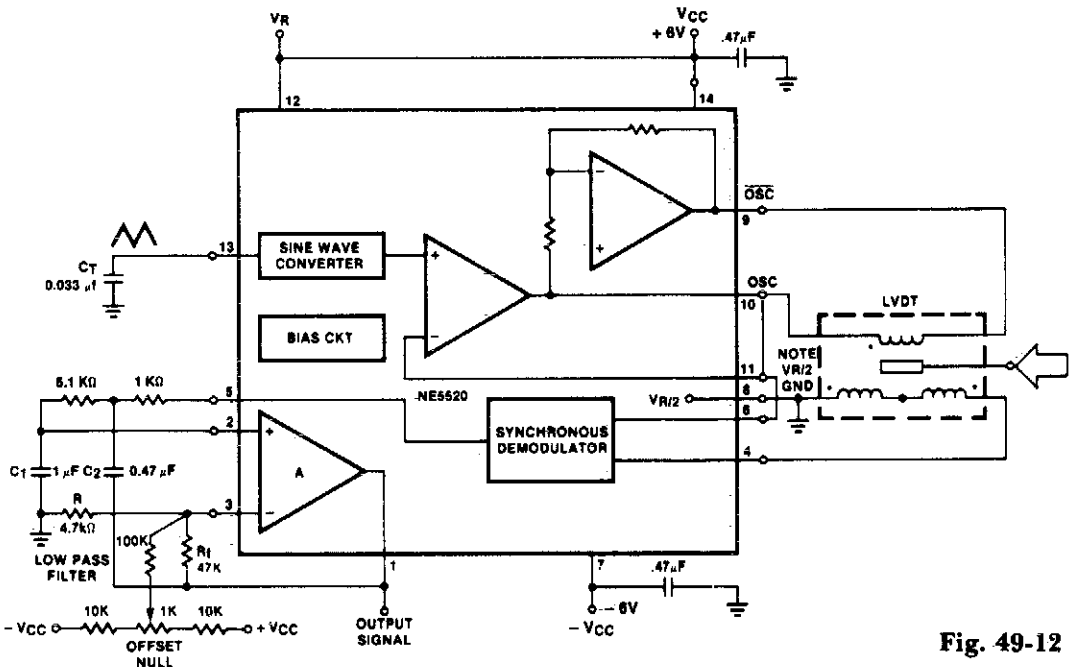


Fig. 49-12

LINEAR VARIABLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSFORMER (LVDT) MEASURING GAUGE

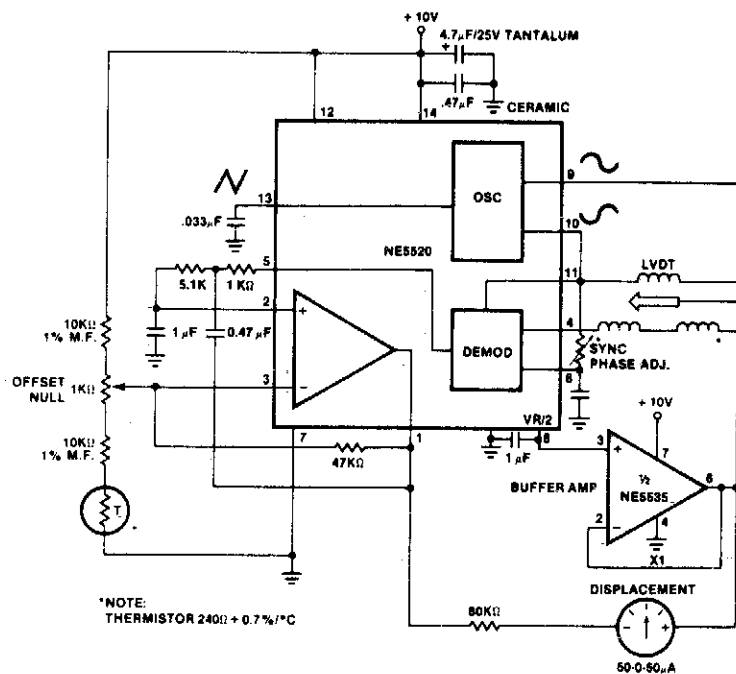


Fig. 49-13

VIBRATION METER

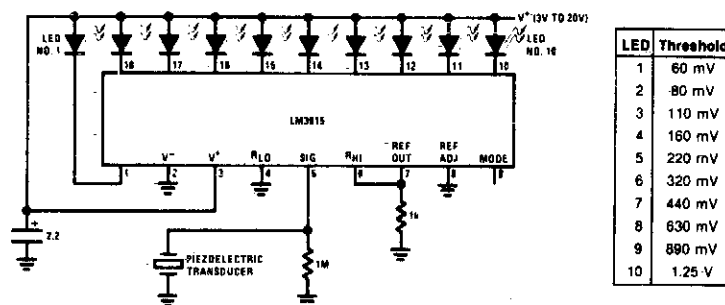


Fig. 49-14

SENSITIVE RF VOLTMEETER

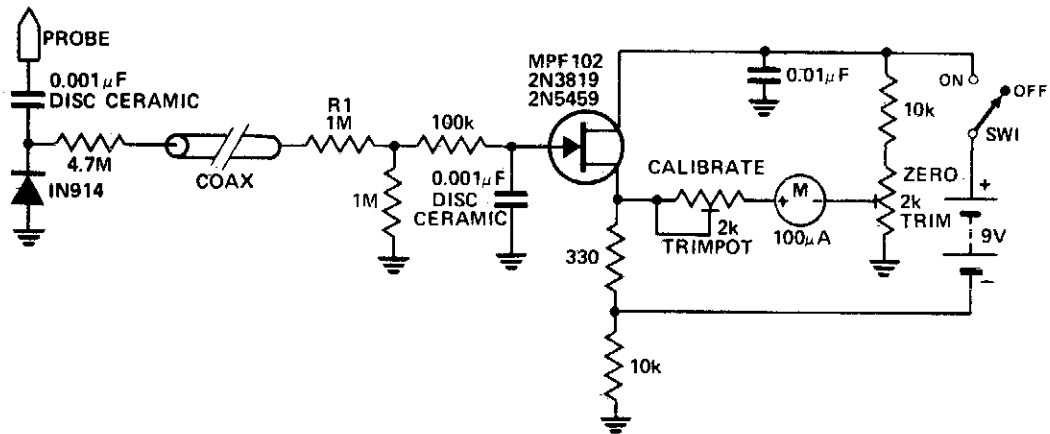


Fig. 49-15

Circuit Notes

This circuit measures RF voltages beyond 200 MHz and up to about 5 V. The diode should be mounted in a remote probe, close to the probe tip. Sensitivity is excellent and voltages less than 1 V peak can be easily measured. The

unit can be calibrated by connecting the input to a known level of RF voltage, such as a calibrated signal generator, and setting the calibrate control.

MINIMUM COMPONENT TACHOMETER

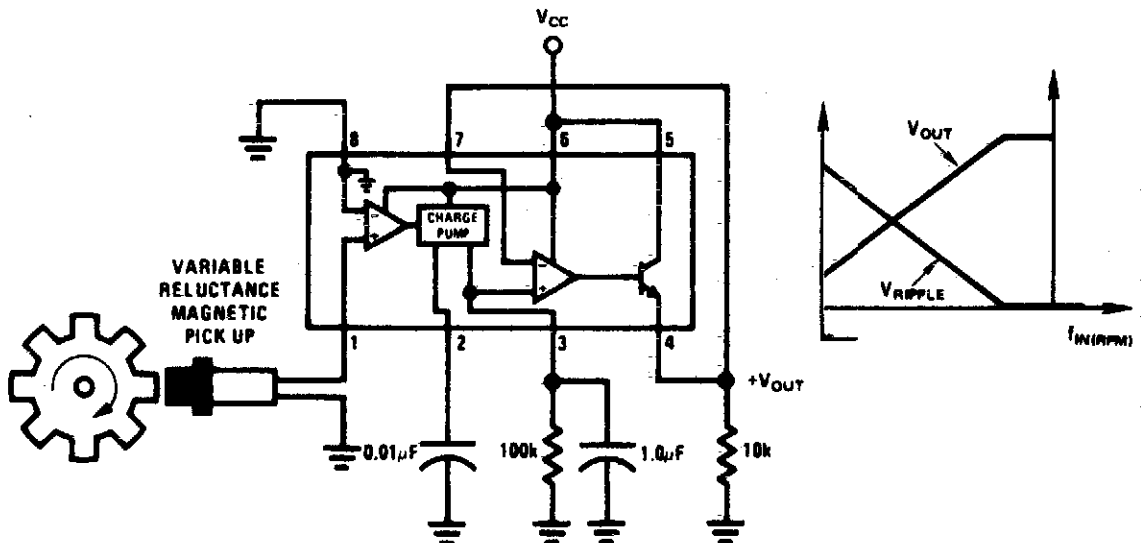


Fig. 49-16

PHASE METER

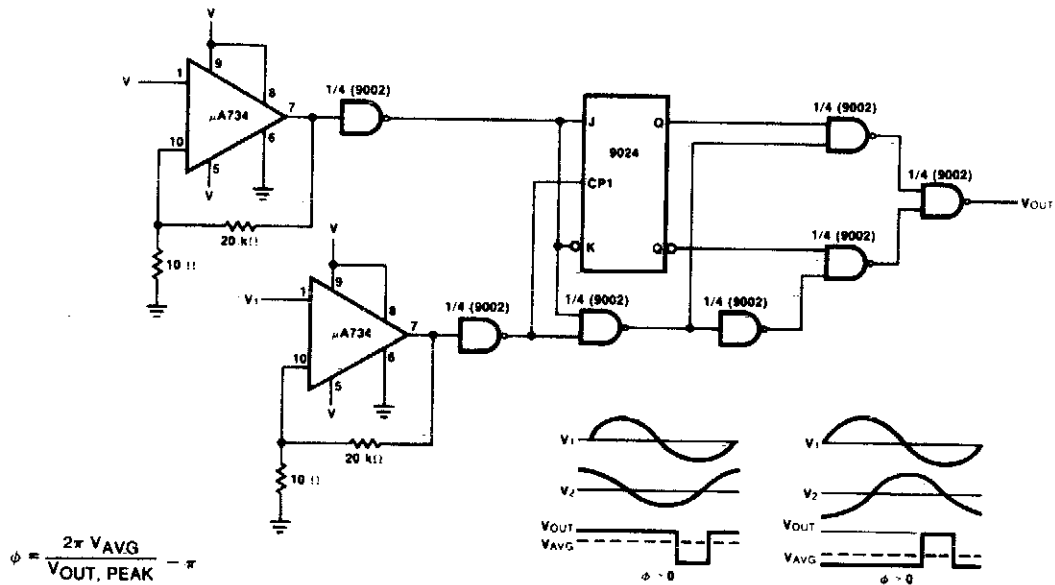


Fig. 49-17

PRECISION CALIBRATION STANDARD

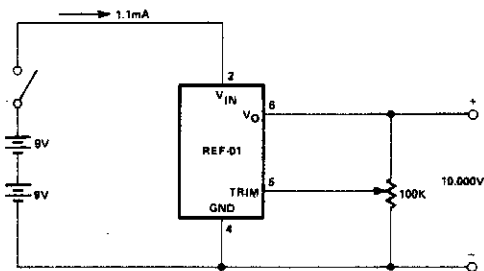


Fig. 49-18

Circuit Notes

An external power supply that gives a voltage higher than the highest expected rating of the zener diodes to be tested is required. Potentiometer RV1 is adjusted until the meter reading stabilizes. This reading is the zener diode's breakdown voltage.

ZENER DIODE CHECKER

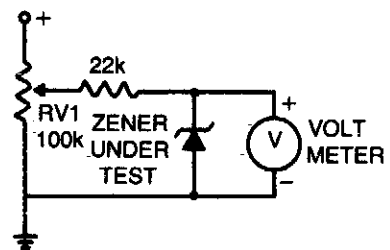


Fig. 49-19

50

Metal Detectors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Micropower Metal Detector

Lo-Parts Treasure Locator

MICROPOWER METAL DETECTOR

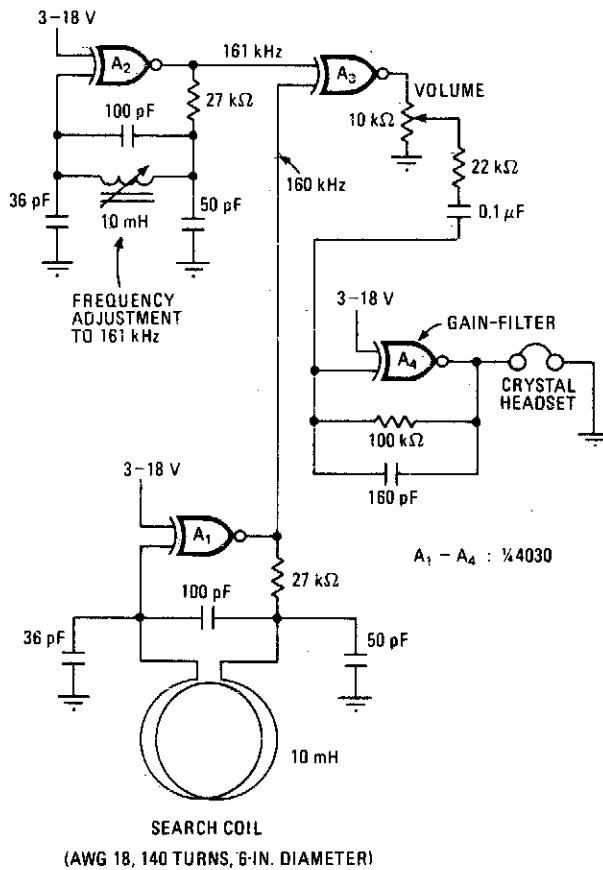


Fig. 50-1

Circuit Notes

This battery-powered metal detector uses four exclusive-OR gates contained in the 4030 CMOS integrated circuit. The gates are wired as a twin-oscillators and a search coil serves as the inductance element in one of the oscillators. When the coil is brought near metal, the resultant change in its effective inductance changes the oscillator's frequency. Gates A1 and A2 form the two oscillators which are tuned to 160 and 161 kilohertz respectively. The pulses produced by each oscillator are mixed in A3, its output contains sum and difference frequencies at 1 and 321 kHz. The 321 kHz signal is filtered out by the 10 kHz low-pass filter at A4, leaving the 1 kHz signal to be amplified for the crystal headset connected at the output. The device's sensitivity is sufficient to detect coin-sized objects a foot away.

LO-PARTS TREASURE LOCATOR

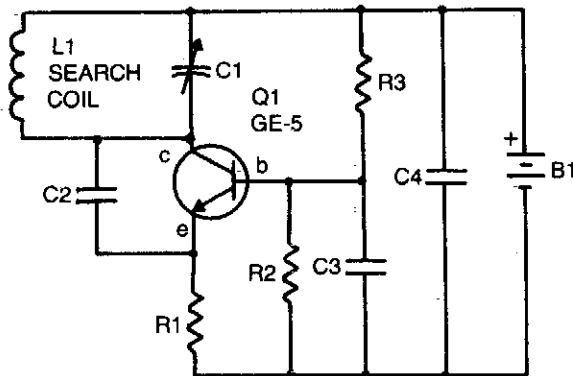


Fig. 50-2

PARTS LIST FOR

LO-PARTS TREASURE LOCATOR

B1—9-Vdc transistor battery

C1—365-pF trimmer or variable capacitor

C2—100-pF, 100-V silver mica capacitor

C3—0.05- μ F, disc capacitor

C4—4.7- or 5- μ F, 12-V electrolytic capacitor

L1—Search coil consisting of 18 turns of #22 enamel wire scramble wound on 4-in. diameter form

Q1—RCA SK3011 npn transistor or equiv.

R1—680-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor

R2—10,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor

R3—47,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor

Circuit Notes

Locator uses a transistor radio as the detector. With the radio tuned to a weak station, adjust C1 so the locator oscillator beats against the received signal. When the search head passes over metal, the inductance of L1 changes thereby changing the locator oscillator's frequency and changing the beat tone in the radio.

The search coil consists of 18 turns of #22 enameled wire scramble wound on a 4-in. diameter form. After the coil is wound and checked for proper operation, saturate the coil with RTV adhesive for stable operation of the locator.

51

Metronomes

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Accentuated Beat Metronome

Sight N' Sound Metronome

Micrometronome

ACCENTUATED BEAT METRONOME

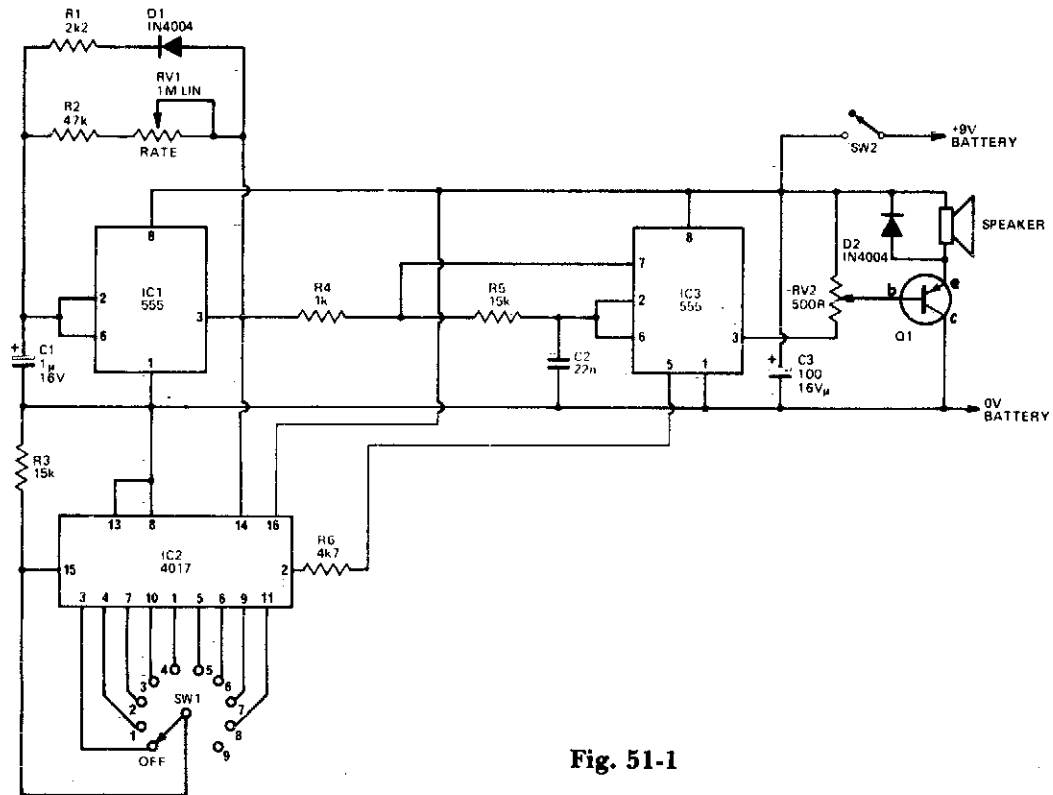


Fig. 51-1

Circuit Notes

IC3 acts as an oscillator which operates if the output of IC1 is high. With the values used the two frequencies produced are about 800 Hz and 2500 Hz. The output is buffered by Q1 which drives the speaker. The first IC is used to generate the tone duration and the time interval between beats. The interval is adjustable by RV1 while the tone duration is set by R1. The output of IC1 also clocks IC2, a decade counter with 10 decoded outputs. Each of these outputs go high in sequence on each clock. The

second output of IC2 is connected to the control input of IC3 and is used to change the frequency. Therefore the first tone will be high frequency, the second low and the third to tenth will be high again. This gives the 9-1 beat. If for example the 5th output is connected to the reset, the first tone will be high, the second low, and the third and fourth high, then when the 5th output goes to a high it resets it back to the first which is a high tone. We then have 3 high and one low tones or a 3-1.

SIGHT N' SOUND METRONOME

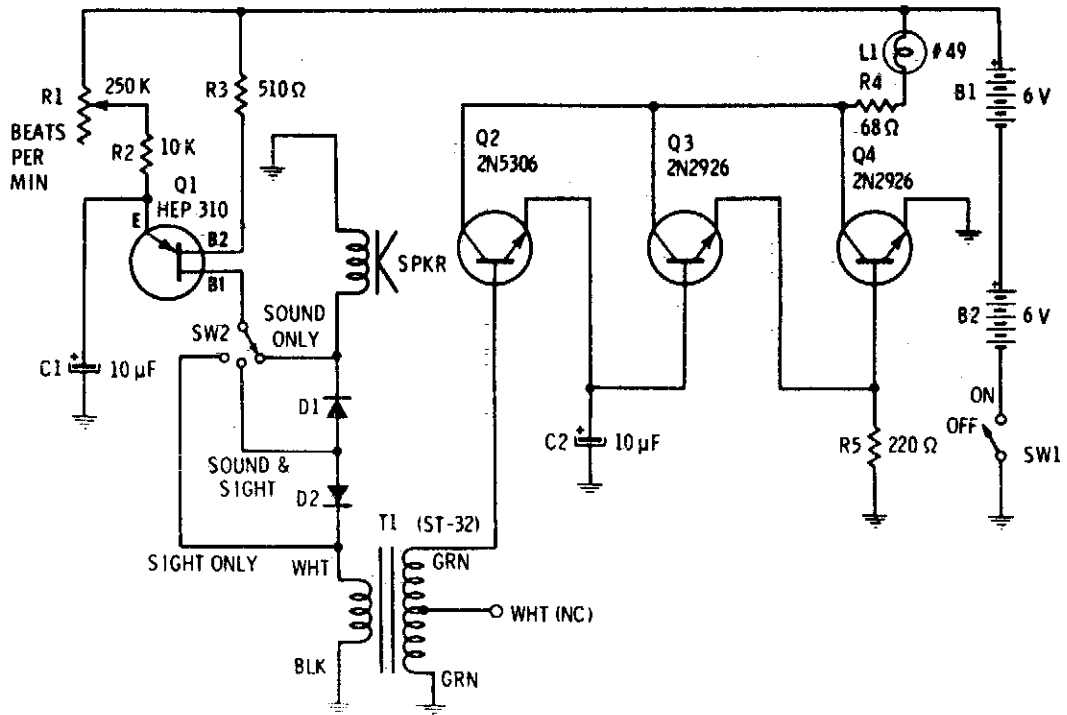


Fig. 51-2

Circuit Notes

Precise, adjustable control of beats per minute from a largo of 18 to a frenzied, high presto of 500. These beats are produced acoustically through a speaker. A light flashes at the same rate. When SW1 is closed, C1 begins to charge through R1 and R2. C1 will eventually reach a voltage at which the emitter of unijunction transistor is switched-on, "dumping" the

energy stored in C1 into an 8 ohm speaker. To produce a distinct "plop", brief pulses across T2 secondary drive Q2 into conduction. The extra gain of Q3 and Q4 are sufficient to briefly switch L1 on, then off, as the pulse wave passes. Capacitor C2 "stretches" the pulse slightly to overcome the thermal inertia of the lamp, so that a bright flash occurs.

MICROMETRONOME

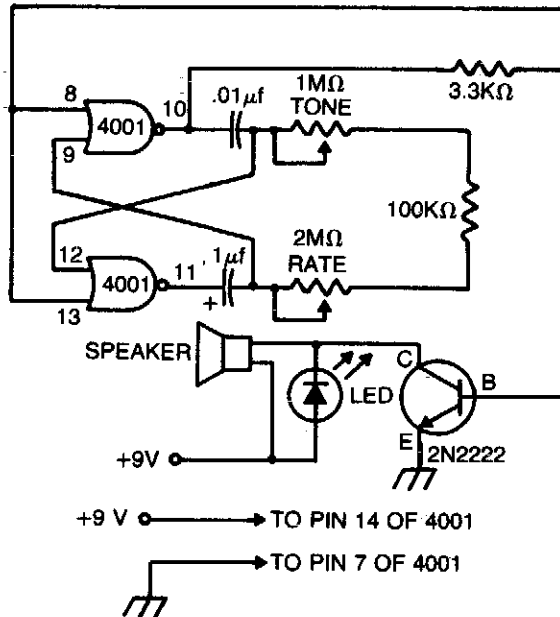
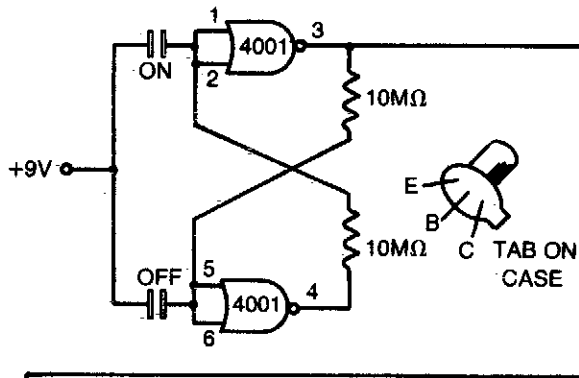


Fig. 51-3

Circuit Notes

This compact metronome will run for years on a single nine-volt transistor battery. Has both tone and pulse rate controls, and uses touch plates to start and stop, can be built in a case no larger than a pack of cigarettes. The

touch plates consist of two strips of metal about 1/16-inch apart mounted on, but insulated from, the case. Bridging the gap closes the switch.

52

Miscellaneous Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Intercom
Musical Organ
Laser Diode Pulser
Capacitance Multiplier
Simulated Inductor
Active Inductor
Positive Input/Negative Output Charge
Pump
Shift Register Driver
Tape Recorder
Negative-Edge Differentiator
Stylus Organ

Positive-Edge Differentiator
Four Channel Data Acquisition System
Triac Trigger
Precision Rectifiers
Voltage Control Resistor
Fast Inverter Circuit
Inverse Scaler
5.0 V Square Wave Calibrator
Low Drift Integrator and Low-Leakage
Guarded Reset
Differentiator with High Common Mode
Noise Rejection

Digital Transmission Isolator

LASER DIODE PULSER

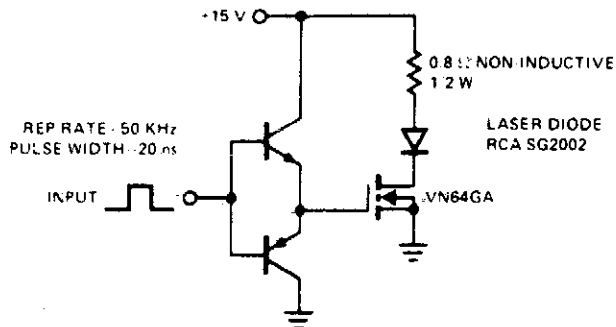


Fig. 52-3

Circuit Notes

This drive is capable of driving the laser diode with 10 ampere, 20 ns pulses. For a 0.1% duty cycle, the repetition rate will be 50 kHz. A complementary emitter-follower is used as a driver. Switching speed is determined by the f_r of the bipolar transistors used and the impedance of the drive source.

CAPACITANCE MULTIPLIER

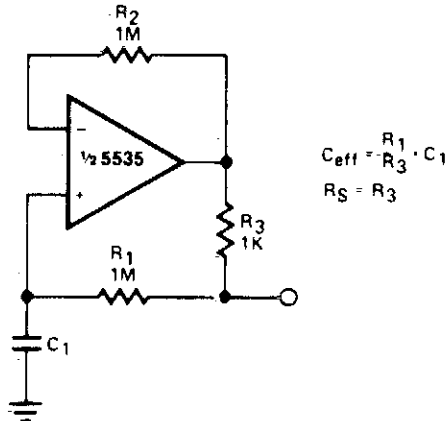


Fig. 52-4

All resistor values are in ohms

Circuit Notes

This circuit can be used to simulate large capacitances using small value components. With the values shown and $C = 10 \mu F$, an effective capacitance of $10,000 \mu F$ was obtained. The Q available is limited by the effective series resistance. So R_1 should be as large as practical.

SIMULATED INDUCTOR

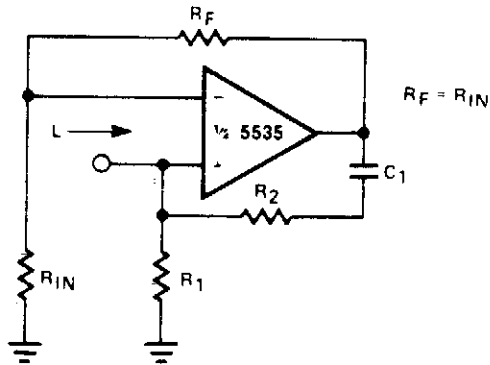


Fig. 52-5

Circuit Notes

With a constant current excitation, the voltage dropped across an inductance increases with frequency. Thus, an active device whose output increases with frequency can be characterized as an inductance. The circuit yields such a response with the effective inductance being equal to: $L = R_1 R_2 C$. The Q of this inductance depends upon R_1 being equal to R_2 . At the same time, however, the positive and negative feedback paths of the amplifier are equal leading to the distinct possibility of instability at high frequencies. R_1 should, therefore, always be slightly smaller than R_2 to assure stable operation.

ACTIVE INDUCTOR

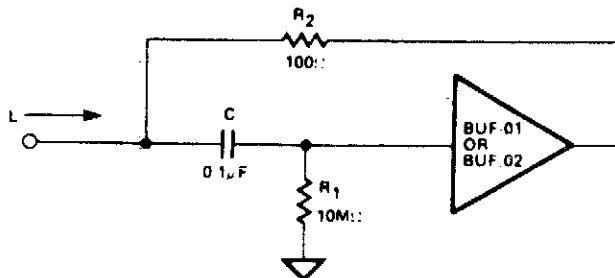


Fig. 52-6

$$L \approx R_1 R_2 C = 100 \text{ HENRIES}$$

$$R_S = R_2 = 100\Omega$$

$$R_P = R_1 = 10 \text{ MEG}\Omega$$

ASSUMING CSTRAY (ACROSS R_1) OF 5 pF THE UPPER FREQUENCY LIMIT IS APPROXIMATELY 7kHz.

$$X_L = 100\Omega \text{ AT } f = 0.159 \text{ Hz}$$

Circuit Notes

An active inductor is realized with an eight-lead IC, two carbon resistors, and a small capacitor. A commercial inductor of 50 henries may occupy up to five cubic inches.

Fig. 52-7

Circuit Notes

A simple means of generating a low-power voltage supply of opposite polarity from the main supply. Self oscillating driver produces pulses at a repetition frequency of 100 kHz. When the VMOS device is off, capacitor C is charged to the positive supply. When the VMOS transistor switches on, C delivers a negative voltage through the series diode to the output. The zener serves as a dissipative regulator.

SHIFT REGISTER DRIVER

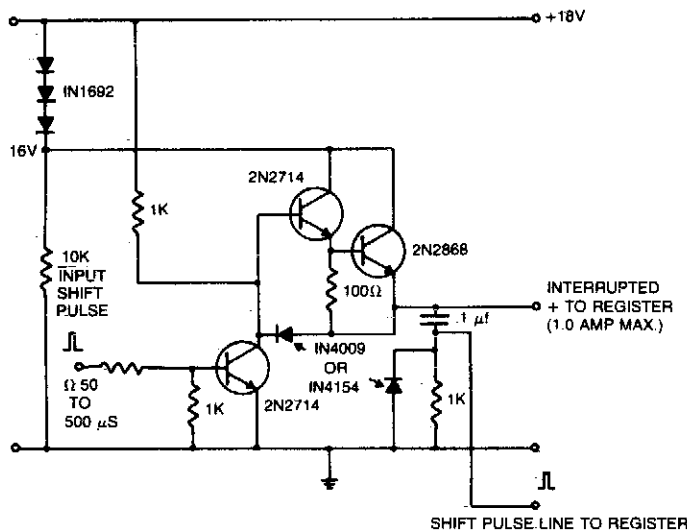


Fig. 52-8

Circuit Notes

A 16 V power supply can be synthesized as shown using IN1692 rectifiers. A shift pulse input saturates the 2N2714 depriving the Darlington combination (2N2714 and 2N2868) of

base drive. The negative pulse so generated on the 15 V line is differentiated to produce a positive trigger pulse at its trailing edge.

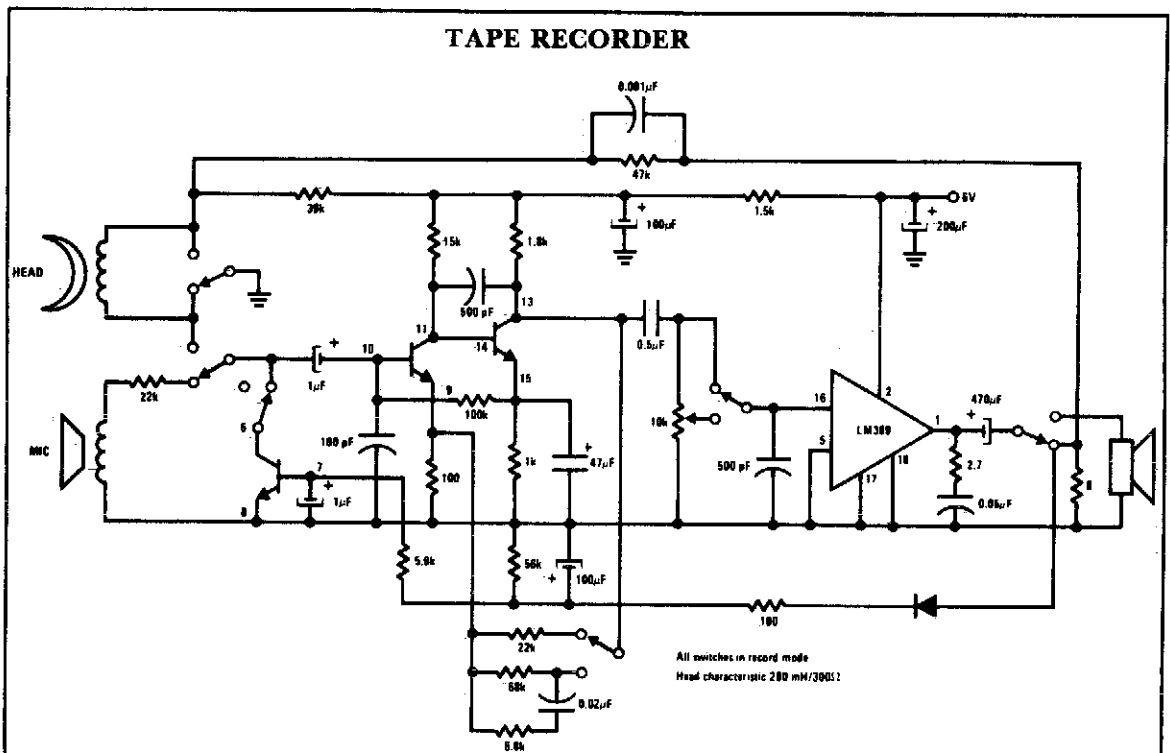


Fig. 52-9

Circuit Notes

Complete record/playback-cassette tape machine amplifier. Two of the transistors act as signal amplifiers, with the third used for automatic level control during the record mode.

NEGATIVE-EDGE DIFFERENTIATOR

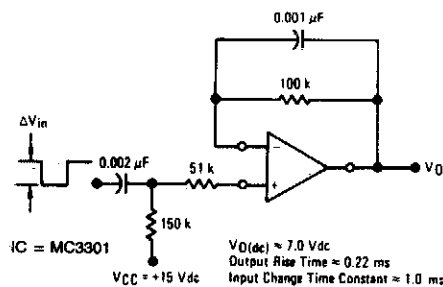


Fig. 52-10

STYLUS ORGAN

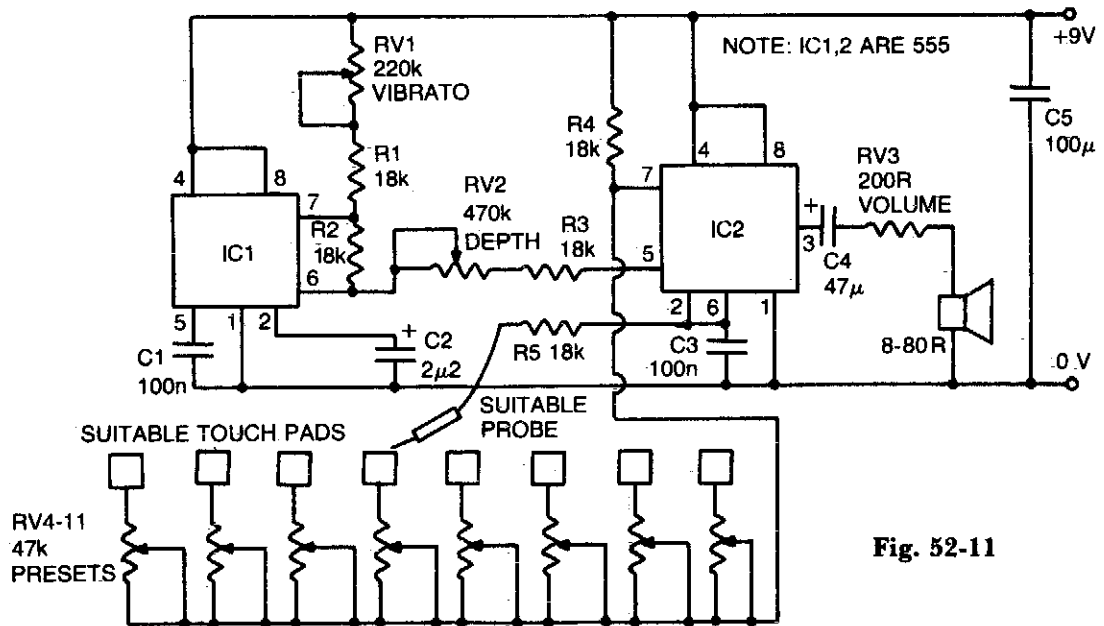


Fig. 52-11

Circuit Notes

IC2 is an audio frequency oscillator. Its frequency is primarily controlled by the resistance between pins 2 and 7. RV4-11 control the oscillator frequency and by touching a stylus (connected via limiting resistor R5 to pin 2) to each preset, different notes can be played. IC1 is a low frequency oscillator (approximately

3-10Hz), the frequency of which is variable by RV1. The output of this oscillator is connected through depth control RV2 and limiting resistor R3 to the voltage control input of the audio frequency oscillator. Thus a vibrato effect occurs.

POSITIVE-EDGE DIFFERENTIATOR

Output Rise Time ≈ 0.22 ms
Input Change Time Constant ≈ 1.0 ms

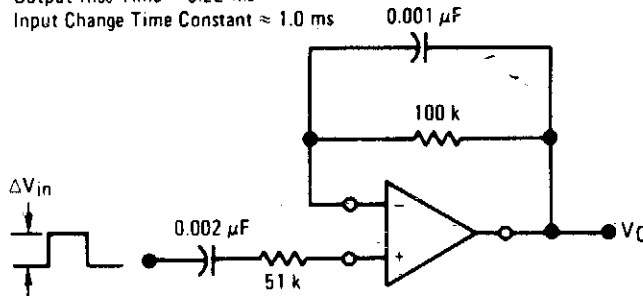


Fig. 52-12

FOUR CHANNEL DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

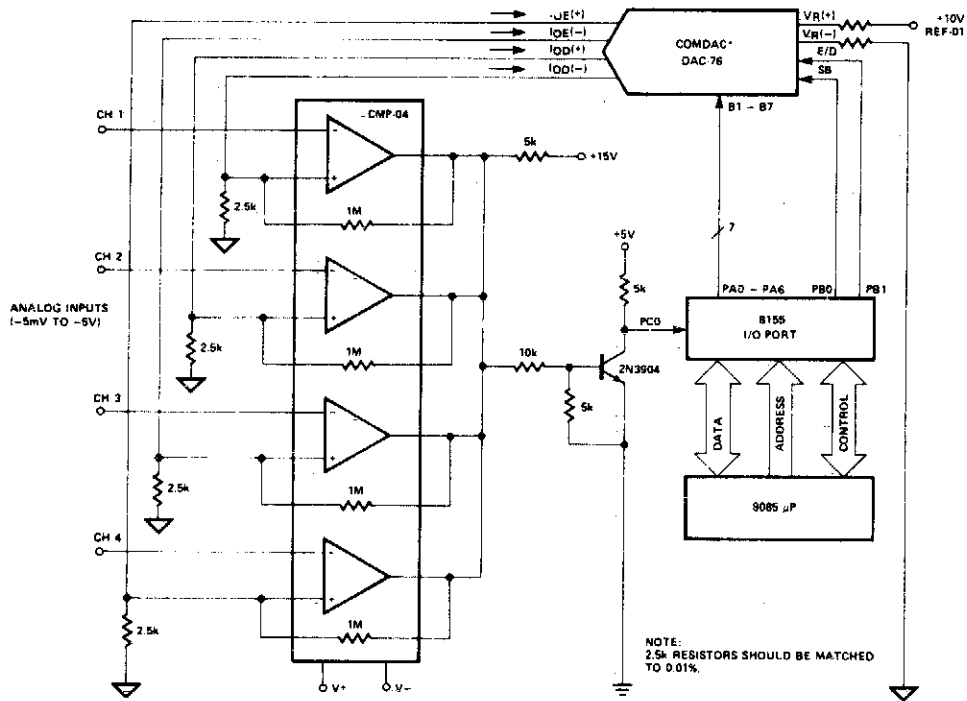


Fig. 52-13

TRIAC TRIGGER

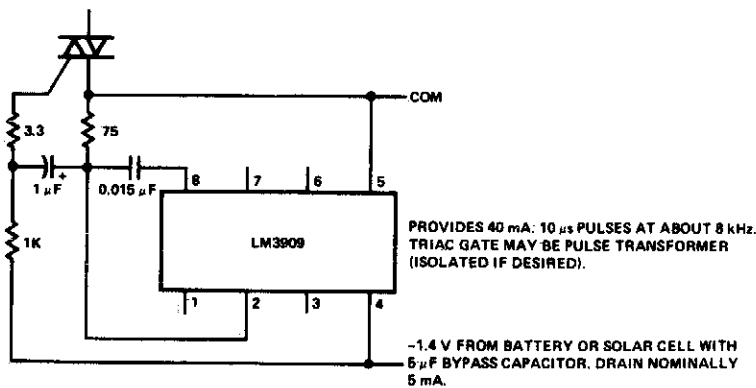
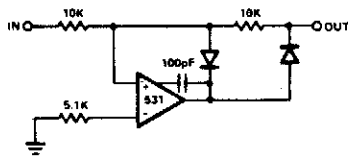


Fig. 52-14

PRECISION RECTIFIERS

(a) HALF WAVE



(b) FULL WAVE

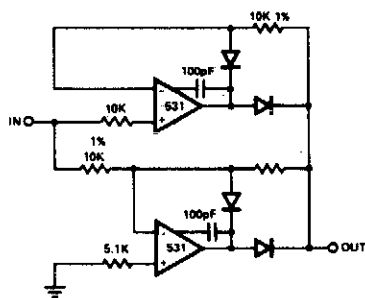


Fig. 52-15

FAST INVERTER CIRCUIT

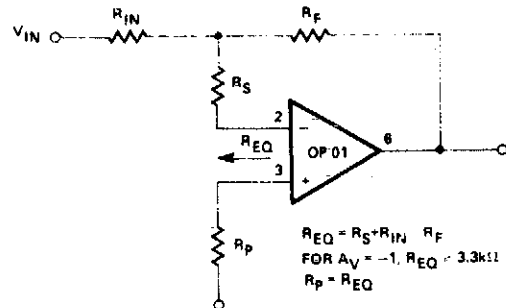


Fig. 52-17

VOLTAGE CONTROL RESISTOR

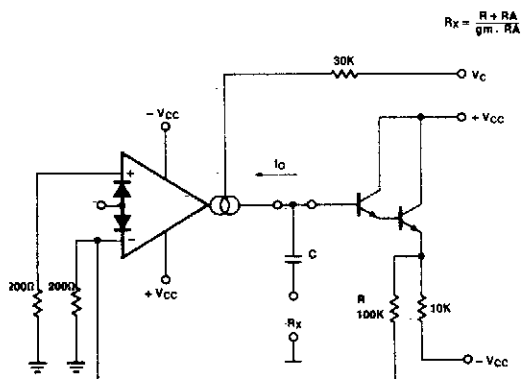


Fig. 52-16

INVERSE SCALER

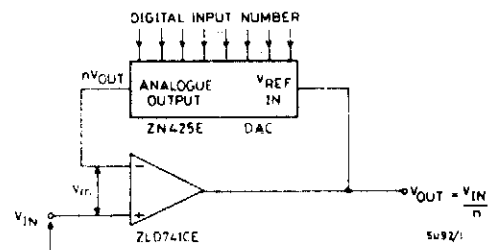


Fig. 52-18

Circuit Notes

If a DAC is operated in the feedback loop of an operational amplifier, then the amplifier gain is inversely proportional to the input digital number or code to the DAC. The version giving scaling inversely proportional to positive voltage is shown.

5.0 V SQUARE WAVE CALIBRATOR

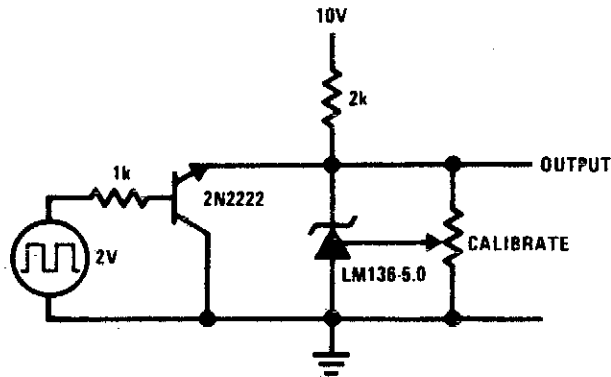


Fig. 52-19

LOW DRIFT INTEGRATOR AND LOW-LEAKAGE GUARDED RESET

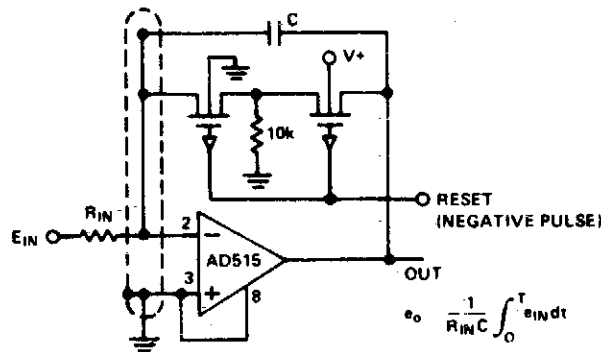


Fig. 52-20

DIFFERENTIATOR WITH HIGH COMMON MODE NOISE REJECTION

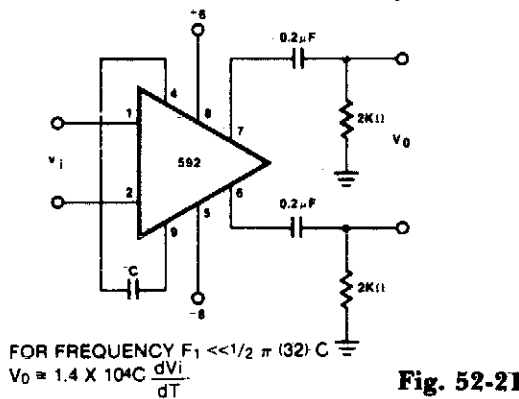


Fig. 52-21

DIGITAL TRANSMISSION ISOLATOR

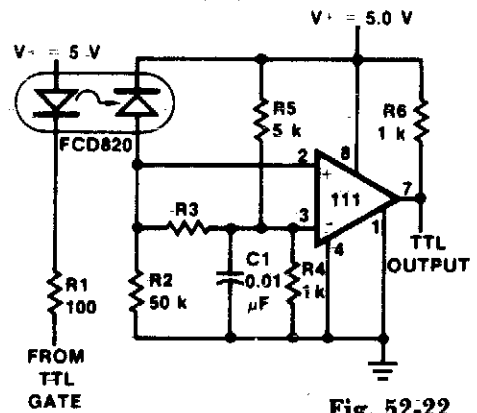


Fig. 52-22

53

Mixers and Multiplexers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Differential Mux/Demux System

Eight Channel Mux/Demux System

Doubly Balanced Mixer

Common-Source Mixer

100 MHz Mixer

Multiplexer/Mixer

Wide Band Differential Multiplexer

[illegible]

425

EIGHT CHANNEL MUX/DEMUX SYSTEM

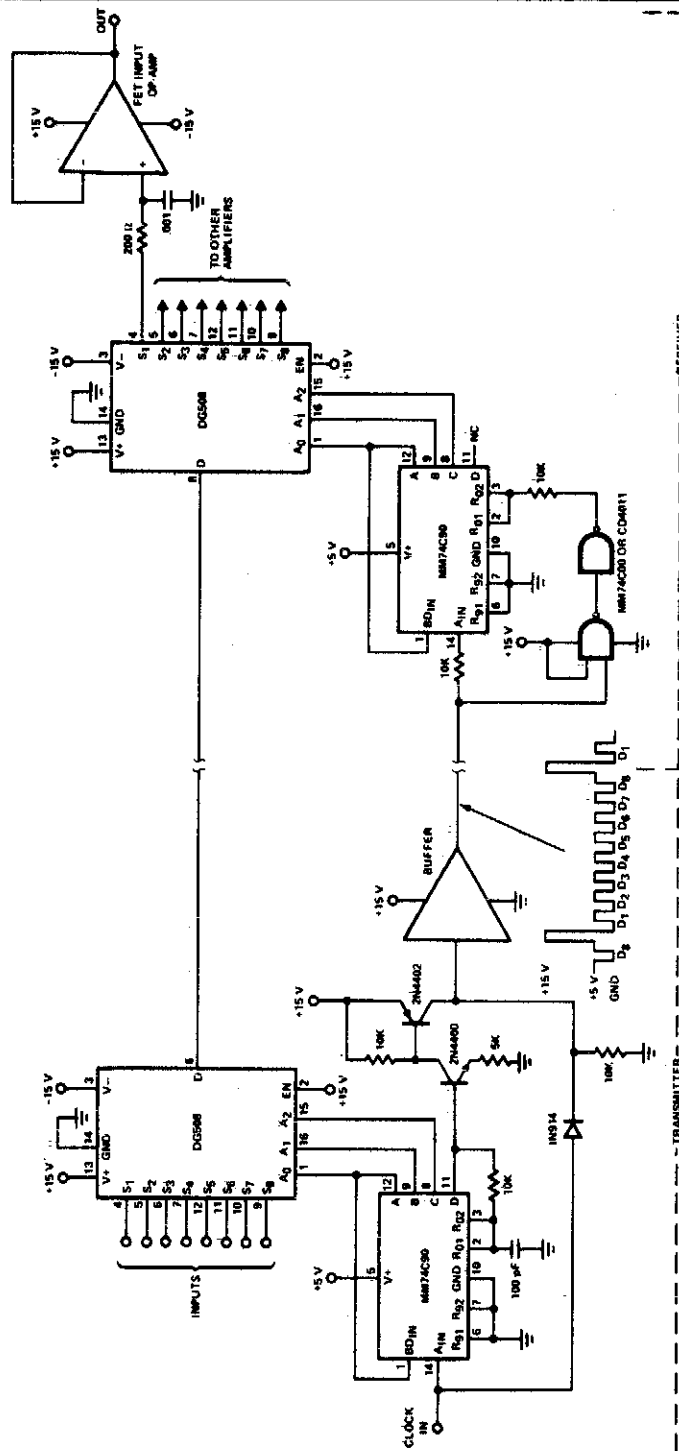


Fig. 53-2

WIDE BAND DIFFERENTIAL MULTIPLEXER

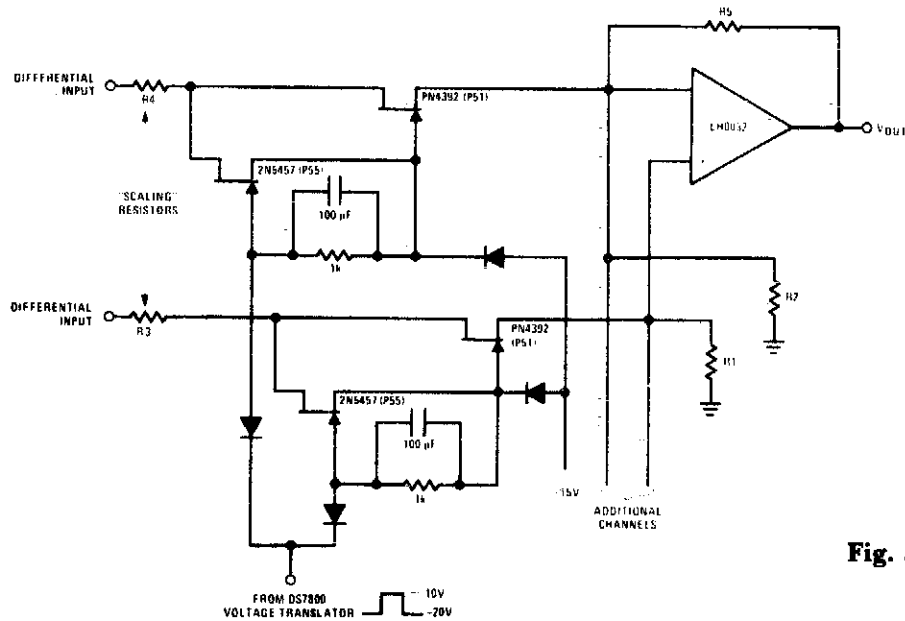


Fig. 53-7

Circuit Notes

This design allows high frequency signal handling and high toggle rates simultaneously. Toggle rates up to 1 MHz and MHz signals are possible with this circuit.

54

Modulation Monitors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Modulation Monitor

Visual Modulation Indicator

CB Modulation Monitor

MODULATION MONITOR

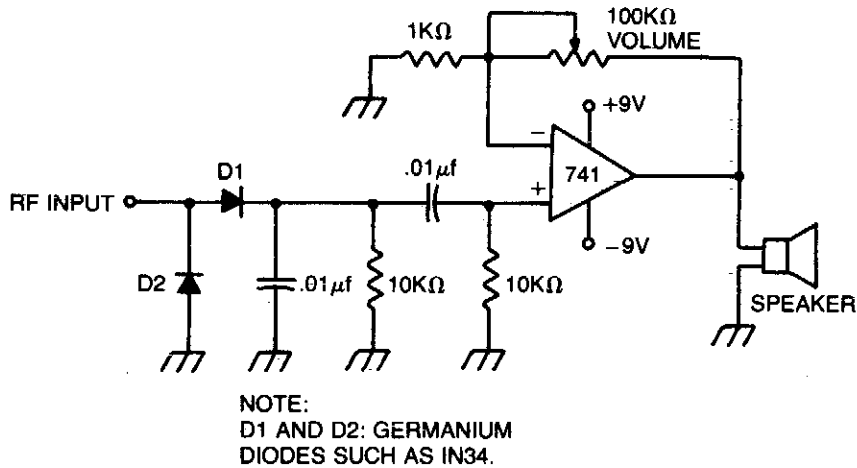


Fig. 54-1

Circuit Notes

Broad-tuned receiver demodulates the RF signal picked up by a loosely coupled wire placed near the transmitting antenna.

VISUAL MODULATION INDICATOR

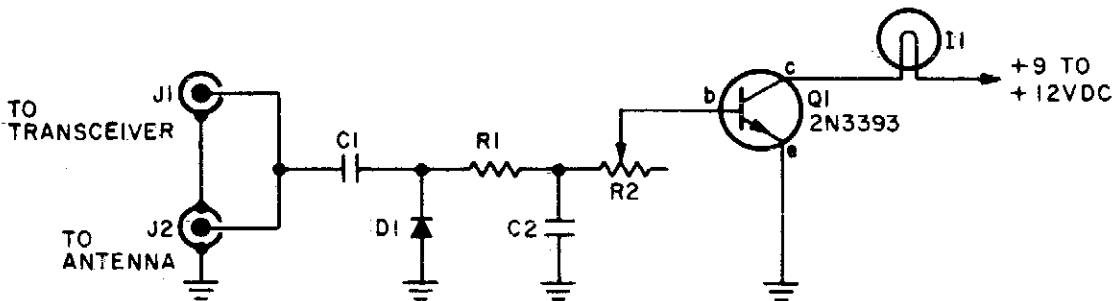


Fig. 54-2

Circuit Notes

Indicator lamp brightness varies in step with modulated RF signal. Adjust R2 with transmitter on (modulated) until the lamp flashes in step with modulation. C1 = 5 pf, C2 = 100 pF, D1 = 1N60 or 1N34 (Germanium),

R3 = 10 K pot, I1 = 6-8 V, 30-60 mA incandescent bulb, Q1 = 2N3393 (for increased sensitivity use 2N3392 or other high-gain transistor).

CB MODULATION MONITOR

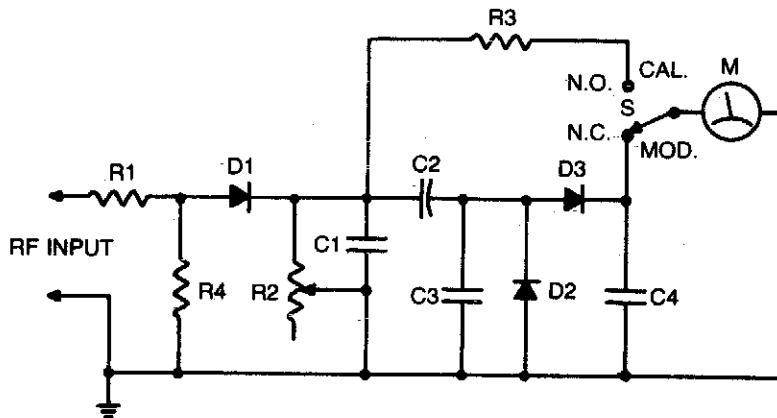


Fig. 54-3

PARTS LIST

- C1—500-pF, 100-Vdc capacitor
- C2—10- μ F, 10-Vdc electrolytic capacitor
- C3—200-pF, 100-Vdc capacitor
- C4—300-pF, 100-Vdc capacitor
- D1, D2, D3—1N60
- M1—0-1 mA DC high-speed meter
- R1, R4—1000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor
- R2—1000-ohm pot
- R3—910-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor, 5%
- S1—Spdt spring-return switch

Circuit Notes

Connect this circuit to a transceiver with a coaxial T connector in the transmission line. Key the transmitter (unmodulated), set S1 to CAL, and adjust R2 for a full scale reading. Return S1 to MOD position. The meter will read % modulation with 10% accuracy.

55

Modulators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

TV Modulator

TV Modulator

Pulse-Position Modulator

Pulse-Width Modulator

Pulse-Width Modulator

RF Modulator

Linear Pulse-Width Modulator

Balanced Modulator

Video Modulator

Modulator

Pulse-Width Modulator

AM Modulator

TV Modulator Using a Motorola MC1374

Pulse-Width Modulator

Pulse-Width Modulator

VHF Modulator

TV MODULATOR

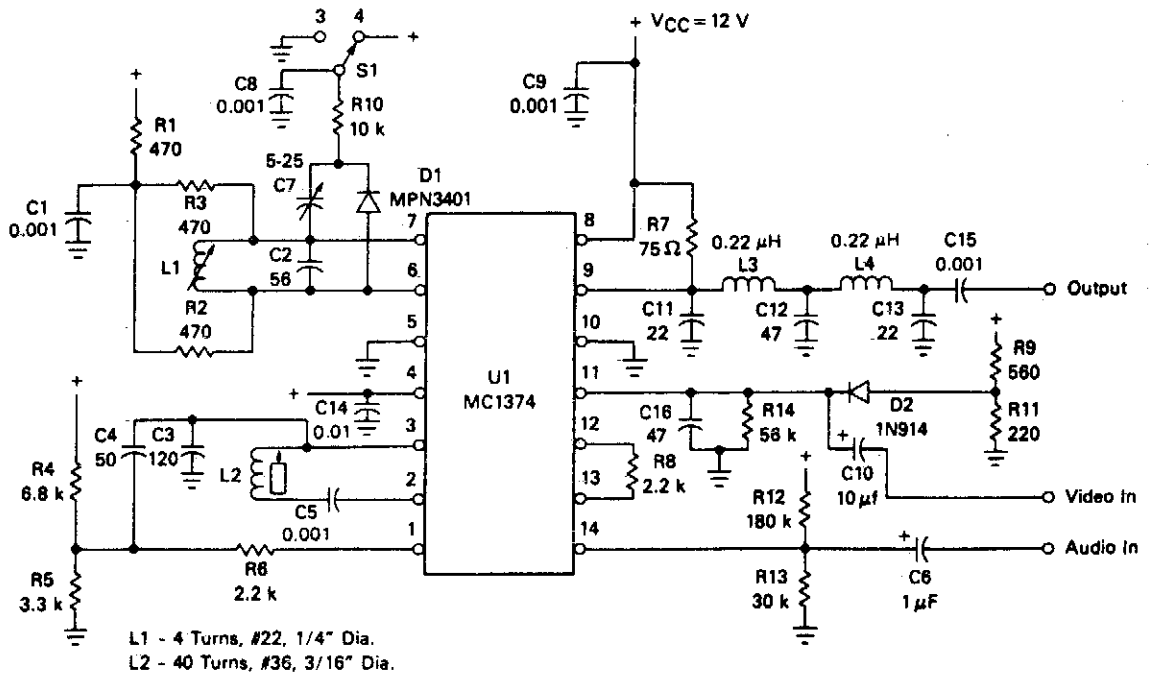


Fig. 55-1

Circuit Notes

The FM oscillator/modulator is a voltage-controlled oscillator, which exhibits a nearly linear output frequency versus input voltage characteristic for a wide deviation. It provides a good FM source with a few inexpen-

sive external parts. It has a frequency range of 1.4 to 14 MHz and can typically produce a ± 25 kHz modulated 4.5 MHz signal with about 0.6% total harmonic distortion.

TV MODULATOR

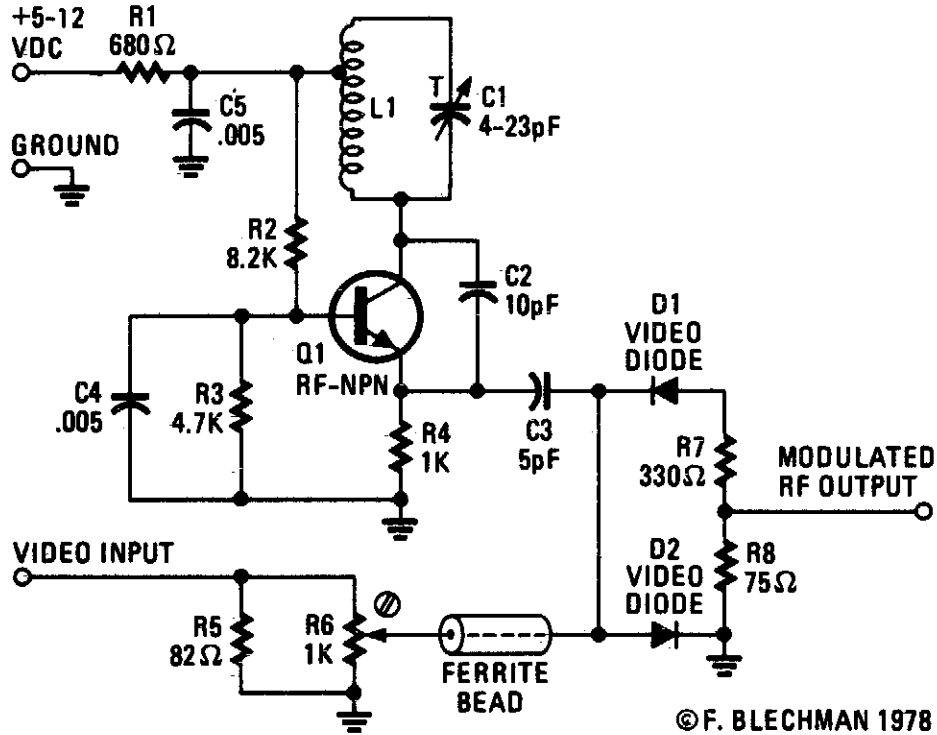


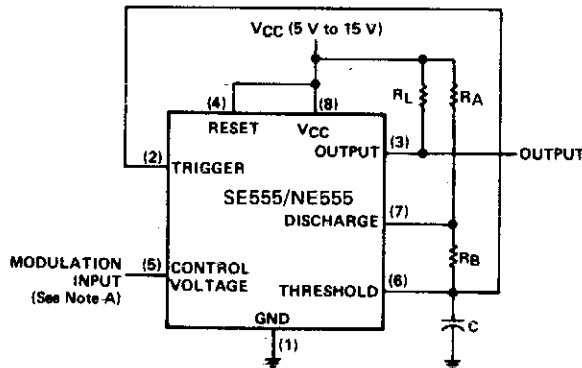
Fig. 55-2

Circuit Notes

The VHF frequency is generated by a tuned Hartley oscillator circuit. Resistors R2, R3, and R4 bias the transistor, with tapped inductor L1 and trimmer capacitor C1 forming the tank circuit. Adjusting C1 determines the frequency. Capacitor C2 provides positive feedback from the tank circuit to the emitter at Q1. Capacitor C4 provides an RF ground for the base of Q1. Bypass capacitor C5 and resistor

R1 filter out the radio frequencies generated in the tank circuit to prevent radiation from the power-supply lines. The video signal enters the parallel combination of resistors R5 and R6; this combination closely matches the 75 ohm impedance of most video cables. Resistor R6 is a small screwdriver-adjusted potentiometer that is used to control the video input level to mixer diodes D1 and D2.

PULSE-POSITION MODULATOR



NOTE A: The modulating signal may be direct or capacitively coupled to the control voltage terminal. For direct coupling, the effects of modulation source voltage and impedance on the bias of the SE555/NE555 should be considered.

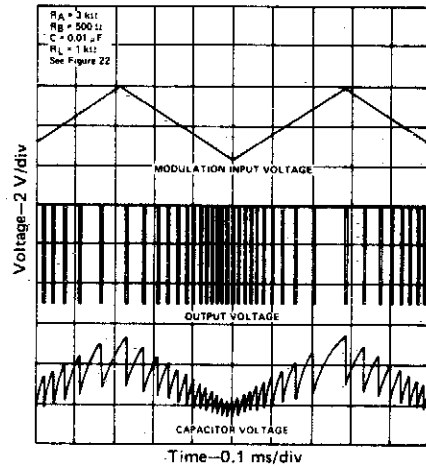


Fig. 55-3

Circuit Notes

The threshold voltage, and thereby the time delay, of a free-running oscillator is shown modulated with a triangular-wave modulation signal; however, any modulating wave-shape could be used.

PULSE-WIDTH MODULATOR

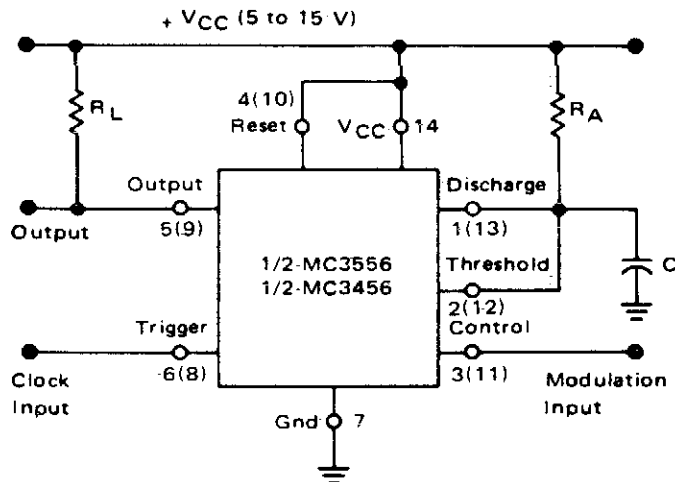


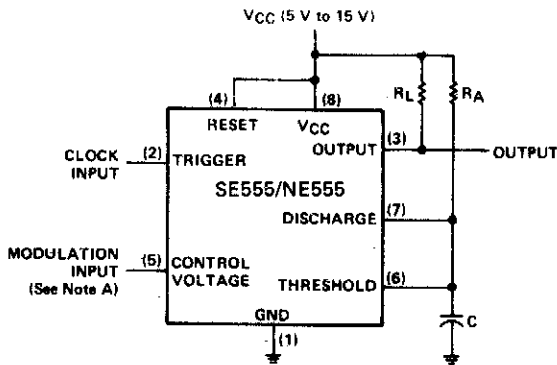
Fig. 55-4

Circuit Notes

If the timer is triggered with a continuous pulse train in the monostable mode of operation, the charge time of the capacitor can be varied by changing the control voltage at pin 3.

In this manner, the output pulse width can be modulated by applying a modulating signal that controls the threshold voltage.

PULSE-WIDTH MODULATOR



NOTE A: The modulating signal may be direct or capacitively coupled to the control voltage terminal. For direct coupling, the effects of modulation source voltage and impedance on the bias of the SE555/NE555 should be considered.

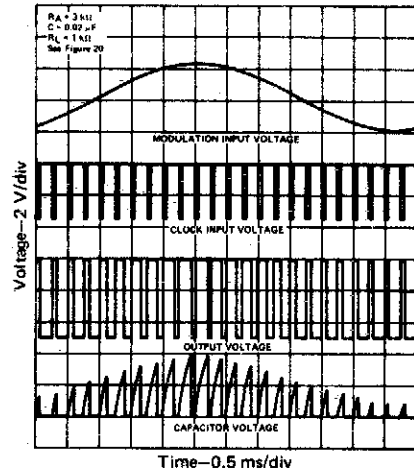


Fig. 55-11

Circuit Notes

The monostable circuit is triggered by a continuous input pulse train and the threshold voltage is modulated by a control signal. The resultant effect is a modulation of the output pulse width, as shown. A sine-wave modulation signal is illustrated, but any wave-shape could be used.

AM MODULATOR

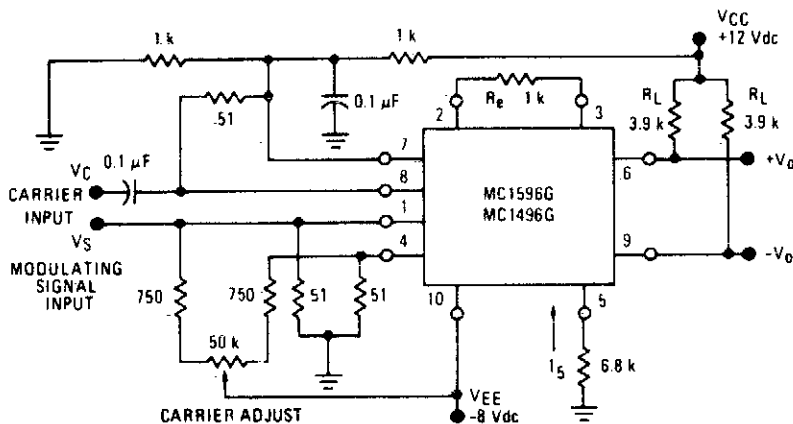
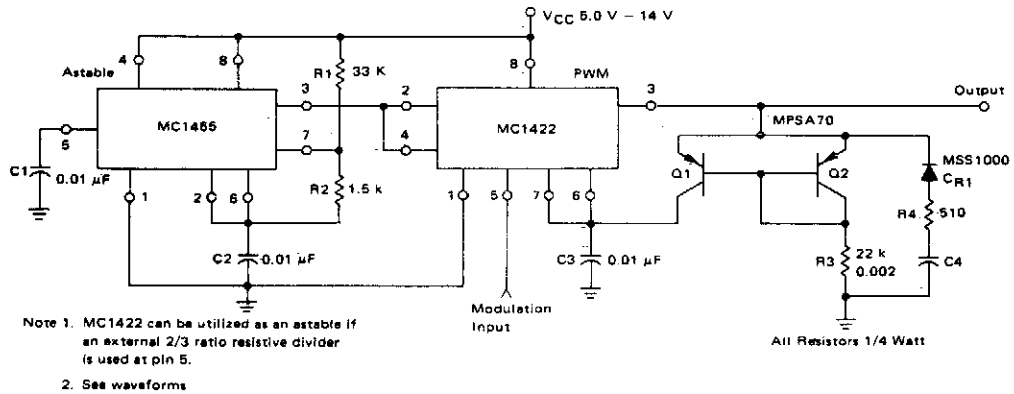


Fig. 55-12

PULSE-WIDTH MODULATOR



- PULSE WIDTH MODULATOR WAVEFORMS

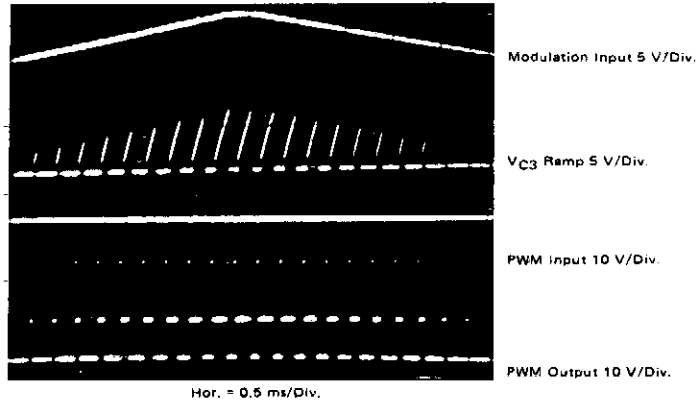


Fig. 55-15

VHF MODULATOR

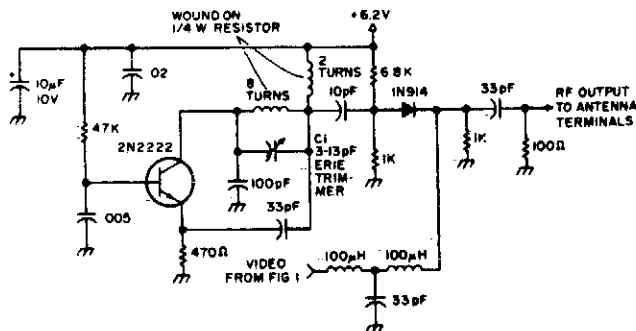


Fig. 55-16

56

Moisture and Rain Detectors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Rain Alarm
Moisture Detector

Automatic Plant Waterer
Rain Alarm/Door Bell

RAIN ALARM

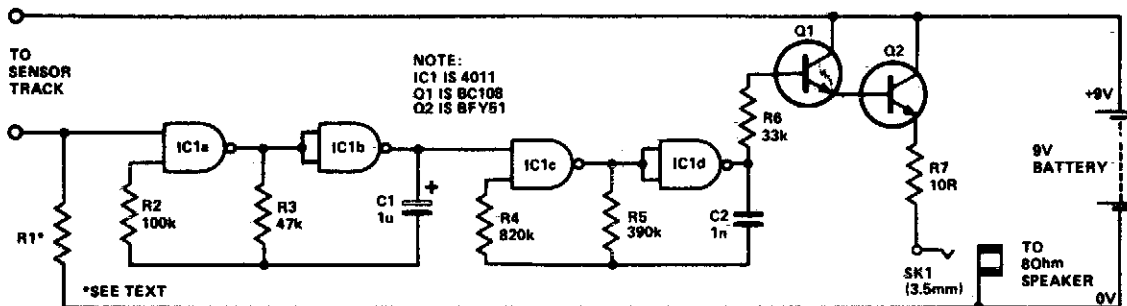


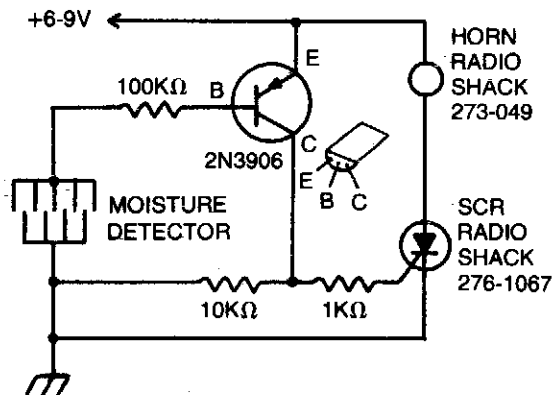
Fig. 56-1

Circuit Notes

The circuit uses four NAND gates of a 4011 package. In each oscillator, while one gate is configured as a straightforward inverter, the other has one input that can act as a control input. Oscillator action is inhibited if this input is held low. The first oscillator (IC1a and IC1b) has this input tied low via a high value resistor (R1) that acts as a sensitivity control. Thus this

oscillator will be disabled until the control input is taken high. Any moisture bridging the sensor track will so enable the output which is a square wave at about 10 Hz. This in turn will gate on and off the 500 Hz oscillator formed by IC1c and IC1d. This latter oscillator drives the loudspeaker via R6, the Darlington pair formed by Q1 and Q2, and resistor R7.

MOISTURE DETECTOR



Circuit Notes

The detector is made of fine wires spaced about one or two inches apart. When the area between a pair of wires becomes moistened, the horn will sound. To turn it off, dc power must be disconnected.

Fig. 56-2

AUTOMATIC PLANT WATERER

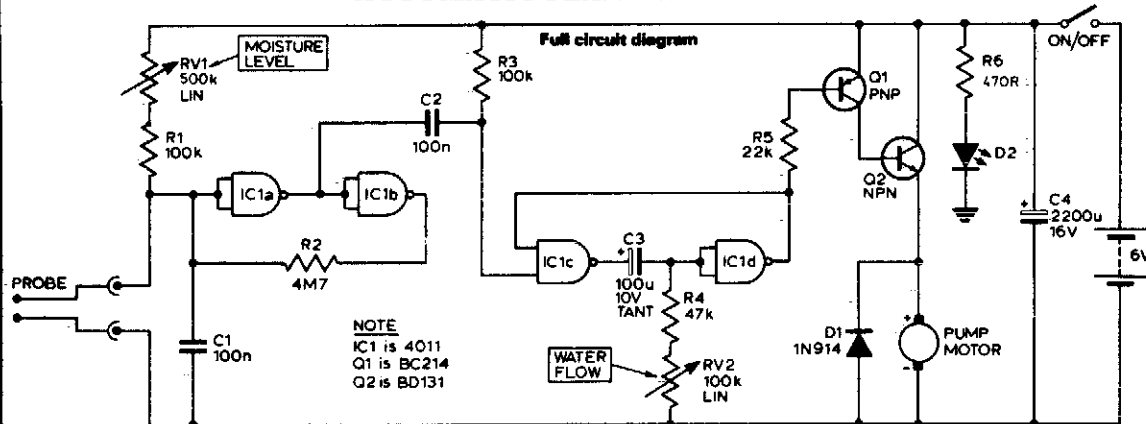


Fig. 56-3

Circuit Notes

The unit consists of a sensor, timer, and electric water pump. The sensor is embedded in the soil, and when dry, the electronics operate the water pump for a preset time. The circuit is composed of a level sensitive Schmitt trigger, variable time monostable, and output

driver. When the resistance across the probe increases beyond a set value (i.e., the soil dries), the Schmitt is triggered. C2 feeds a negative going pulse to the monostable when the Schmitt triggers and R2 acts as feedback, to ensure a fast-switching action.

RAIN ALARM/DOOR BELL

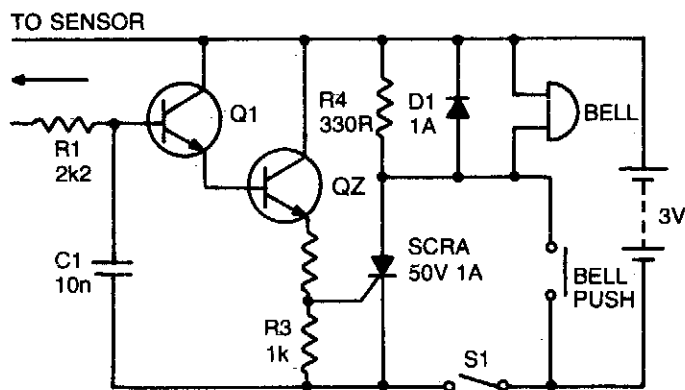


Fig. 56-4

Circuit Notes

With S1 open the circuit functions as a doorbell. With S1 closed, rain falling on the sensor will turn on Q1, triggering Q2 and the thyristor and activating the bell, R4 provides the holding for the thyristor while D1 prevents

any damage to the thyristor from back EMF in the bell coil. The sensor can be made from 3 square inches of copper clad board with a razor cut down the center. C1 prevents any mains pickup in the sensor leads.

NOTE
Q1, Q2 are 2N3706
D1 is 1N4001

57

Motor Controls

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Motor Speed Control
Plug-In Speed Control for Tools or
Appliances
Motor Speed Control with Feedback
Direction and Speed Control for Series-
Wound Motors
High-Torque Motor Speed Control
Motor Speed Control
Constant Current Motor Drive Circuit
Ac Motor Power Brake
Universal-Motor Speed Control with
Load-Dependent Feedback
Dc Motor Speed/Direction Control Circuit
Servo Motor Amplifier

Motor Speed Control
Model Train Speed Control
Induction Motor Control
DC Motor Speed Control
Universal Motor Control with Built-In Self
Timer
Speed Control for Model Trains or Cars
Direction and Speed Control for Shunt-
Wound Motors
Two-Phase Motor Drive
Dc Servo Amplifier
Universal Motor Speed Control
Power Tool Torque Control
Ac Servo Amplifier—Bridge Type

Fig. 57-1

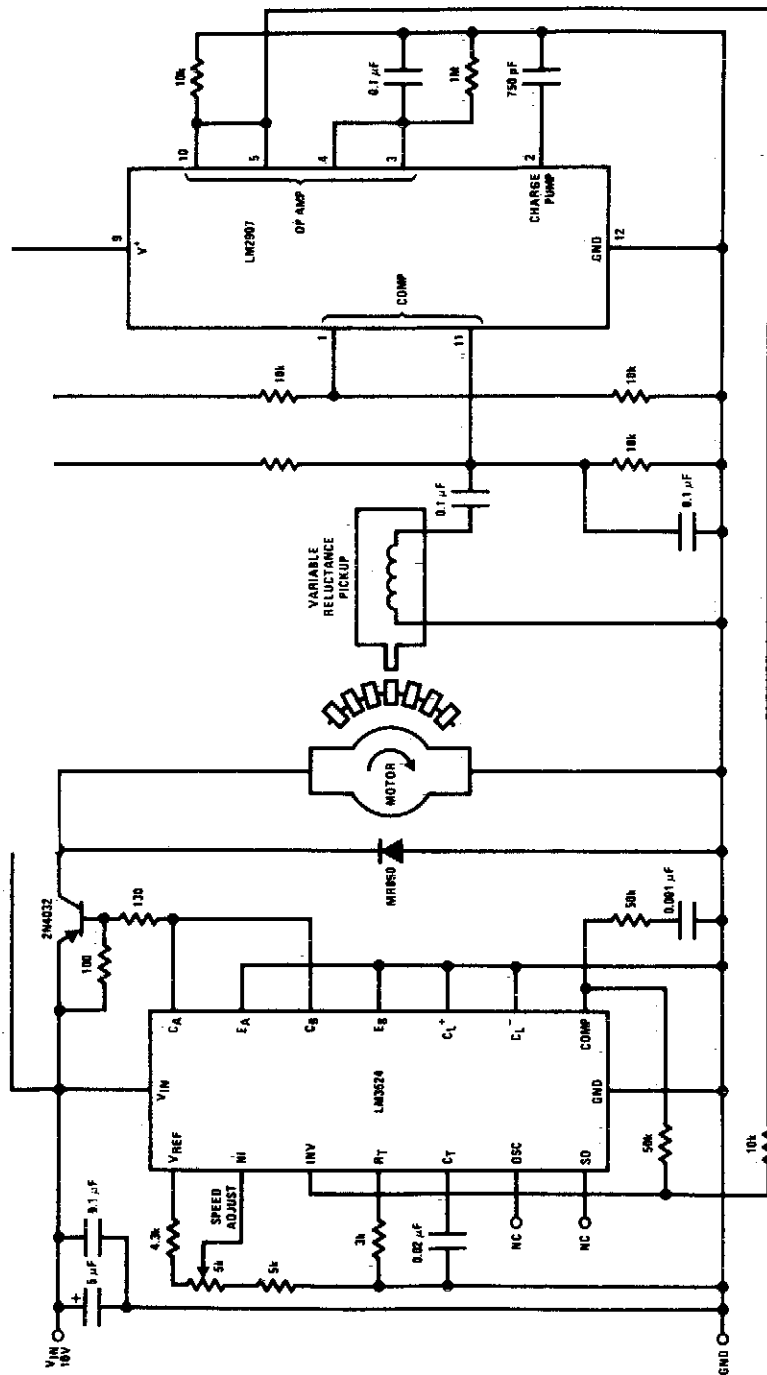


Fig. 57-1

Circuit Notes

This circuit is a regulating series dc motor speed control using the LM3524 for the control and drive for the motor and the LM2907 as a speed sensor for the feedback network.

PLUG-IN SPEED CONTROL FOR TOOLS OR APPLIANCES

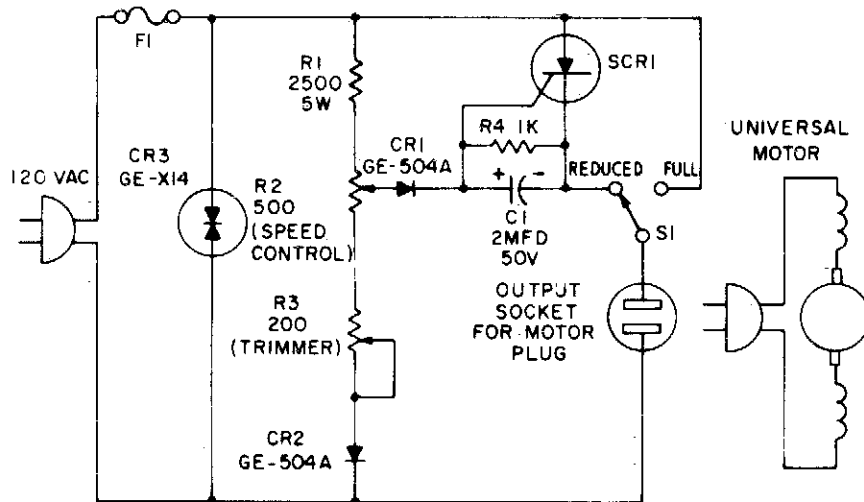


Fig. 57-2

COMPONENT	MOTOR NAMEPLATE RATING	
	LIGHT DUTY 3 AMP MAX	HEAVIER DUTY 5 AMP MAX
SCR1	GE - X1	GE - C30B
FI	3 AMP	5 AMP

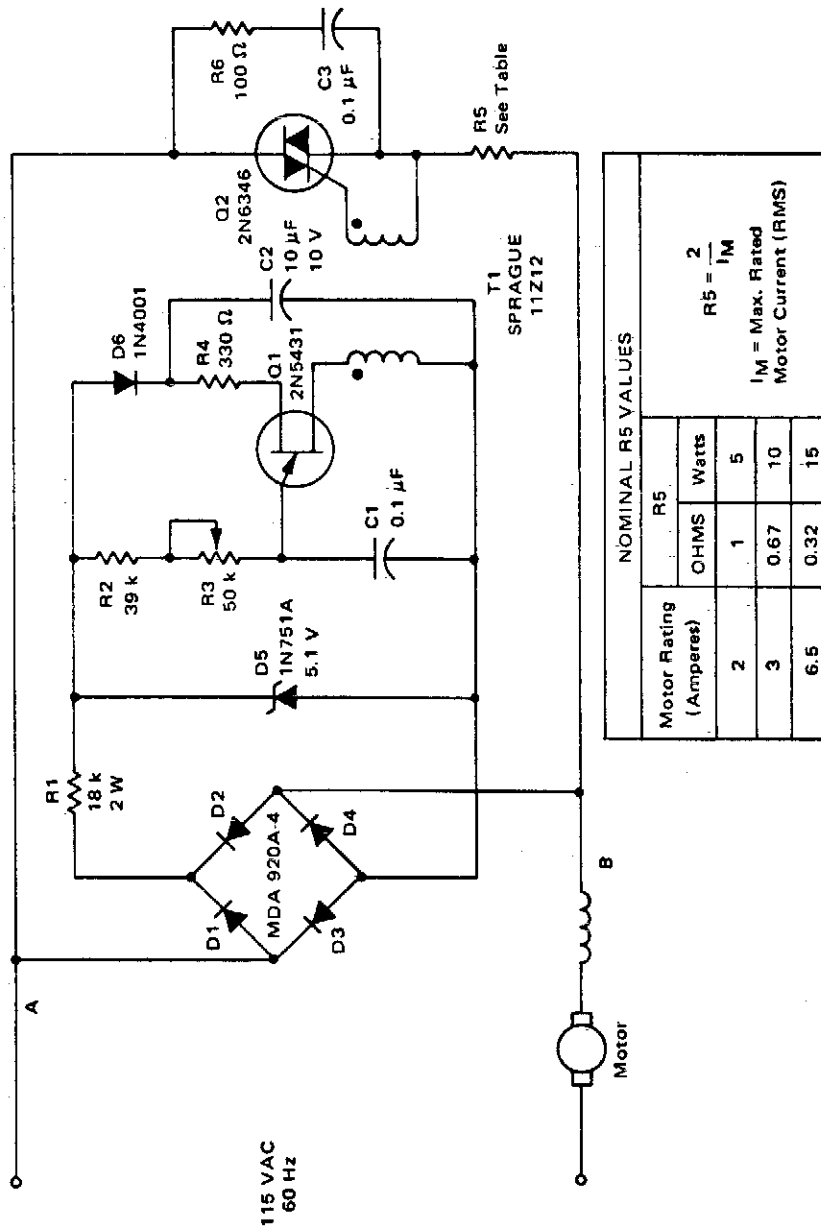
Circuit Notes

Most standard household appliances and portable hand tools can be adapted to variable-speed operation by use of this simple half-wave SCR phase control. It can be used as the speed control unit for the following typical loads provided they use series universal (brush type) motors.

Drills	Fans
Sewing Machines	Lathes
Saber saws	Vibrators
Portable band saws	Movie projectors
Food mixers	Sanders
Food blenders	

During the positive half cycle of the supply voltage, the arm on potentiometer R2 taps off a fraction of the sine wave supply voltage and compares it with the counter emf of the motor through the gate of the SCR. When the pot voltage rises above the armature voltage, current flows through CR1 into the gate of the SCR, triggering it, and thus applying the remainder of that half cycle supply voltage to the motor. The speed at which the motor operates can be selected by R2. Stable operation is possible over approximately a 3-to-1 speed range.

MOTOR SPEED CONTROL WITH FEEDBACK



NOMINAL R5 VALUES			
Motor Rating (Amperes)	R5		
	OHMS	Watts	
2	1	5	$R5 = \frac{2}{I_M}$ $I_M = \text{Max. Rated Motor Current (RMS)}$
3	0.67	10	
6.5	0.32	15	

Fig. 57-3

DIRECTION AND SPEED CONTROL FOR SERIES-WOUND MOTORS

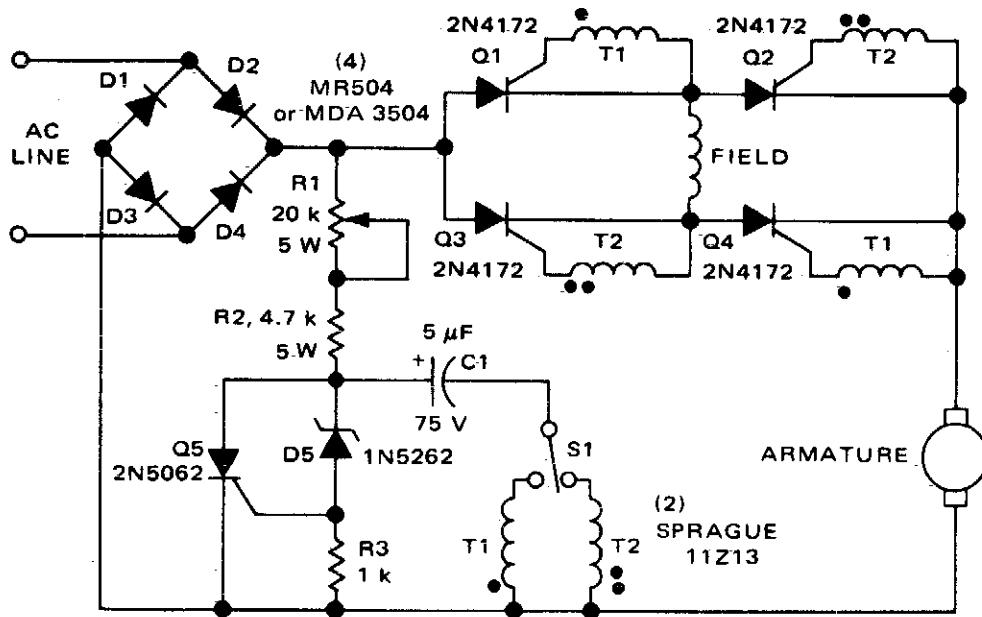


Fig. 57-4

Circuit Notes

The circuit shown here can be used to control the speed and direction of rotation of a series-wound dc motor. Silicon controlled rectifiers Q1-Q4, which are connected in a bridge arrangement, are triggered in diagonal pairs. Which pair is turned on is controlled by switch S1 since it connects either coupling transformer T1 or coupling transformer T2 to a pulsing circuit. The current in the field can be reversed by selecting either SCRs Q2 and Q3

for conduction, or SCRs Q1 and Q4 for conduction. Since the armature current is always in the same direction, the field current reverses in relation to the armature current, thus reversing the direction of rotation of the motor. A pulse circuit is used to drive the SCRs through either transformer T1 or T2. The pulse required to fire the SCR is obtained from the energy stored in capacitor C1.

HIGH-TORQUE MOTOR SPEED CONTROL

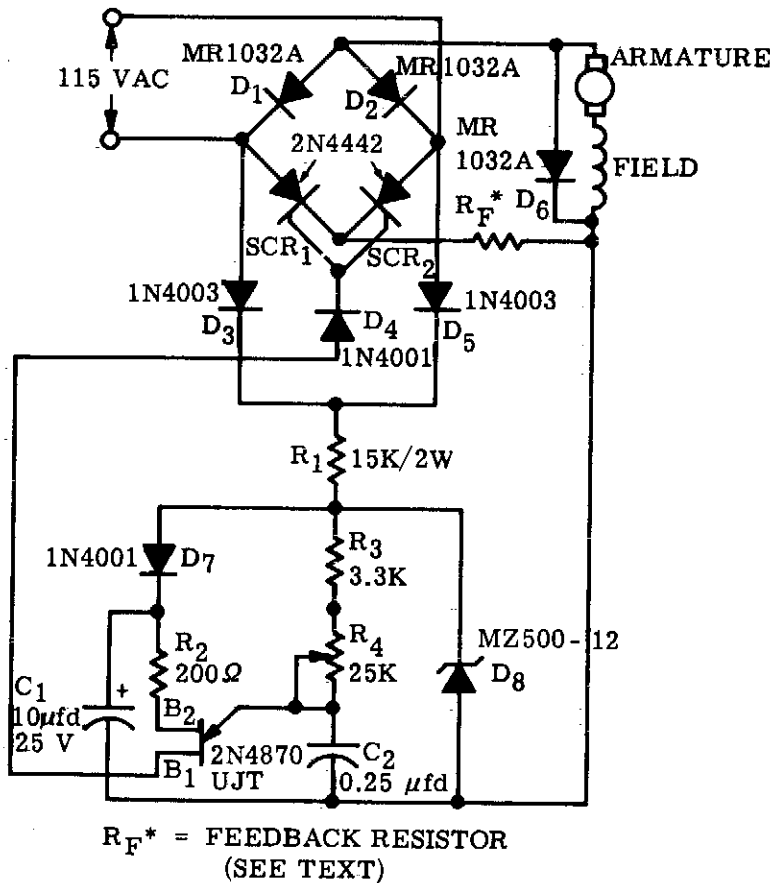


Fig. 57-5

Circuit Notes

A bridge circuit consisting of two SCRs and two silicon rectifiers furnishes full-wave power to the motor. Diodes, D3 and D5, supply dc to the trigger circuit through dropping resistors, R1. Phase delay of SCR firing is obtained by charging C2 through resistors R3 and R4 from the voltage level established by the zener diode, D8. When C2 charges to the firing voltage of the unijunction transistor, the UJT fires,

triggering the SCR that has a positive voltage on its anode. When C2 discharges sufficiently, the unijunction transistor drops out of conduction. The value of R_F is dependent upon the size of the motor and on the amount of feedback desired. A typical value for R_F can be calculated from: $R_F = \frac{2}{I_M}$ where S_{IM} is the max rated load current (rms).

MOTOR SPEED CONTROL

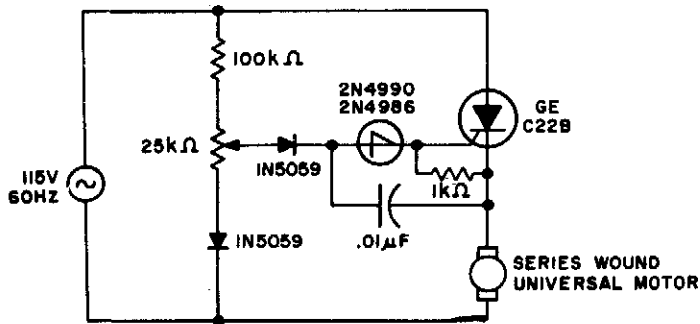


Fig. 57-6

Circuit Notes

Switching action of the 2N4990 allows smaller capacitors to be used while achieving reliable thyristor triggering.

CONSTANT CURRENT MOTOR-DRIVE CIRCUIT

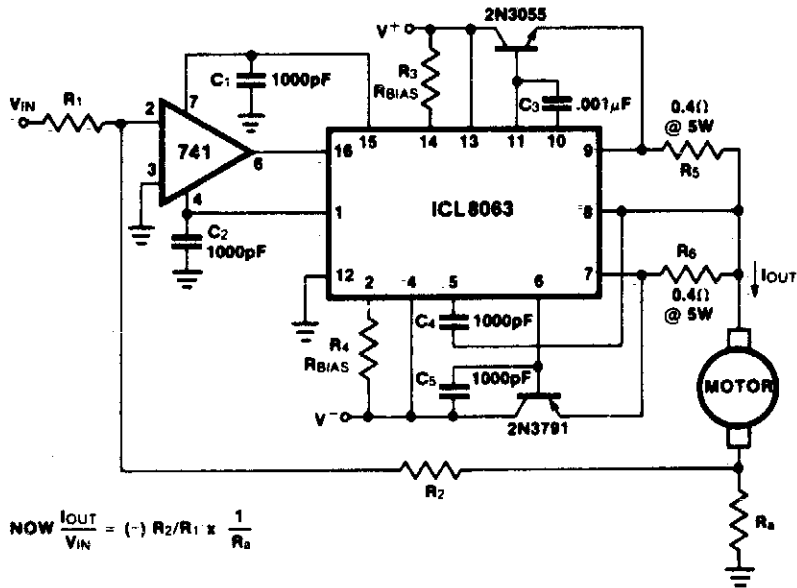
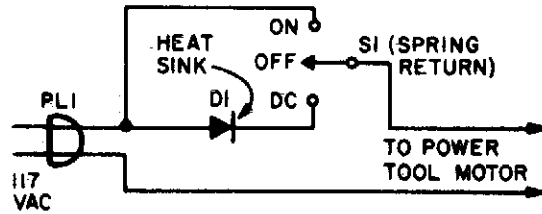


Fig. 57-7

Circuit Notes

This minimum device circuit can be used to drive dc motors where there is some likelihood of stalling or lock up; if the motor locks, the current drive remains constant and the system does not destroy itself.

AC MOTOR BRAKE



PARTS LIST FOR AC MOTOR POWER BRAKE

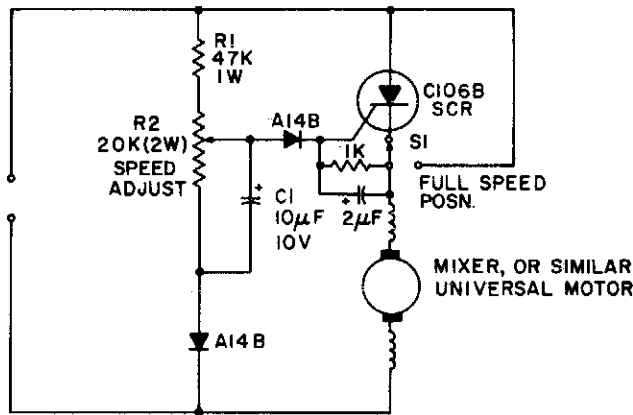
PL1—AC plug
D1—Silicon rectifier, 200 PIV, 20 A.
S1—Spdt switch. Center off, one side spring return
Misc.—Metal cabinet

Circuit Notes

A shot of direct current will instantly stop any ac power tool motor. Switch S1 is a center-off, one side spring return. With S1 on, ac will be fed to the motor and the motor will run. To brake the motor, simply press S1 down and a quick shot of dc will instantly stop it. The switch returns to the center off position when released. This Power Brake can only be used with ac motors; it will not brake universal (ac-dc) motors. A heat sink must be provided for the diode.

Fig. 57-8

UNIVERSAL-MOTOR SPEED CONTROL WITH LOAD-DEPENDENT FEEDBACK (FOR MIXER, SEWING MACHINE, ETC.)



NOTE: RESISTORS 1/2 WATT EXCEPT AS NOTED

Fig. 57-9

Circuit Notes

Simple half-wave motor speed control is effective for use with small universal (ac/dc) motors. Maximum current capability 2.0 amps RMS. Because speed-dependent feedback is provided, the control gives excellent torque

characteristics to the motor, even at low rotational speeds. Normal operation at maximum speed can be achieved by closing switch S1, thus bypassing the SCR.

DC MOTOR SPEED/DIRECTION CONTROL CIRCUIT

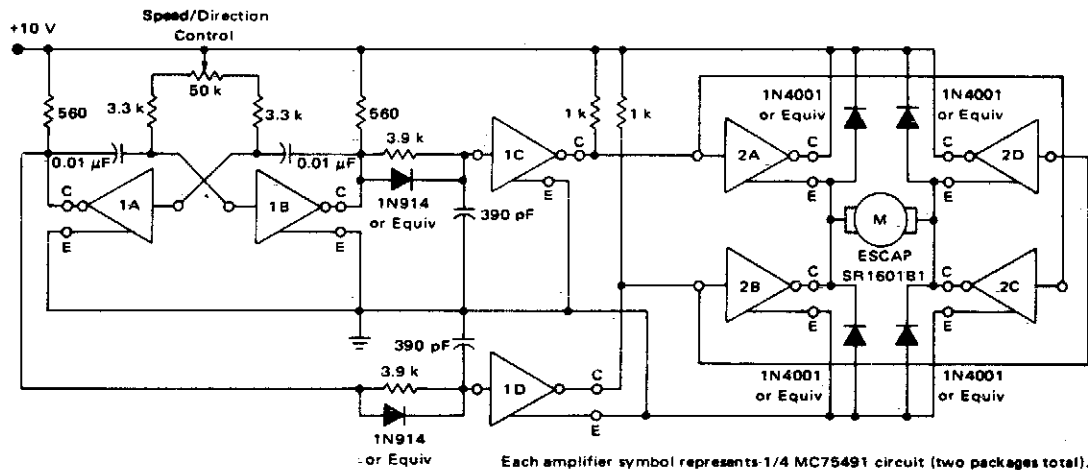


Fig. 57-10

SERVO MOTOR AMPLIFIER

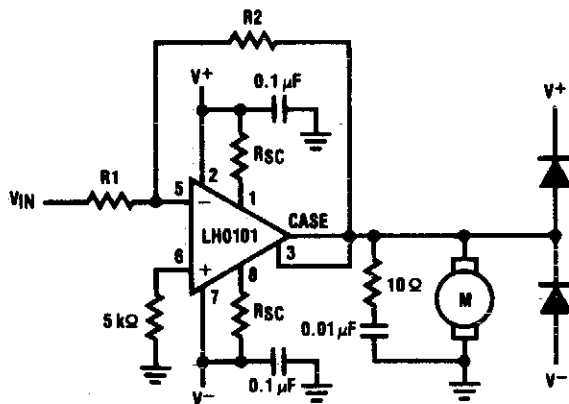
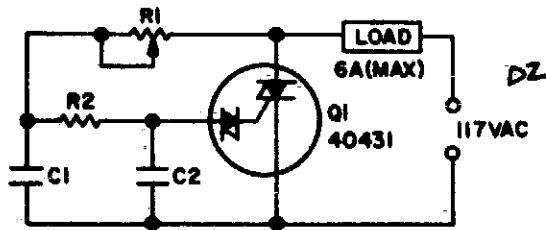


Fig. 57-11

Circuit Notes

Motor driver amplifier will deliver the rated current into the motor. Care should be taken to keep power dissipation within the permitted level. This precision speed regulation circuit employs rate feedback for constant motor current at a given input voltage.

MOTOR SPEED CONTROL



C1, C2—0.1-uF, 200-VDC capacitor
Q1—RCA 40431 Triac-Diac
R1—100,000-ohm linear taper potentiometer
R2—10,000-ohm, 1-watt resistor

Fig. 57-12

Circuit Notes

Universal motors and shaded-pole induction motors can be easily controlled with a full-wave Triac speed controller. Q1 combines both the triac and diac trigger diodes in the same case. The motor used for the load must be

limited to 6 amperes maximum. Triac Q1 must be provided with a heat sink. With the component values shown, the Triac controls motor speed from full off to full on.

MODEL TRAIN SPEED CONTROL

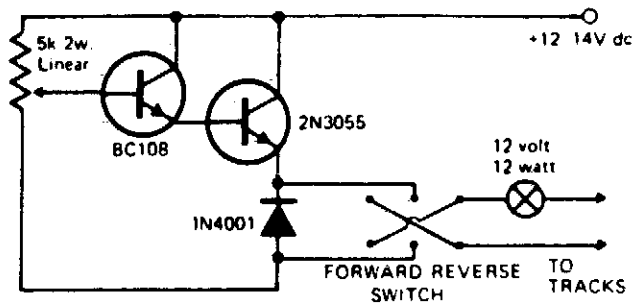


Fig. 57-13

Circuit Notes

Virtually any NPN small signal transistor may be used in place of the BC 108 shown. Likewise any suitable NPN power transistor can be used in place of the 2N3055. The output transistor must be mounted on a suitable heat-sink. Short circuit protection may be provided

by wiring a 12 volt 12 watt bulb in series with the output. This will glow in event of a short circuit and thus effectively current-limit the output, it also acts as a visual short-circuit alarm.

UNIVERSAL MOTOR CONTROL WITH BUILT-IN SELF TIMER

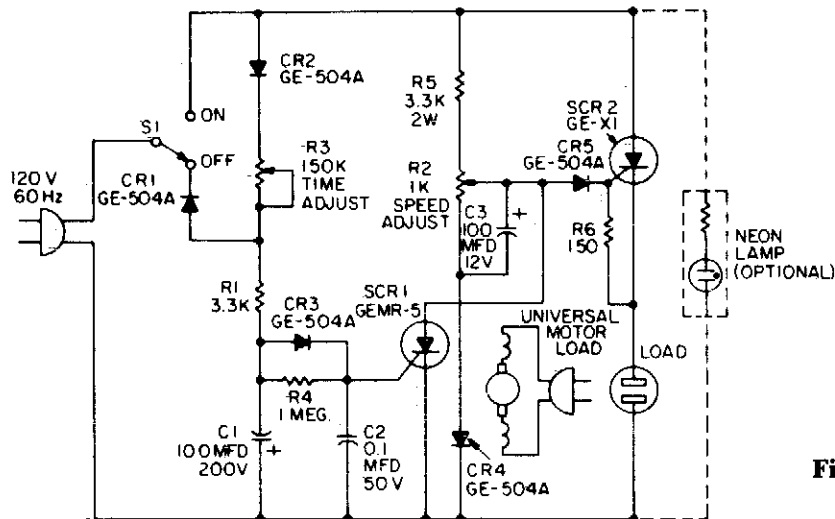


Fig. 57-16

Circuit Notes

When the time delay expires, SCR1 conducts and removes the gate signal from SCR2, which stops the motor. Both the time delay and motor speed are adjustable by potentiometers R2 and R3. If heavier motor loads are anti-

ci-
pated, use the larger C30B SCR in place of the GE-X1 for SCR2. Also, the capacitance of C1 can be increased to lengthen the time delay, if desired.

SPEED CONTROL FOR MODEL TRAINS OR CARS

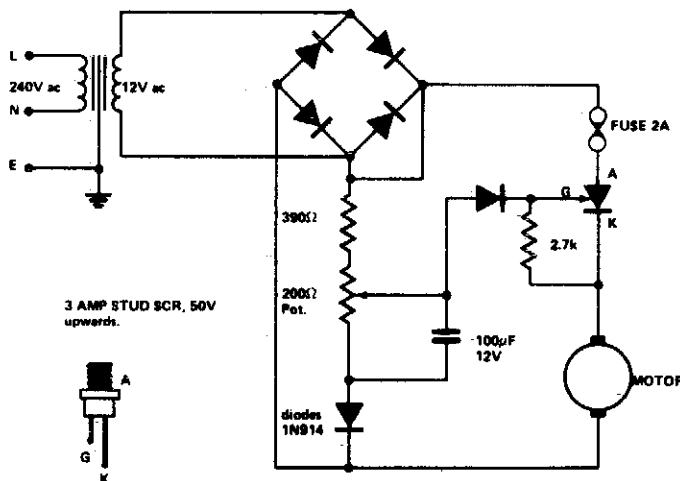


Fig. 57-17

Circuit Notes

Low voltage speed control gives very good starting torque and excellent speed regulation. A reversing switch may be incorporated in the leads to the motor.

DIRECTION AND SPEED-CONTROL FOR SHUNT-WOUND MOTORS

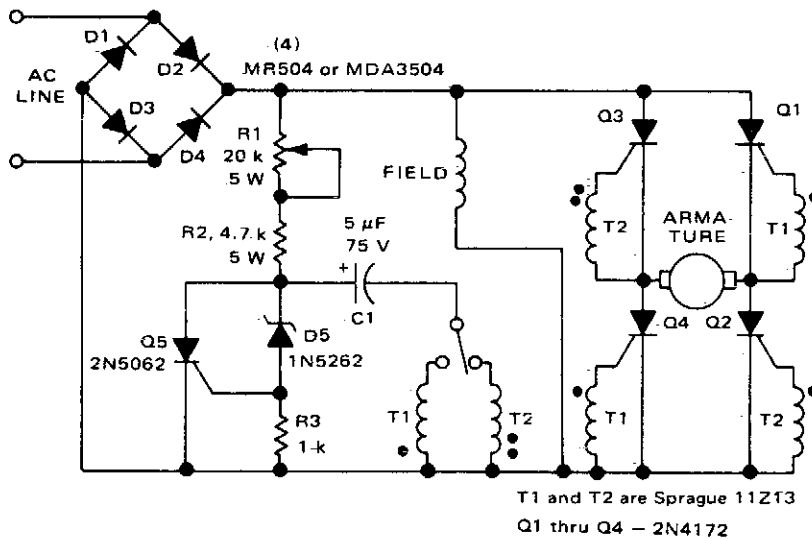


Fig. 57-18

Circuit Notes

This circuit operates like the one shown in Fig. 57-4. The only differences are that the field is placed across the rectified supply and the armature is placed in the SCR bridge. Thus

the field current is unidirectional but armature current is reversible; consequently the motor's direction of rotation is reversible. Potentiometer R1 controls the speed.

TWO-PHASE MOTOR DRIVE

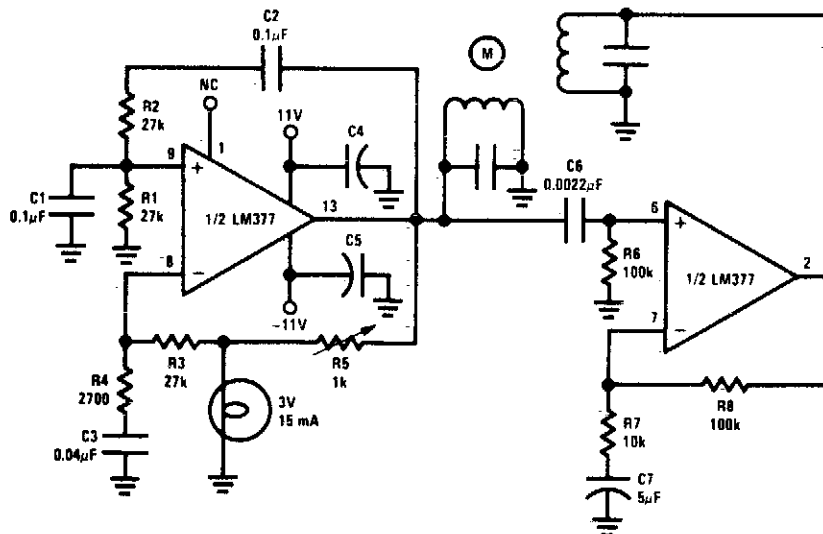


Fig. 57-19

DC SERVO AMPLIFIER

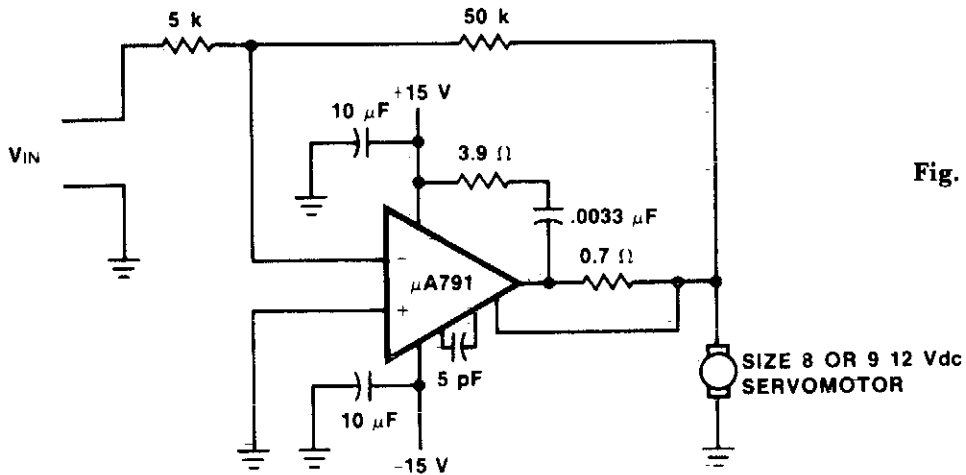
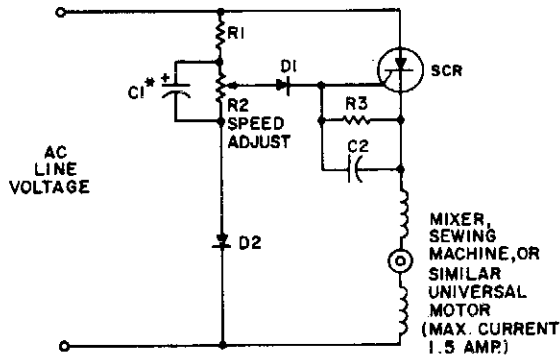


Fig. 57-20

UNIVERSAL MOTOR SPEED CONTROL



Line Voltage	120V	240V
R1	47K	100K
R2	10K	20K
R3	1K	1K
C1	1μF, 50V	1μF, 100V
C2	0.1μF, 50V	0.1μF, 50V
D1	1N5059	1N5060
D2	1N5059	1N5060
SCR	C106B1	C106D1

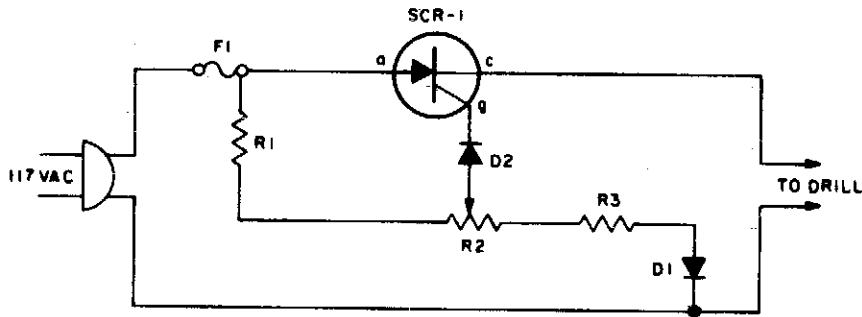
Fig. 57-21

Circuit Notes

The resistor capacitor network R1-R2-C1 provides a ramp-type reference voltage superimposed on top of a dc voltage adjustable with the speed-setting potentiometer R2. This reference voltage appearing at the wiper of R2 is balanced against the residual counter emf of the motor through the SCR gate. As the motor slows down due to heavy loading, its counter emf falls, and the reference ramp triggers the

SCR earlier in the ac cycle. More voltage is thereby applied to the motor causing it to pick up speed again. Performance with the C106 SCR is particularly good because the low trigger current requirements of this device allow use of a flat top reference voltage, which provides good feedback gain and close speed regulation.

POWER TOOL TORQUE CONTROL



PARTS LIST FOR POWER TOOL TORQUE CONTROL

- | | |
|--|--|
| D1, D2—1A, 400 PIV silicon rectifier (Calectro K4-557 or equiv.) | R2—250-ohm, 4-watt potentiometer |
| F1—3-A "Slo-blo" fuse | R3—33-ohm, ½-watt resistor |
| R1—2500-ohm, 5-watt resistor | SCR1—8-A, 400-PIV silicon controlled rectifier (HEP R1222) |

Fig. 57-22

Circuit Notes

As the speed of an electric drill is decreased by loading, its torque also drops. A compensating speed control like this one puts the oomph back into the motor. When the drill slows down, a back voltage developed across the motor—in series with the SCR cathode and gate—decreases. The SCR gate voltage therefore increases relatively as the back voltage is

reduced. The extra gate voltage causes the SCR to conduct over a larger angle and more current is driven into the drill, even as speed falls under load. The SCR should be mounted in ¼-in. thick block of aluminum or copper at least 1-in. square. If the circuit is used for extended periods use a 2 inch square piece.

AC SERVO AMPLIFIER—BRIDGE TYPE

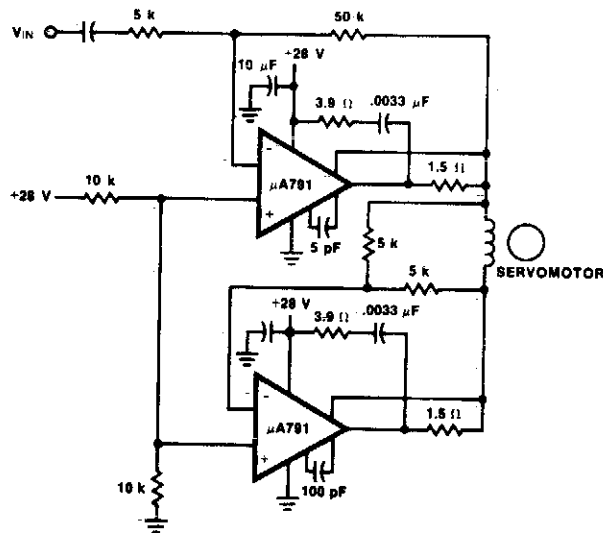


Fig. 57-23

58

Multivibrators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Monostable Circuit
Astable Multivibrator
Astable Oscillator
Digitally Controlled Astable Multivibrator
Dual Astable Multivibrator
UJT Monostable
Monostable Multivibrator with Input
Lock-Out

TTL Monostable
Monostable Circuit
One-Shot Multivibrator
Monostable Multivibrator
Bistable Multivibrator
100 kHz Free-Running Multivibrator

MONOSTABLE CIRCUIT

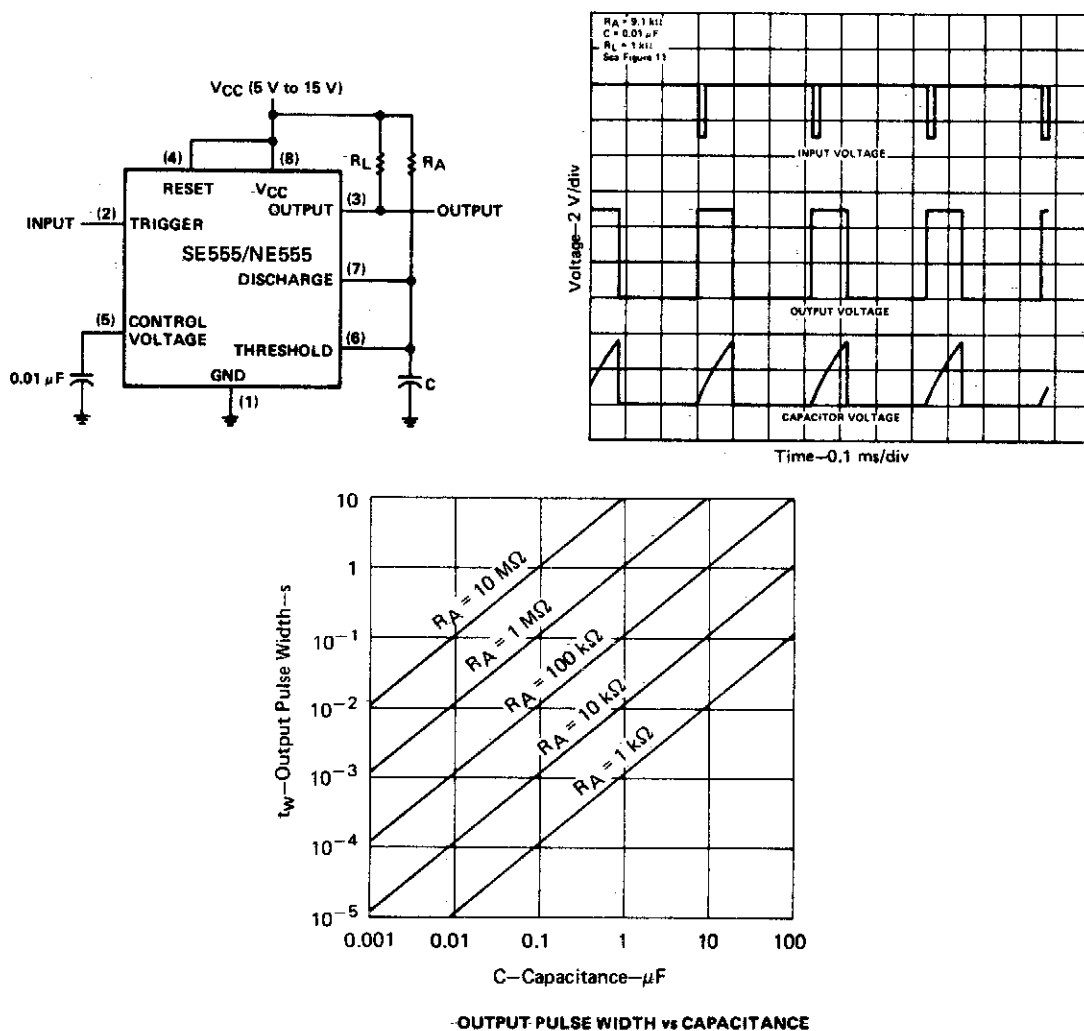


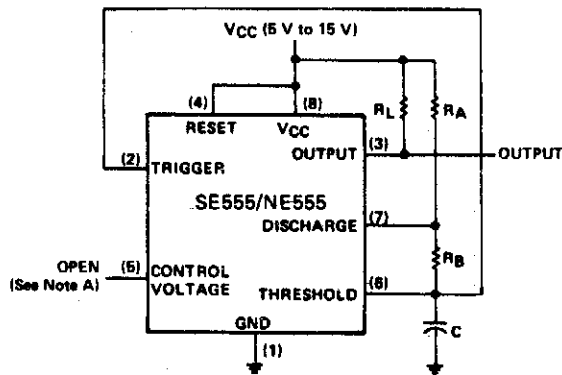
Fig. 58-1

Circuit Notes

If the output is low, application of a negative-going pulse to the trigger input sets the flip-flop (Q goes low), drives the output high, and turns off 1. Capacitor C is then charged through RA until the voltage across the capacitor reaches the threshold voltage of the threshold input. If the trigger input has returned to a high level, the output of the

threshold comparator will reset the flip-flop (Q goes high), drive the output low, and discharge C through Q1. Monostable operations is initiated when the trigger input voltage falls below the trigger threshold. Once initiated, the sequence will complete only if the trigger input is high at the end of the timing interval.

ASTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR



NOTE A: Decoupling the control voltage input (pin 5) to ground with a capacitor may improve operation. This should be evaluated for individual applications.

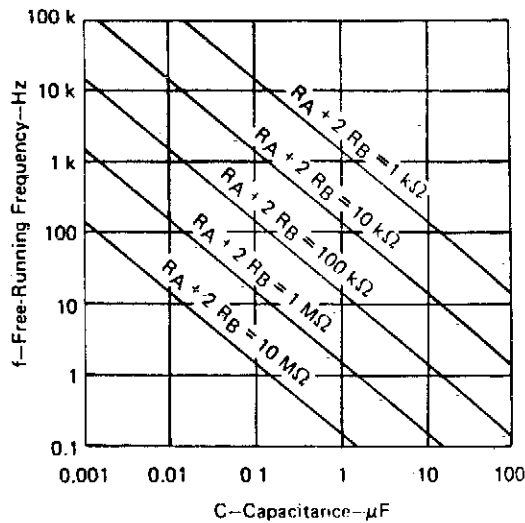
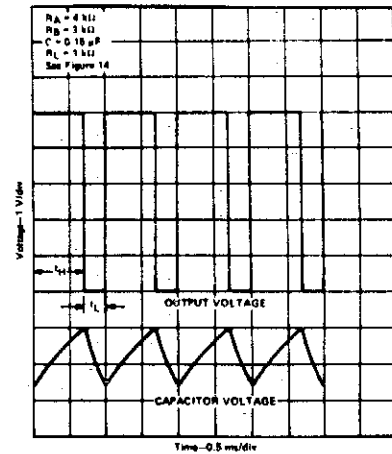


Fig. 58-2

Circuit Notes

The capacitor C will charge through R_A and R_B , and then discharge through R_B only. The duty cycle may be controlled by the values of R_A and R_B .

DUAL ASTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

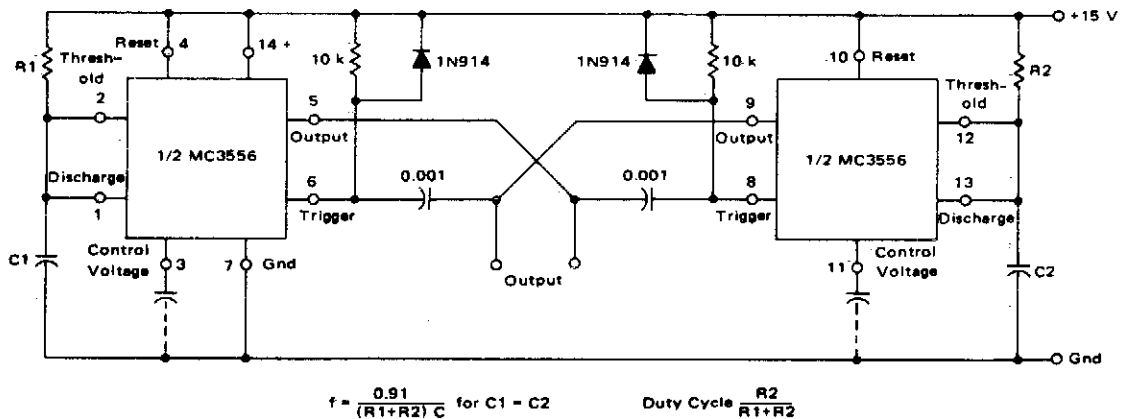


Fig. 58-5

Circuit Notes

This dual astable multivibrator provides versatility not available with single timer circuits. The duty cycle can be adjusted from 5% to 95%. The two outputs provide two phase

clock signals often required in digital systems. It can also be inhibited by use of either reset terminal.

UJT MONOSTABLE

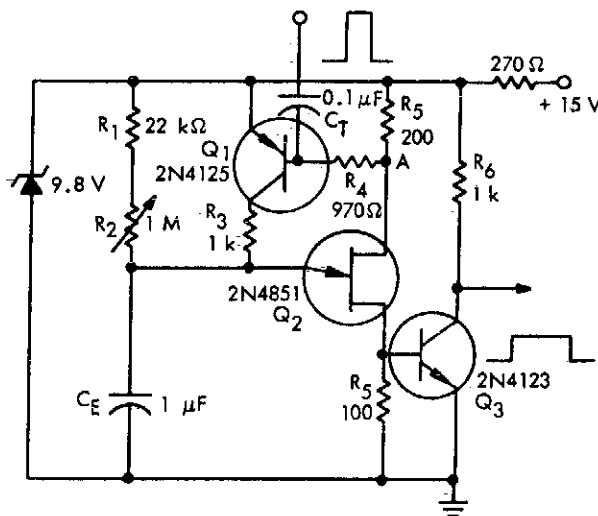


Fig. 58-6

MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR WITH INPUT LOCK-OUT

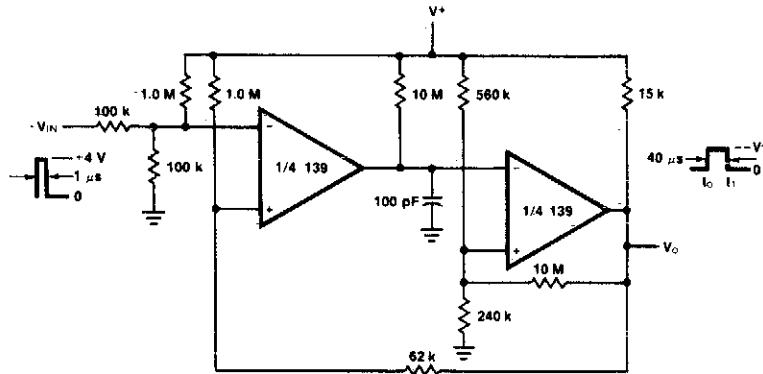


Fig. 58-7

TTL MONOSTABLE

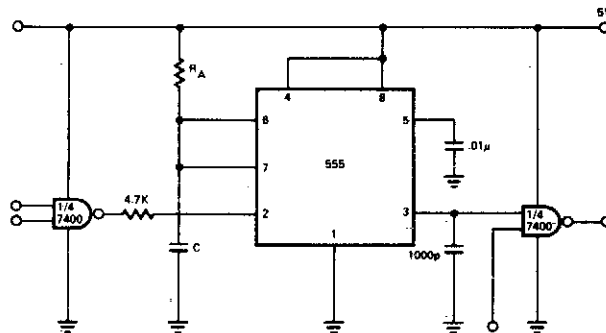


Fig. 58-8

MONOSTABLE CIRCUIT

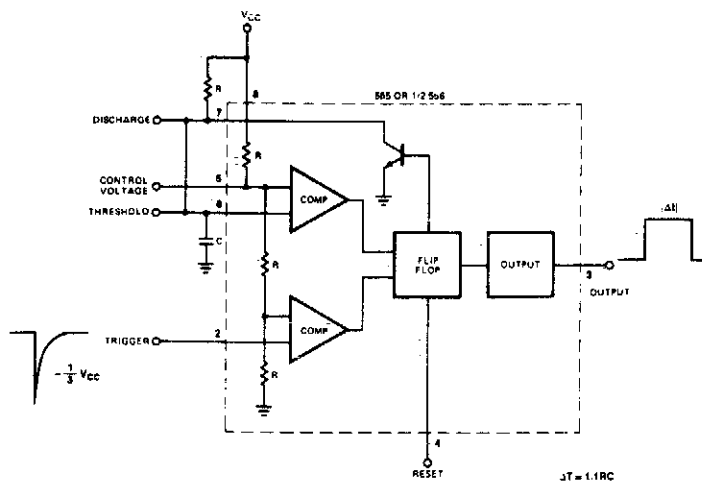


Fig. 58-9

ONE-SHOT MULTIVIBRATOR

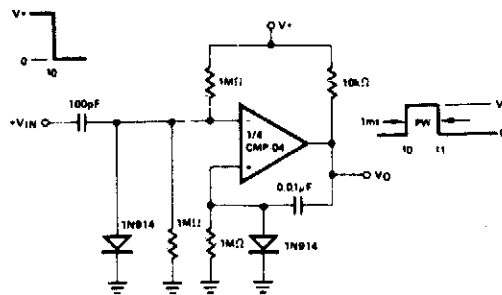


Fig. 58-10

BISTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

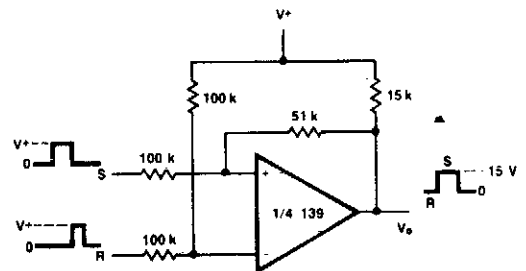


Fig. 58-12

MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

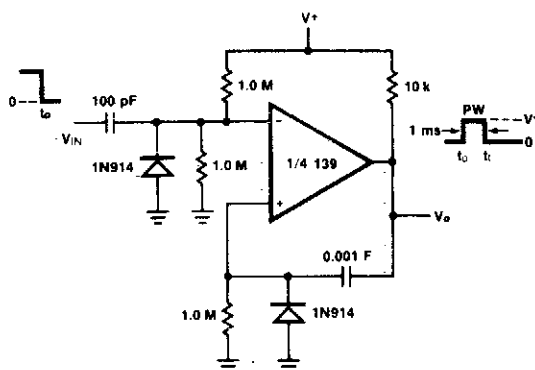


Fig. 58-11

100 kHz FREE-RUNNING MULTIVIBRATOR

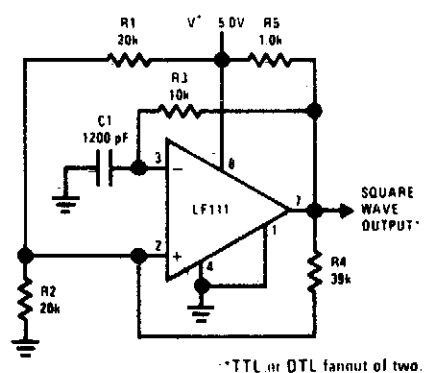


Fig. 58-13

59

Noise Generators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Audio Noise Generator

Noise Generator

Pink Noise Generator

Wideband Noise Generator

Noise Generator Circuit

AUDIO NOISE GENERATOR

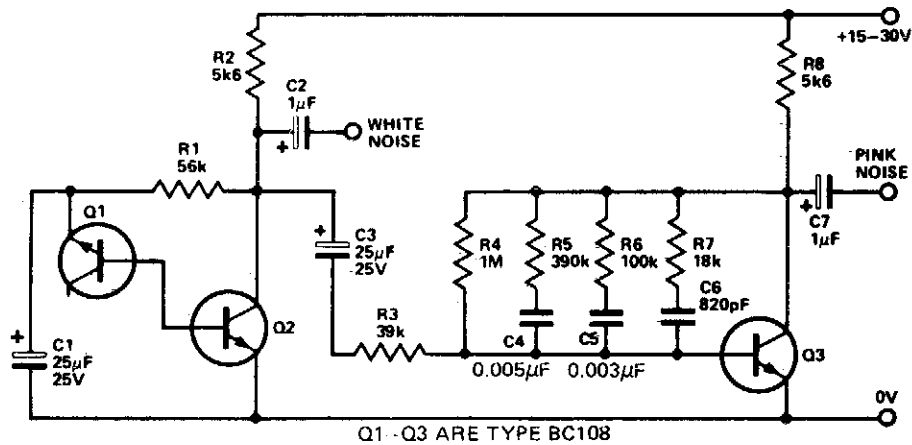


Fig. 59-1

Circuit Notes

This simple circuit generates both white and pin noise. Transistor Q1 is used as a zener diode. The normal base-emitter junction is reverse-biased and goes into zener breakdown at about 7 to 8 volts. The zener noise current from Q1 flows into the base of Q2 such that an output of about 150 millivolts of white noise is available. To convert the white noise to pink, a filter is required which provides a 3 dB cut per octave as the frequency increases.

Since such a filter attenuates the noise considerably an amplifier is used to restore the output level. Transistor Q3 is this amplifier and the pink noise filter is connected as a feedback network, between collector and base in order to obtain the required characteristic by controlling the gain-versus-frequency of the transistor. The output of transistor Q3 is thus the pink noise required and is fed to the relevant output socket.

PINK NOISE GENERATOR

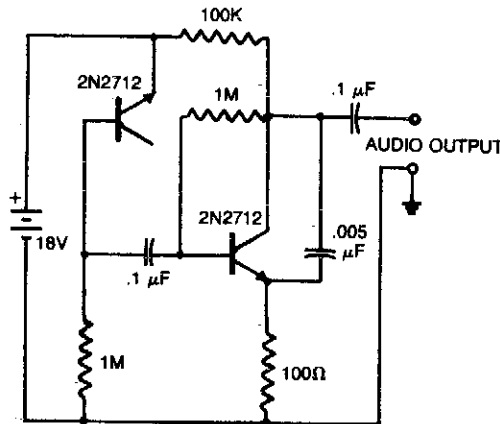


Fig. 59-2

Circuit Notes

A reverse-biased pn junction of a 2N2712 transistor is used as a noise generator. The second 2N2712 is an audio amplifier. The 0.005 μF capacitor across the amplifier output removes some high-frequency components to

simulate pink noise more closely. The audio output may be connected to high-impedance earphones or to a driver amplifier for speaker listening.

NOISE GENERATOR

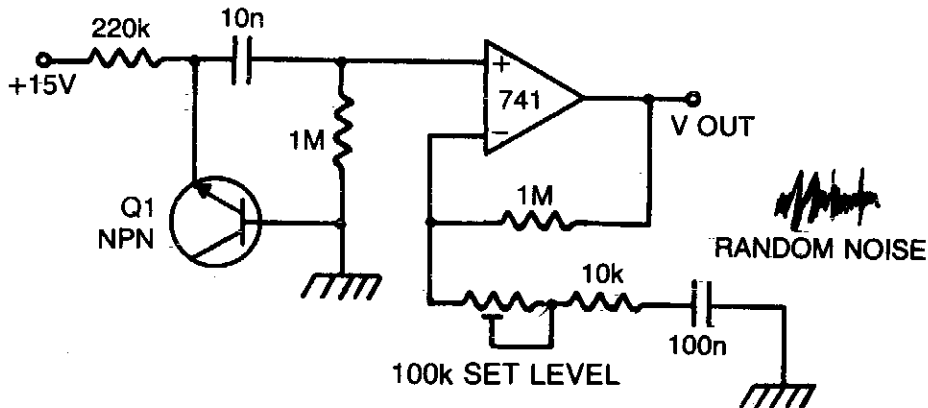


Fig. 59-3

Circuit Notes

The zener breakdown of a transistor junction is used as a noise generator. The breakdown mechanism is random and this voltage has a high source impedance. By using the op amp as a high input impedance, high ac gain

amplifier, a low impedance, large signal noise source is obtained. The 100K potentiometer is used to set the noise level by varying the gain from 40 to 20 dB.

WIDEBAND NOISE GENERATOR

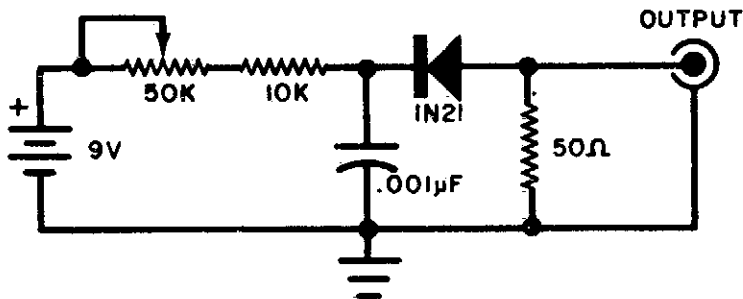


Fig. 59-4

Circuit Notes

This circuit will produce wideband rf noise. It uses a reverse-biased diode and has a low-impedance output. Can be used to align receivers for optimum performance.

NOISE GENERATOR CIRCUIT

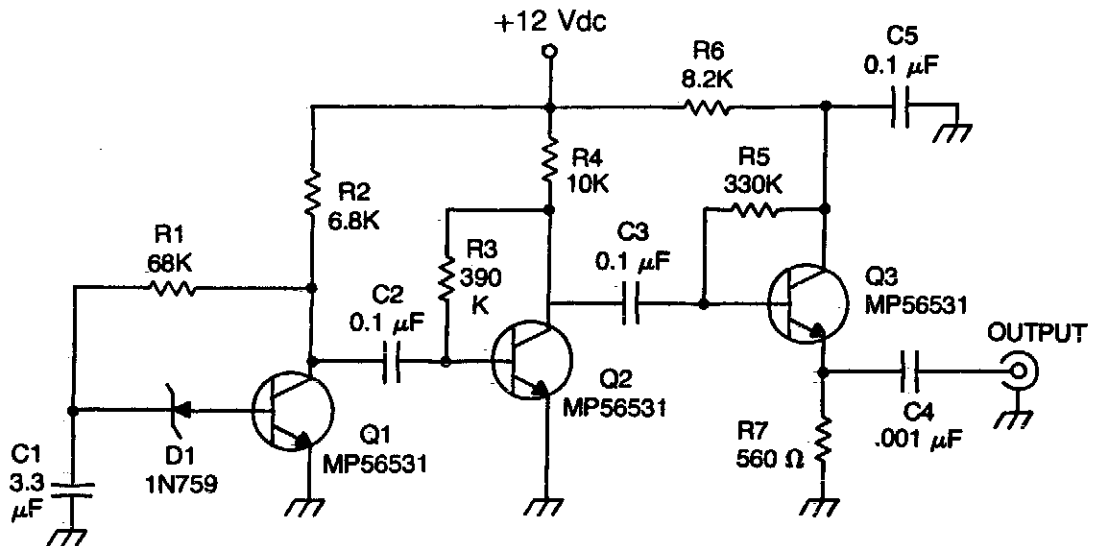


Fig. 59-5

Circuit Notes

The zener diode is an avalanche rectifier in the reverse bias mode connected to the input circuit of a wideband rf amplifier. The noise is amplified and applied to the cascade wideband amplifier, transistors Q2 and Q3.

60

Oscilloscope Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Oscilloscope Converter Provides Four-
Channel Displays
Add-On Triggered Sweep
10.7 MHz Sweep Generator

Drawing Circles on a Scope
Transmitter-Oscilloscope Coupler for CB
Signals
Oscilloscope Monitor

Beam Splitter for Oscilloscope

OSCILLOSCOPE CONVERTER PROVIDES FOUR-CHANNEL DISPLAYS

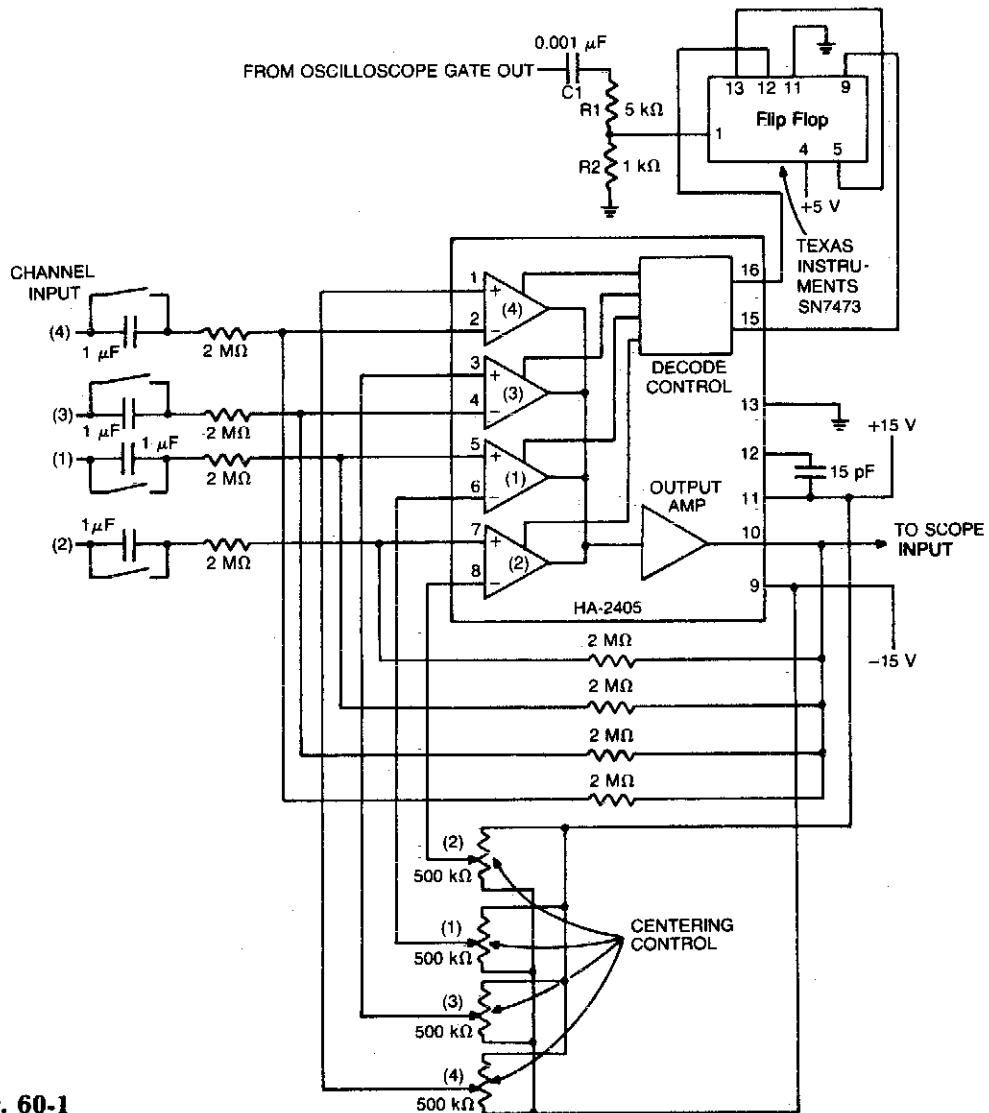


Fig. 60-1

Circuit Notes

The monolithic quad operational amplifier provides an inexpensive way to increase display capability of a standard oscilloscope. Binary inputs drive the IC op amp; a dual flip-flop divides the scope's gate output to obtain chan-

nel selection signals. All channels have centering controls for nulling offset voltage. A negative-going scope gate signal selects the next channel after each trace. The circuit operates out to 5 MHz.

DRAWING CIRCLES ON A SCOPE

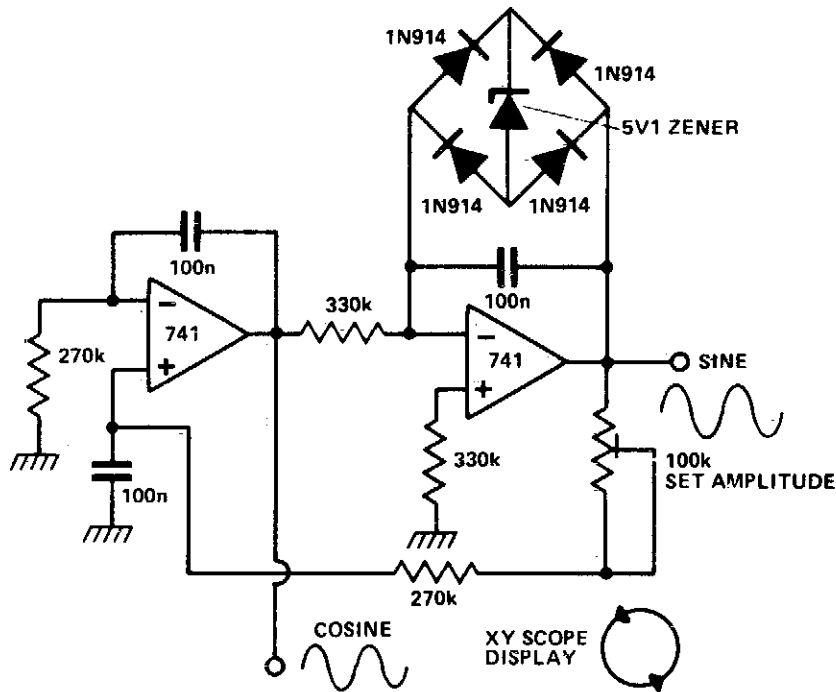


Fig. 60-4

Circuit Notes

The circuit is that of a quadrature sine and cosine oscillator. To generate circular displays, connect the two outputs to the X and Y inputs.

TRANSMITTER-OSCILLOSCOPE COUPLER FOR CB SIGNALS

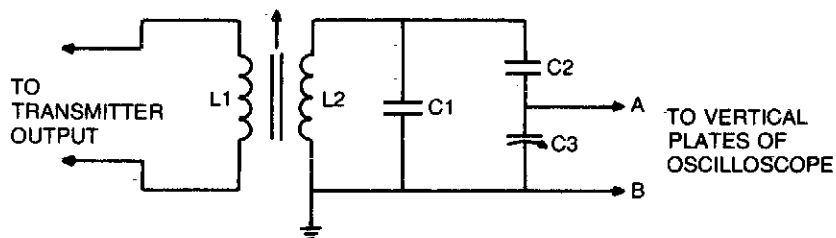


Fig. 60-5

Circuit Notes

To display an rf signal, connect L1 to the transmitter and points A and B to the vertical plates of the oscilloscope. Adjust L1 for minimum SWR and C3 for the desired trace

height on the CRT. L2 = 4 turns #18 on $\frac{3}{4}$ " slug tuned rf coil form, L1 = 3 turns #22 adjacent to grounded end of L1, C1, and C2 = 5 pF, C3 = 75 pF trimmer.

OSCILLOSCOPE MONITOR

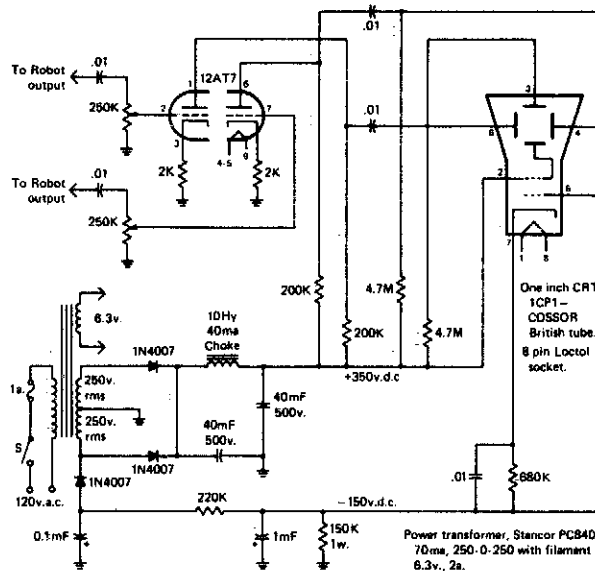


Fig. 60-6

BEAM SPLITTER FOR OSCILLOSCOPE

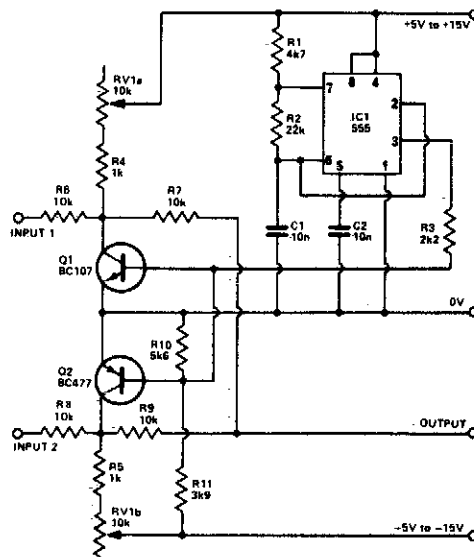


Fig. 60-7

Circuit Notes

The basis of the beam splitter is a 555 timer connected as an astable multivibrator. Signals at the two inputs are alternately displayed on the oscilloscope with a clear separation between them. The output is controlled by the tandem potentiometer RV1a/b which also varies the amplitude of the traces.

61

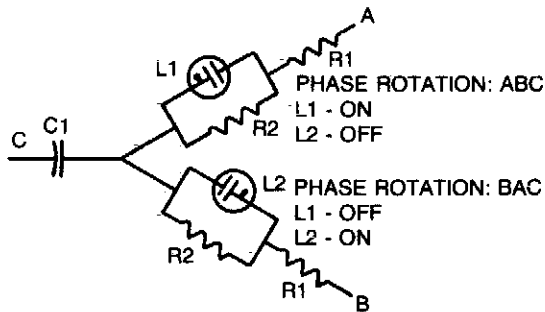
Phase Sequence and Phase Shift Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Phase Sequence Indicator
Single Transistor Phase Shifter
0° to 180° Phase Shifter

Phase Shift Circuits
Precision Phase Splitter
0 to 360° Phase Shifter

PHASE SEQUENCE INDICATOR



Circuit Notes

Simple, portable phase-sequence indicator determines the proper phase rotation in polyphase circuits. Major components are two neon lamps, two resistors, and a capacitor. In operation, the leg voltages are unbalanced, so that the lamp with the maximum voltage—or proper phase sequence—lights. Table shows typical component values for various circuit frequencies.

Fig. 61-1

SINGLE TRANSISTOR PHASE SHIFTER

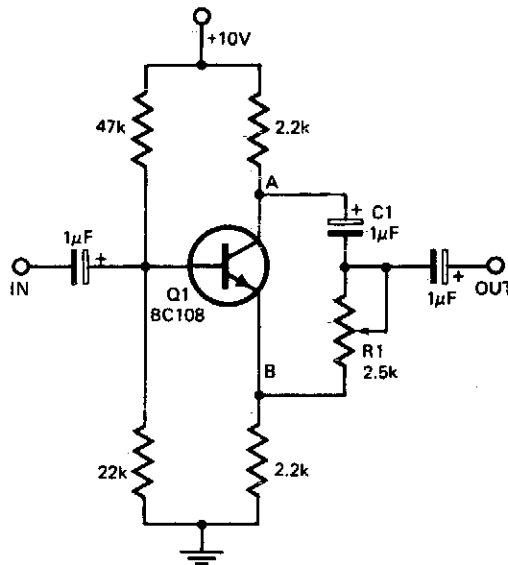


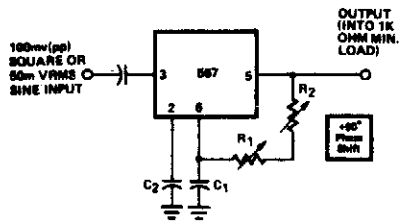
Fig. 61-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides a simple means of obtaining phase shifts between zero and 170°. The transistor operates as a phase splitter, the output at point A being 180° out of phase with the input. Point B is in phase with the input

phase. Adjusting R1 provides the sum of various proportions of these and hence a continuously variable phase shift is provided. The circuit operates well in the 600 Hz to 4 kHz range.

0° TO 180° PHASE SHIFTER



$$R_2 = R_1/5$$

Adjust R_1 so that $\phi = 90^\circ$ with control midway

Fig. 61-3

PRECISION PHASE SPLITTER

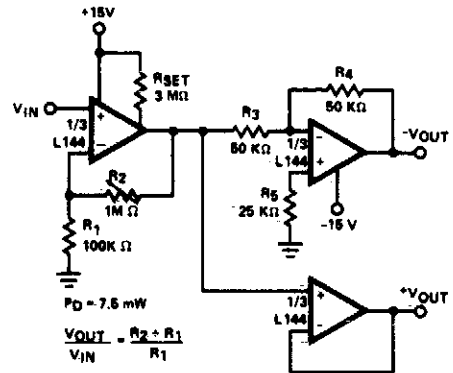
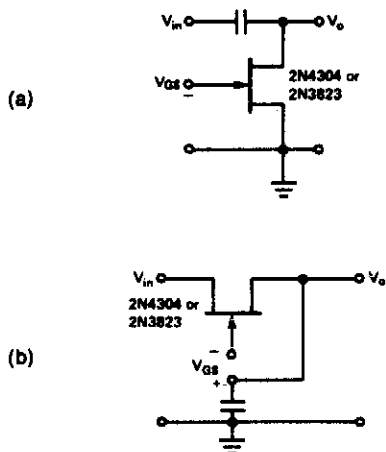


Fig. 61-5

PHASE SHIFT CIRCUITS



(a) Phase advance circuit.

(b) Phase retard circuit.

Fig. 61-4

0° TO 360° PHASE SHIFTER

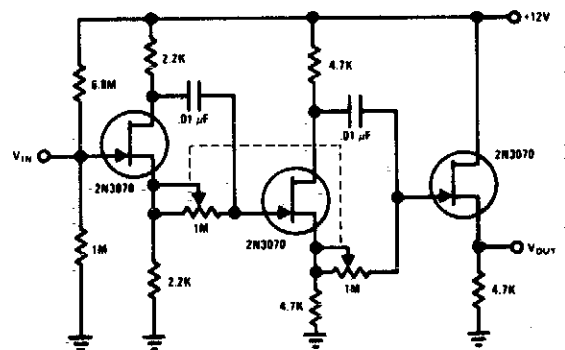


Fig. 61-6

Circuit Notes

Each stage provides 0° to 180° phase shift. By ganging the two stages, 0° to 360° phase shift is achieved. The 2N3070 JFETs do not load the phase shift networks.

62

Photography Related Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Automatic Contrast Meter
Darkroom Timer
Photo Stop Action
Sound Light-Flash Trigger
Sound Activated Strobe Trip

Flash Slave Driver
Remote Flash Trigger
Flash Exposure Meter
Shutter Tester
Photographic Timer

AUTOMATIC CONTRAST METER

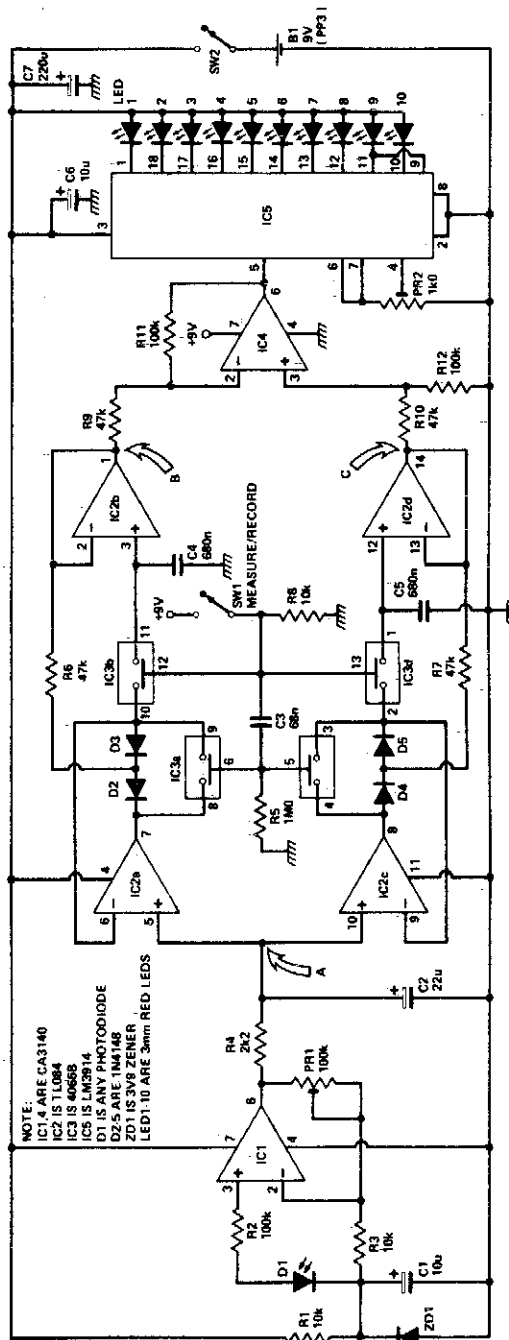


Fig. 62-1

Circuit Notes

The circuit arrangement consists of a photo-amplifier which feeds a voltage derived from varying light levels in an enlarger to a pair of peak detectors. One follows the peak positive voltage and the other the peak negative voltage. The capacitors used for storing the

voltage peaks in the followers also form part of sample and hold circuits which are then switched to hold after the measurement. Their outputs represent the maximum and minimum values of light intensity. A differential amplifier then computes the ratio of these values, and the result is displayed on an LED bargraph meter.

Circuit Notes

ously move the decimal point. Timer/controller has two switched ac outlets, one for the enlarger and one for the safe light. They are the complements of each other in that the safe light is on when the enlarger is not active and is off when the enlarger is printing. The buzzer is of the self-contained oscillator variety and operates with dc drive.

Bulb firing system SCR

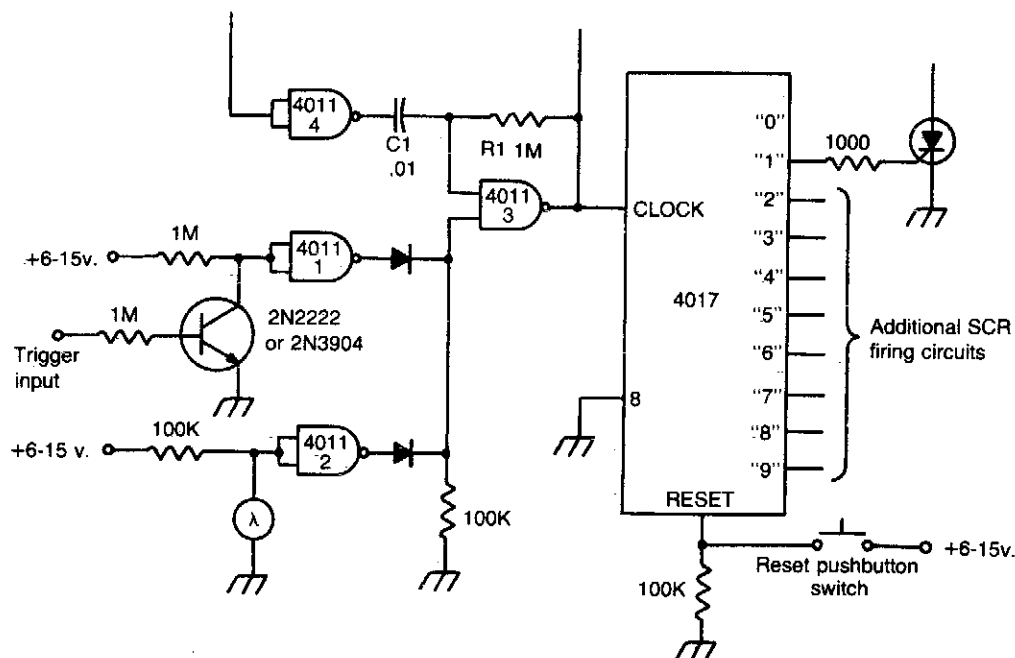


Fig. 62-3

Circuit Notes

This circuit gives multiple "stop-action" photographic effects like showing a bouncing ball in up to nine locations in a single photograph. The circuit will automatically fire the bulbs sequentially with the time between each firing variable. The circuit is functionally complete except for the actual firing system. In many cases, a simple SCR will work, as shown. The firing can be initiated in one of two ways. A

trigger pulse can be applied to the trigger input terminal through a capacitor, or can operate the unit as a slave. Light from a camera-mounted flash will activate the circuit through its built-in photocell pickup. The time period between each successive flash is determined by C1 and R1, which is variable. After firing the circuit, it must be reset by momentarily depressing the reset button.

SOUND LIGHT-FLASH TRIGGER

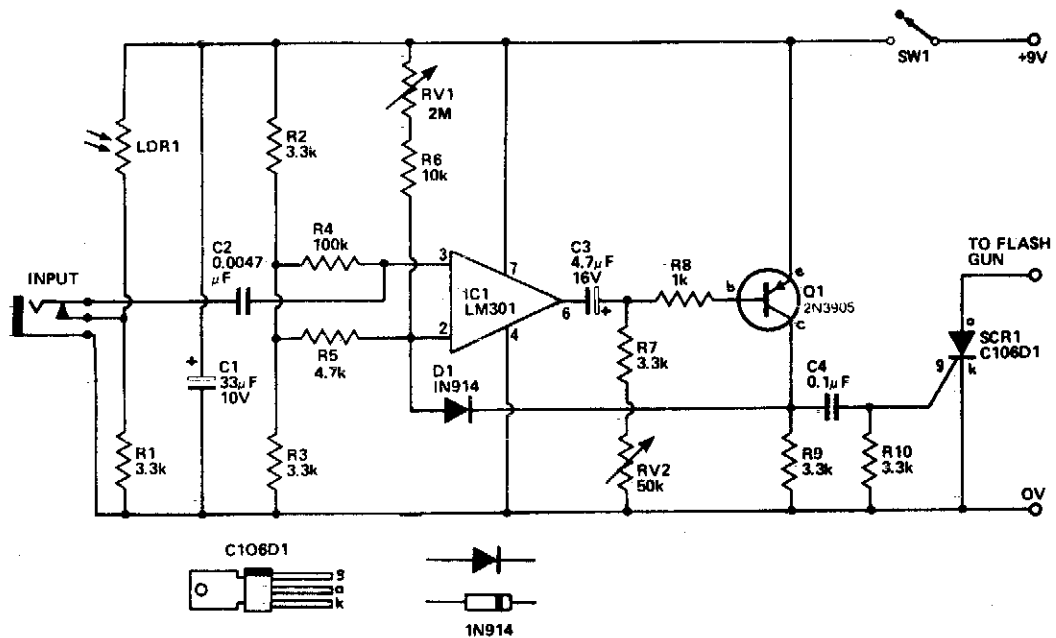


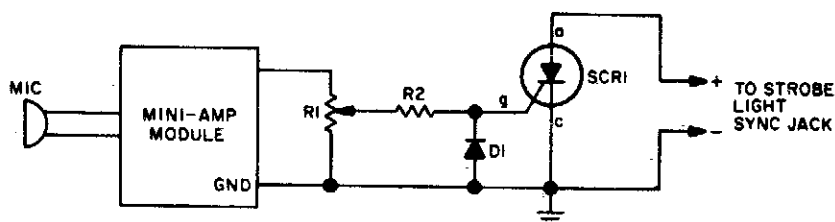
Fig. 62-4

Circuit Notes

Sound input to the microphone triggers the IC monostable circuit which subsequently triggers an SCR, and hence the flash, after a

time delay. This delay is adjustable—by varying the monostable on-time—from 5 milliseconds to 200 milliseconds.

SOUND ACTIVATED STROBE TRIP



D1—HEP-154 silicon rectifier
R1—5000-ohm potentiometer
R2—2700-ohm, ½-watt resistor
SCR1— silicon- controlled rectifier
MIC.—Ceramic microphone

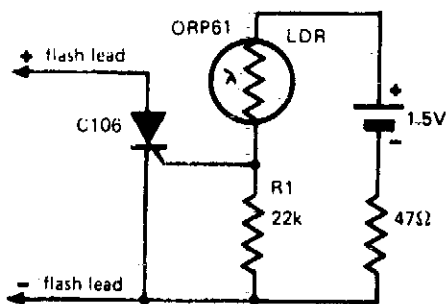
Fig. 62-5

Circuit Notes

Take strobe-flash pictures the instant a pin pricks a balloon, a hammer breaks a lamp bulb or a bullet leaves a gun. Use a transistor amplifier of 1-watt rating or less. (It must have an output transformer.) The amplifier is terminated with a resistor on its highest output im-

pedance, preferably 16 ohms. To test, darken room lights, open camera shutter, and break a lamp bulb with a hammer. The sound of the hammer striking the lamp will trigger the flash, and the picture will have been taken at that instant.

FLASH SLAVE DRIVER



Circuit Notes

In photography, a separate flash, triggered by the light of a master flash light, is often required to provide more light, fill-in shadows etc. The sensitivity of this circuit depends on the proximity of the master flash and the value of R1. Increasing R1 gives increased sensitivity.

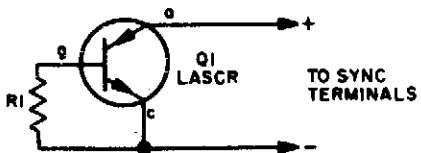
Fig. 62-6

REMOTE FLASH TRIGGER

Circuit Notes

Q1—300-V light-activated silicon-controlled rectifier (LASCR)

R1—47,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor



Transistor Q1 is a light-activated silicon-controlled rectifier (LASCR). The gate is tripped by light entering a small lens built into the top cap. To operate, provide a 6-in. length of stiff wire for the anode and cathode connections and terminate the wires in a polarized power plug that matches the sync terminals on your electronic flashgun (strobelight). Make certain the anode lead connects to the positive sync terminal. When using the device, bend the connecting wires so the LASCR lens faces the main flash. This will fire the remote unit.

Fig. 62-7

FLASH EXPOSURE METER

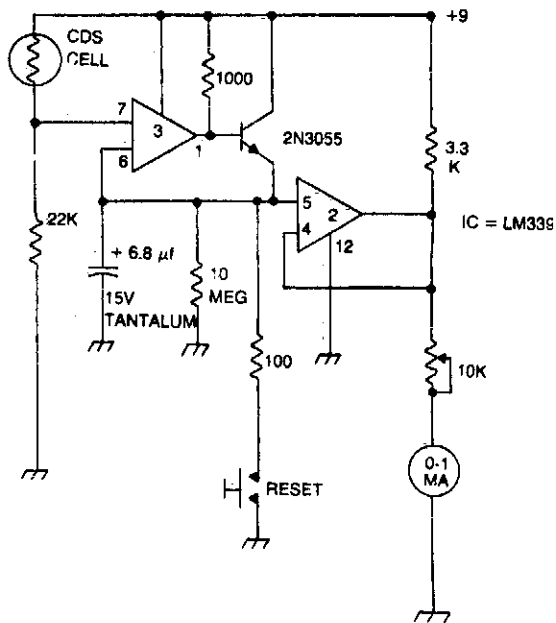


Fig. 62-8

Circuit Notes

Strobe light meter catches the peak of flash intensity and holds it long enough to give a reading. The reset button must be pressed before each measurement.

SHUTTER TESTER

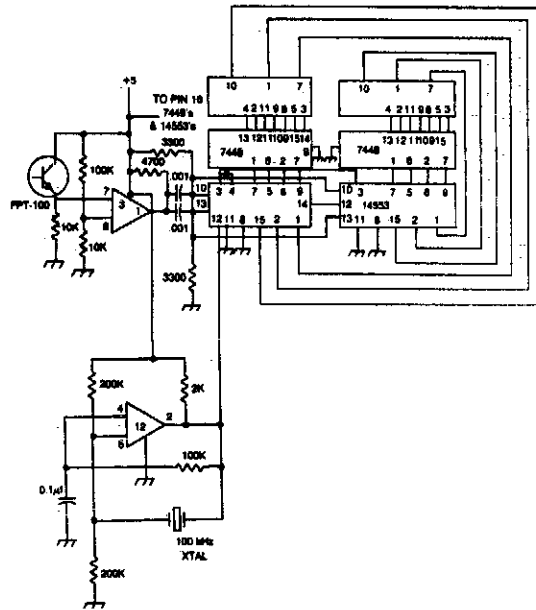


Fig. 62-9

Circuit Notes

Shutter speed tester combines frequency counter, crystal oscillator, and photo-transistor-operated gate generator. Oscillator pulses are counted as long as the shutter is open. Reset is automatic at the instant the shutter opens.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TIMER

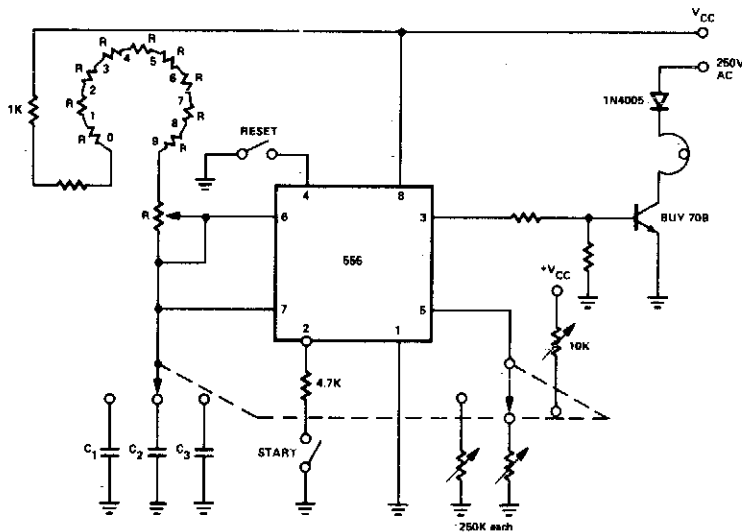


Fig. 62-10

63

Power Measuring Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Extended Range VU Meter (Dot Mode)
Audio Power Meter

Audio Power Meter
Power Meter (1 kW Full Scale)

60 MHz Power Gain Test Circuit

EXTENDED RANGE VU METER (DOT MODE)

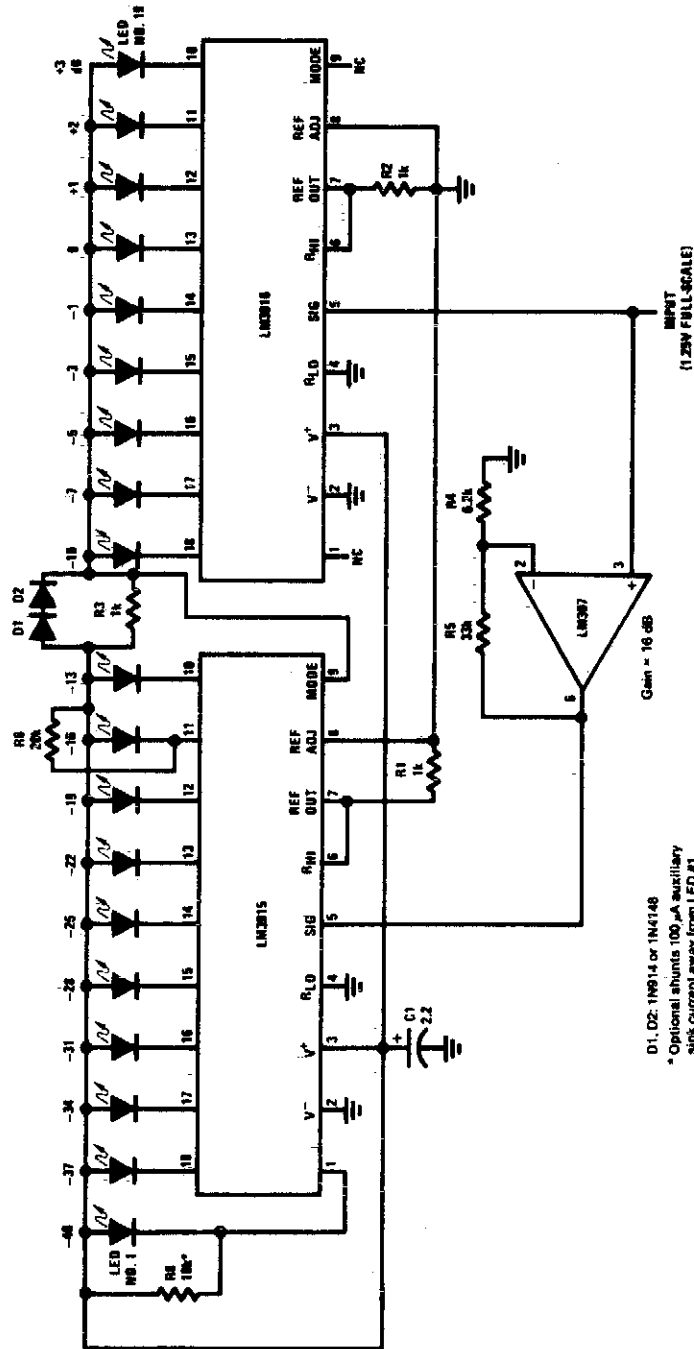


Fig. 63-1

D1, D2: 1N914 or 1N4148
 * Optional shunts 100 μ A auxiliary sink current away from LED #1.
 † See Application Hints for optional peak or average detector

AUDIO POWER METER

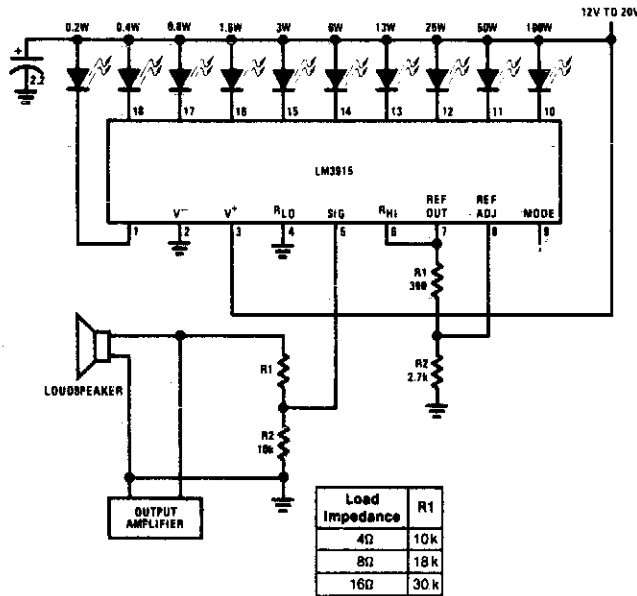


Fig. 63-2

See Application Hints for optional Peak or Average Detector

AUDIO POWER METER

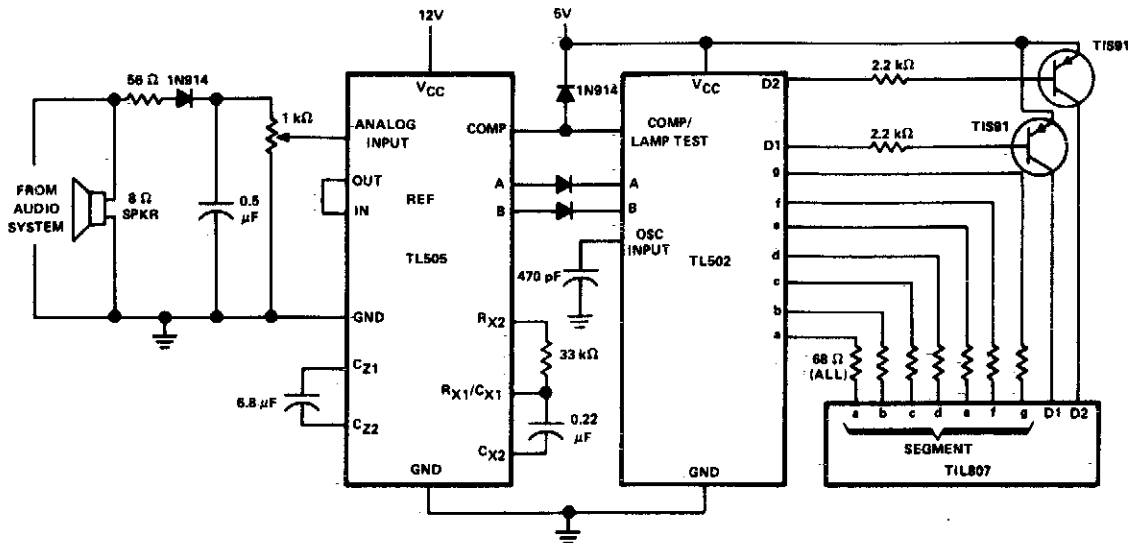


Fig. 63-3

POWER METER (1 kW FULL SCALE)

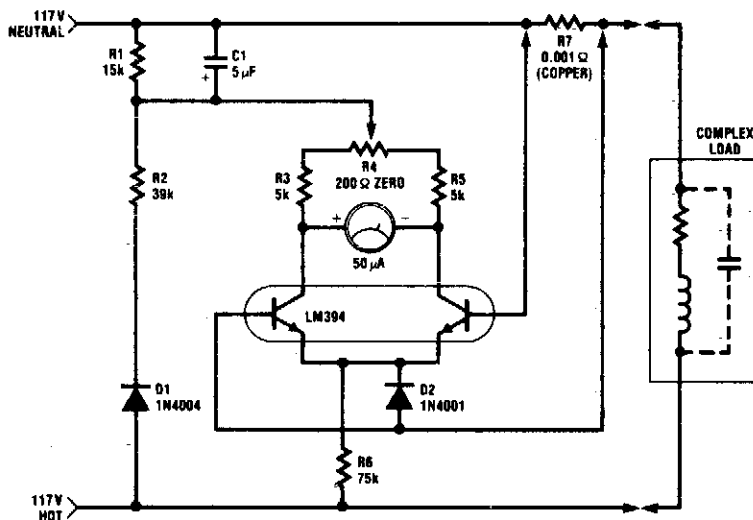


Fig. 63-4

Circuit Notes

The circuit is intended for 117 Vac \pm 50 Vac operation, but can be easily modified for higher or lower voltages. It measures true (nonreactive) power being delivered to the load and requires no external power supply. Idling power drain is only 0.5 W. Load current

sensing voltage is only 10 mV, keeping load voltage loss to 0.01%. Rejection of reactive load currents is better than 100:1 for linear loads. Nonlinearity is about 1% full scale when using a 50 μ A meter movement.

60 MHz POWER GAIN TEST CIRCUIT

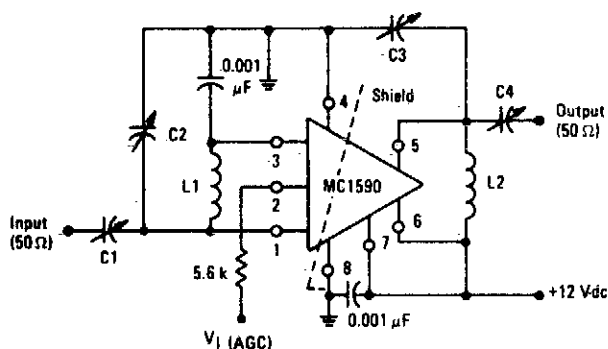


Fig. 63-5

L1 = 7 Turns, #20 AWG Wire, 5/16" Dia.,
5/8" Long
L2 = 6 Turns, #14 AWG Wire, 9/16" Dia.,
3/4" Long

C1, C2, C3 = (1-30) pF
C4 = (1-10) pF

64

Power Supplies (Fixed)

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Switching Regulator Operating at 200 kHz
 5 V, 0.5 A Power Supply
 3 W Switching Regulator Application Circuit
 Regulated Split Supplies from a Single Supply

Switching Step-Down Regulator
 Single-Ended Regulator
 ± 50 V Push-Pull Switched Mode Converter
 5 V/0.5 A Buck Converter
 ± 50 V Feed Forward Switch Mode Converter

Traveller's Shaver Adapter
 100 Vrms Voltage Regulator
 Transistor Increases Zener Rating
 Dual Polarity Power Supply
 5.0 V/6.0 A, 25 kHz Switching Regulator with Separate Ultra-Stable Reference
 Mobile Voltage Regulator

Negative Switching Regulator
 Positive Switching Regulator
 Positive Floating Regulator
 Negative Floating Regulator
 Negative Voltage Regulator
 - 15 V Negative Regulator
 Slow Turn-On 15 V Regulator
 High Stability 10 V Regulator
 5 V/1 A Switching Regulator
 15 V/1 A Regulator with Remote Sense
 Low Ripple Power Supply
 5.0 V/10 A Regulator
 5.0 V/3.0 A Regulator
 100 V/10.25 A Switch Mode Converter
 Voltage Regulator
 Low Voltage Regulators with Short Circuit Protection
 High Stability 1 A Regulator

100 V/0.25 A Switch Mode Converter

SWITCHING REGULATOR OPERATING AT 200 kHz

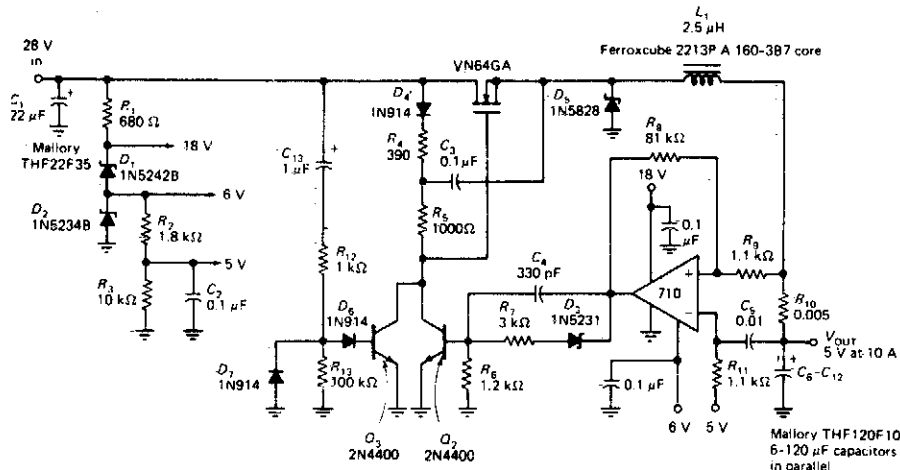


Fig. 64-1

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides a regulated dc with less than 100 mV of ripple for microprocessor applications. Necessary operating voltages are taken from the bleeder resistor network connected across the unregulated 28 V supply. The output of the LM710 comparator (actually an

oscillator running at 200 kHz) is fed through a level-shifting circuit to the base of bipolar transistor Q2. This transistor is part of a bootstrap circuit necessary to turn the power MOSFET full on in totem-pole MOSFET arrays.

5 V, 0.5 A POWER SUPPLY

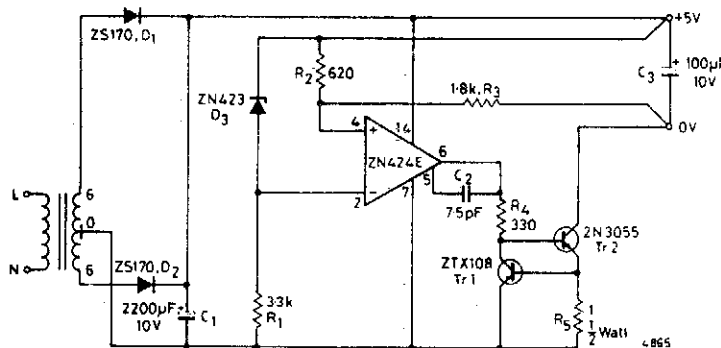


Fig. 64-2

Circuit Notes

The circuit is essentially a constant source modified by the feedback components R2 and R3 to give a constant voltage output. The output of the ZN424E need only be 2 volts above the negative rail, by placing the load in the collector of the output transistor Tr1. The

current limit is achieved by Tr1 and R5. This simple circuit has the following performance characteristics: Output noise and ripple (full load) = 1 mV rms. Load regulation (0 to 0.5 A) = 0.1%. Temperature coefficient = ± 100 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C. Current limit = 0.65 A.

3 W SWITCHING REGULATOR APPLICATION CIRCUIT

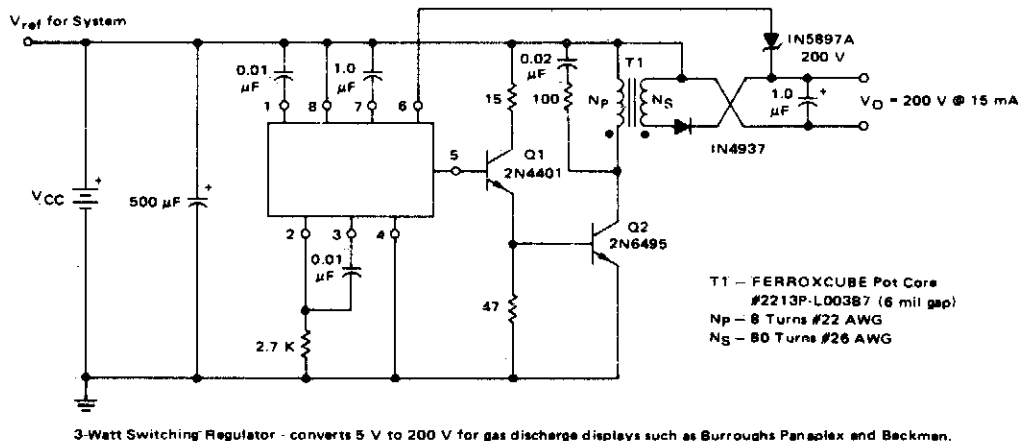


Fig. 64-3

REGULATED SPLIT POWER SUPPLIES FROM A SINGLE SUPPLY

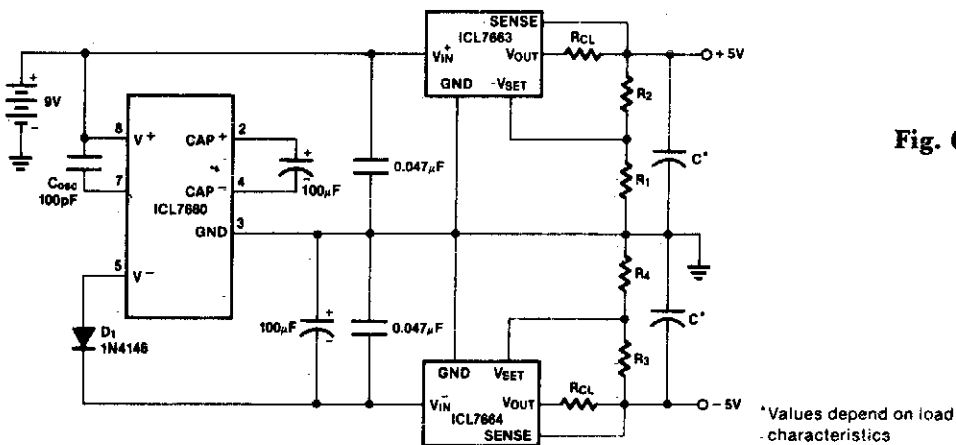


Fig. 64-4

Circuit Notes

The oscillation frequency of the ICL7660 is reduced by the external oscillator capacitor, so that it inverts the battery voltage more efficiently.

SWITCHING STEP-DOWN REGULATOR

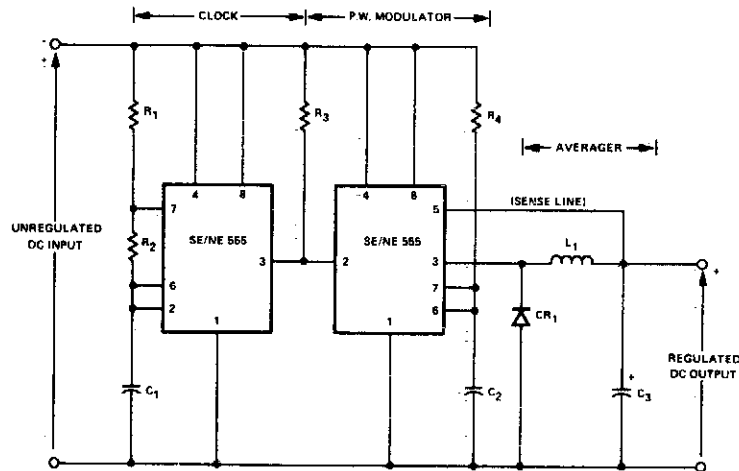


Fig. 64-5

SINGLE-ENDED REGULATOR

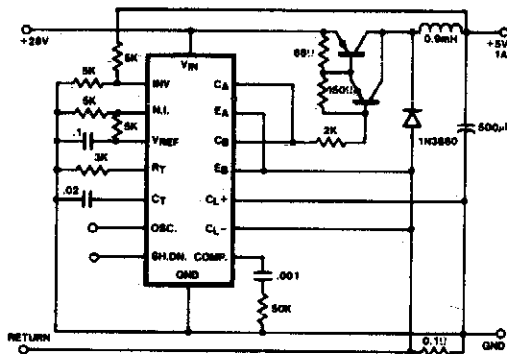


Fig. 64-6

Circuit Notes

In this conventional single-ended regulator circuit, the two outputs of the SG1524 are connected in parallel for effective 0-90% duty-cycle modulation. The use of an output inductor requires an RC phase compensation network for loop stability.

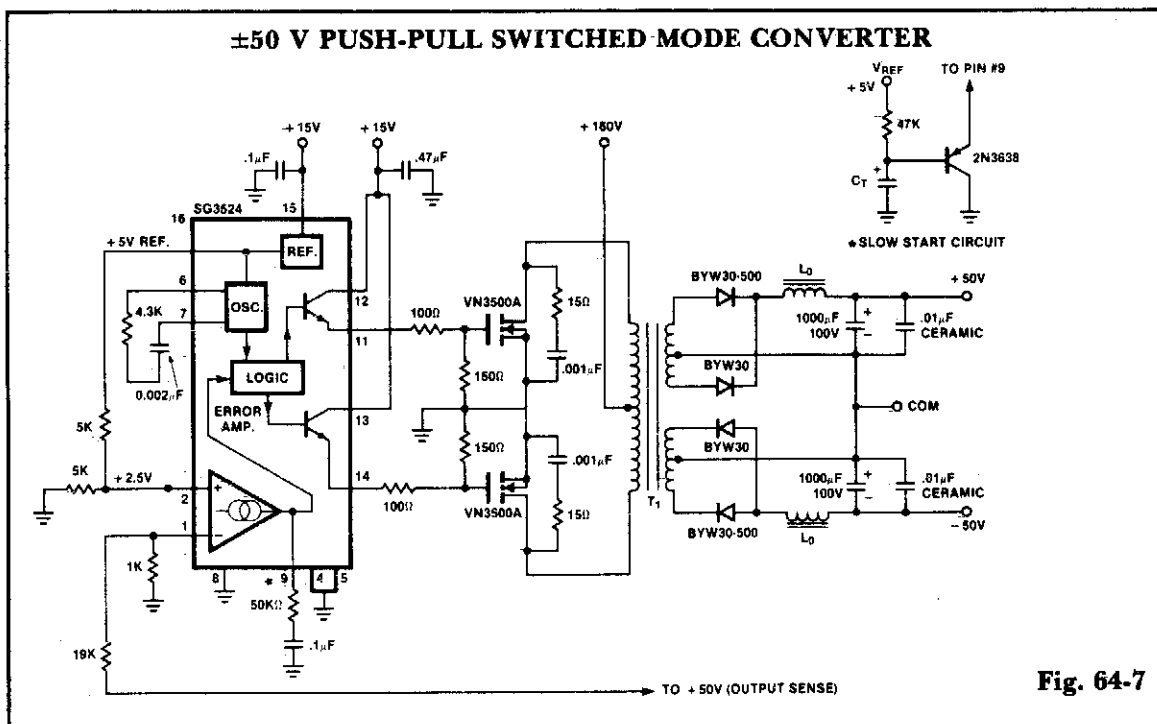


Fig. 64-7

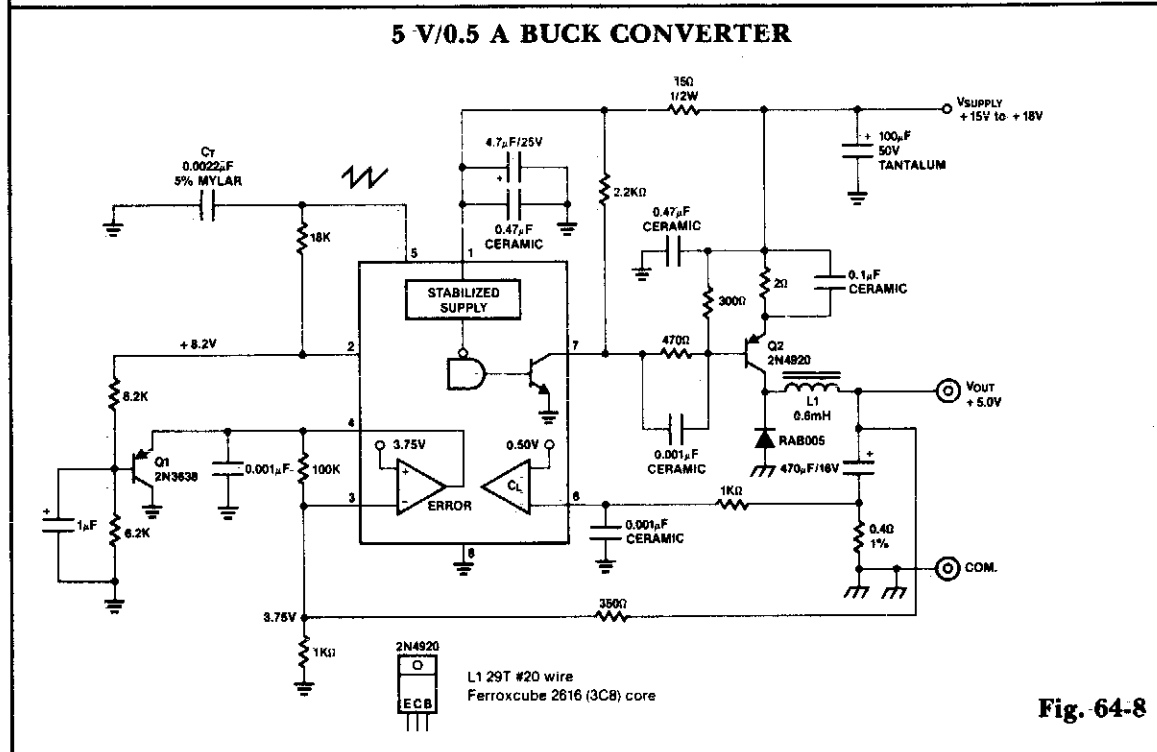


Fig. -64-8

±50 V FEED FORWARD SWITCH MODE CONVERTER

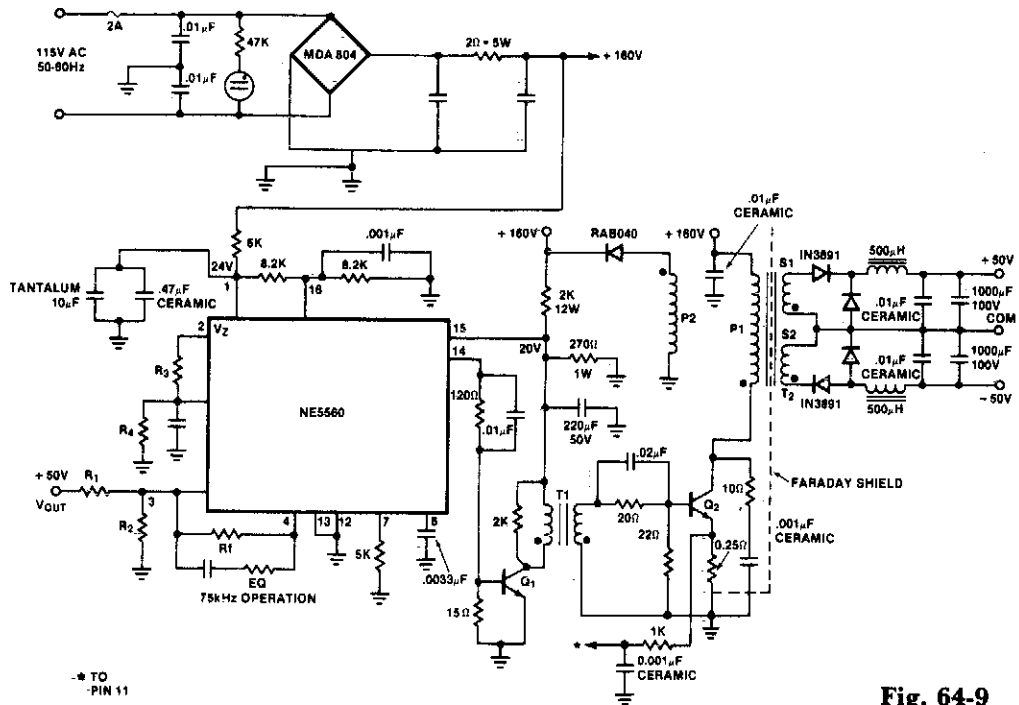


Fig. 64-9

TRAVELLER'S SHAVER ADAPTER

Circuit Notes

Many countries have 115 volts mains supplies. This can be a problem if your electric shaver is designed for 220/240 volts only. This simple rectifier voltage doubler enables motor driven 240 volt shavers to be operated at full speed from a 115 volt supply. As the output voltage is dc, the circuit can only be used to drive small ac/dc motors. It cannot be used, for example, to operate vibrator-type shavers, or radios unless the latter are ac/dc operated.

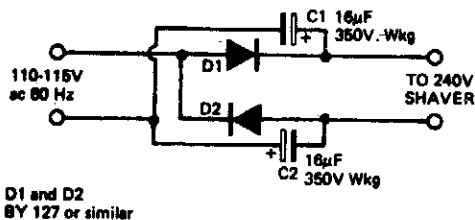
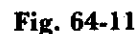
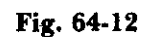


Fig. 64-10



TRANSISTOR INCREASES ZENER RATING



Circuit Notes

Once the zener starts conducting, a bias voltage develops across the resistor (330 Ω to 1 K), turning on the transistor. The output voltage is 0.7 V greater than the zener voltage.

DUAL POLARITY POWER SUPPLY

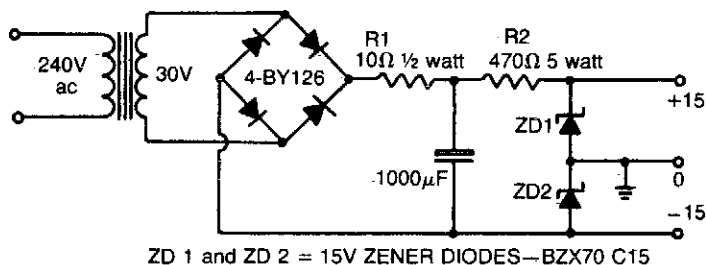


Fig. 64-13

Circuit Notes

This simple circuit gives a positive and negative supply from a single transformer winding and one full-wave bridge. Two zener

diodes in series provide the voltage division and their centerpoint is grounded. (The filter capacitor must not be grounded via its case).

5.0 V/6.0 A 25 kHz SWITCHING REGULATOR WITH SEPARATE ULTRA-STABLE REFERENCE

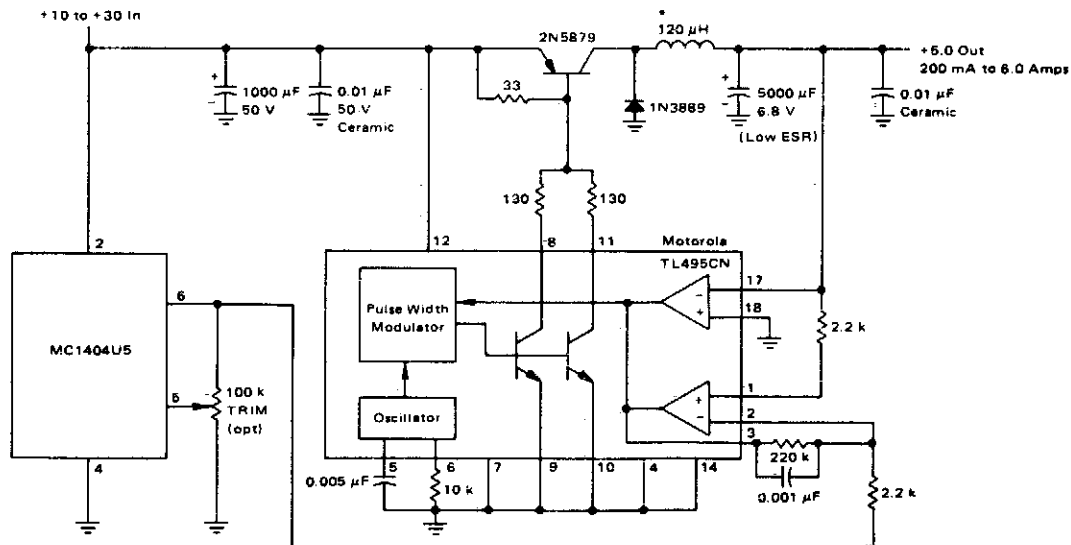


Fig. 64-14

MOBILE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

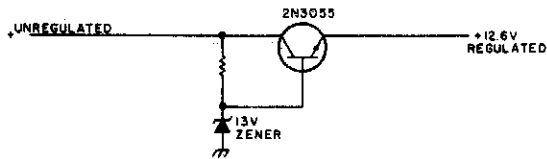


Fig. 64-15

Circuit Notes

This simple mobile voltage regulator circuit may save your two meter or CB transceiver if the voltage regulator fails. The 2N3055 should be heat sunk if current drawn by the rig is in excess of 2 A on transmit. This circuit will do little under normal operating conditions, but could save expensive equipment if the vehicle's electrical system loses regulation.

NEGATIVE SWITCHING REGULATOR

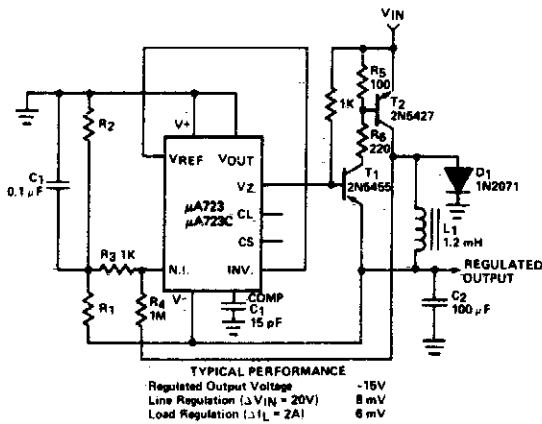


Fig. 64-16

POSITIVE FLOATING REGULATOR

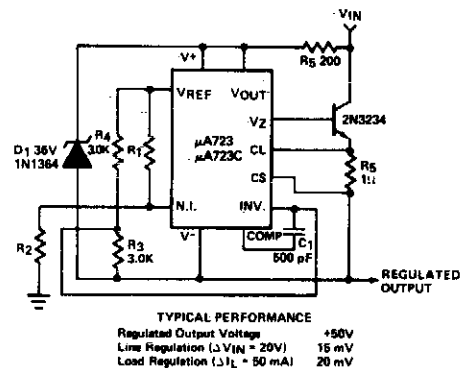


Fig. 64-18

POSITIVE SWITCHING REGULATOR

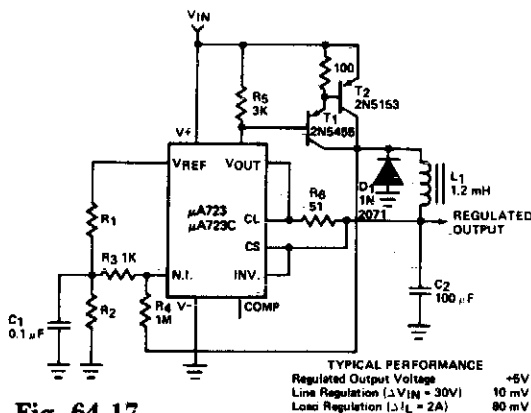


Fig. 64-17

NEGATIVE FLOATING REGULATOR

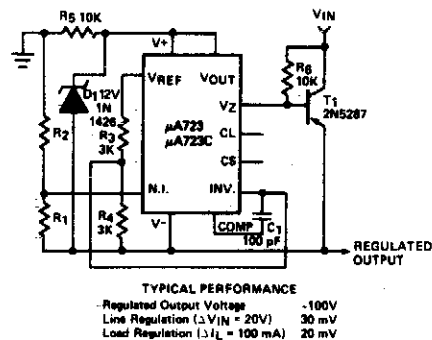


Fig. 64-19

NEGATIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

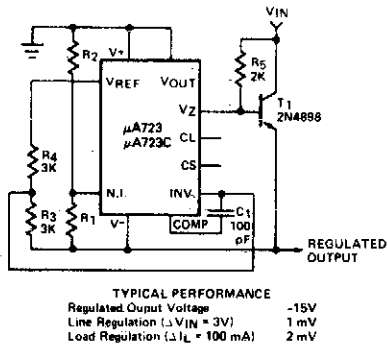


Fig. 64-20

HIGH STABILITY 10 V REGULATOR

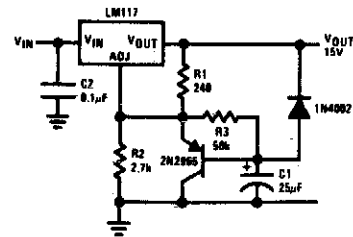


Fig. 64-23

-15 V NEGATIVE REGULATOR

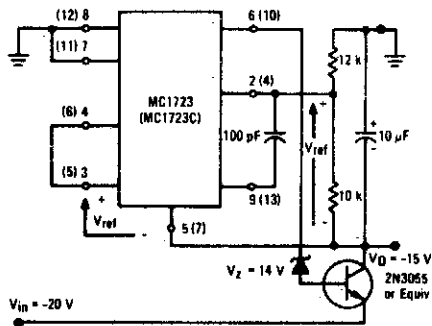


Fig. 64-21

5 V/1 A SWITCHING REGULATOR

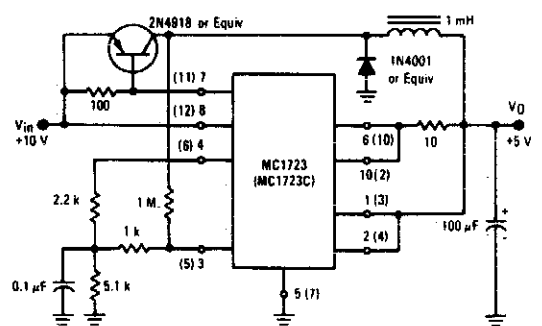


Fig. 64-24

SLOW TURN-ON 15 V REGULATOR

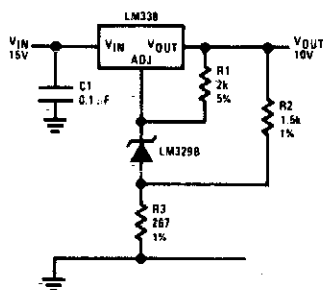


Fig. 64-22

15 V/1 A REGULATOR WITH REMOTE SENSE

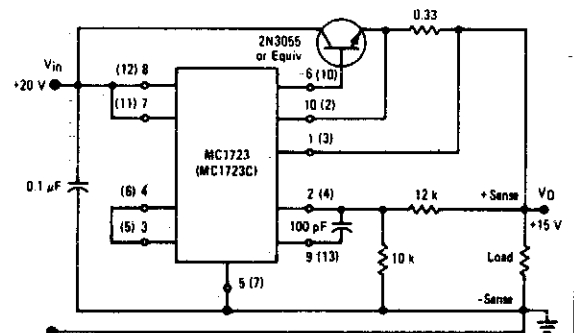


Fig. 64-25

LOW RIPPLE POWER SUPPLY

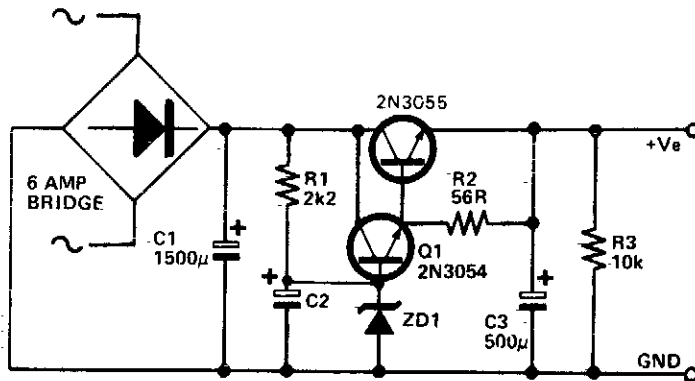


Fig. 64-26

Circuit Notes

This circuit may be used where a high current is required with a low ripple voltage (such as in a high powered class AB amplifier when high quality reproduction is necessary). Q1, Q2, and R2 may be regarded as a power darlington transistor. ZD1 and R1 provide a reference voltage at the base of Q1. ZD1 should

be chosen thus: $ZD1 = V_{out} - 1.2$. C2 can be chosen for the degree of smoothness as its value is effectively multiplied by the combined gains of Q1/Q2, if $100 \mu F$ is chosen for C2, assuming minimum hfe for Q1 and Q2, $C = 100 \times 15(Q1) \times 25(Q2) = 37,000 \mu F$.

5.0 V/10 A REGULATOR

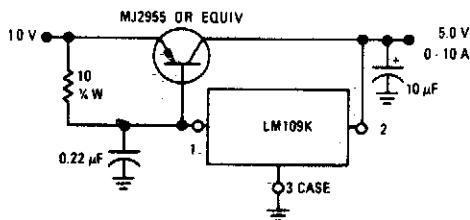


Fig. 64-27

5.0 V/3.0 A REGULATOR

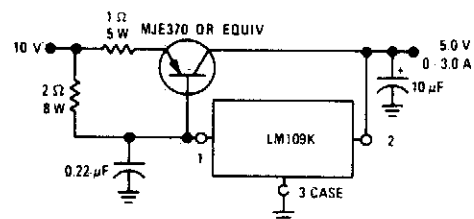
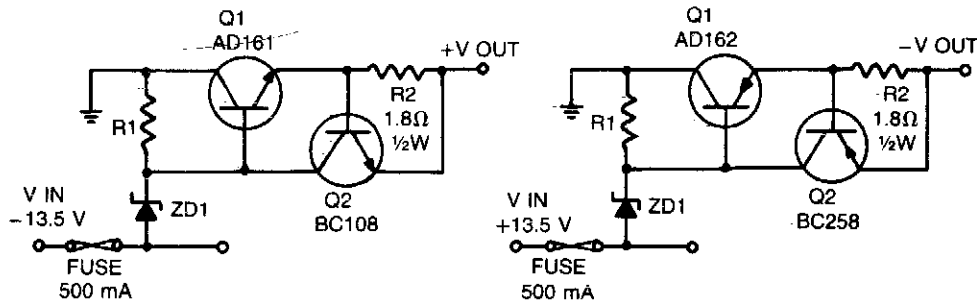


Fig. 64-28

LOW VOLTAGE REGULATORS WITH SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION



VOLTAGE	ZD1 400mW	R1
6V	6V2	680Ω
7.5V	7V5	390Ω
9V	9V1	220Ω

Fig. 64-31

Circuit Notes

These short-circuit protected regulators give 6, 7.5, and 9 V from an automobile battery supply of 13.5 V nominal; however, they will function just as well if connected to a smoothed dc output from a transformer/rectifier circuit. Two types are shown for both positive and negative ground systems. The power transistors can be mounted on the heatsink without a mica insulating spacer thus allowing for greater cooling efficiency. Both circuits are protected

against overload or short-circuits. The current cannot exceed 330 mA. Under normal operating conditions the voltage across R2 does not rise above the 500 mV necessary to turn Q2 on and the circuit behaves as if there was only Q1 present. If excessive current is drawn, Q2 turns on and cuts off Q1, protecting the regulating transistor. The table gives the values of R1 for different zener voltages.

HIGH STABILITY 1 A REGULATOR

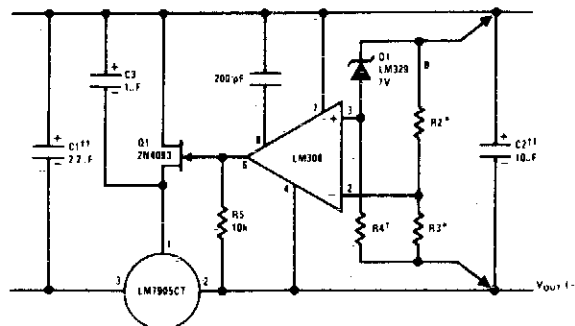


Fig. 64-32

Load and line regulation < 0.01% temperature stability ≤ 0.2%

† Determines Zener current

†† Solid tantalum

* Select resistors to set output voltage. 2 ppm/°C tracking suggested

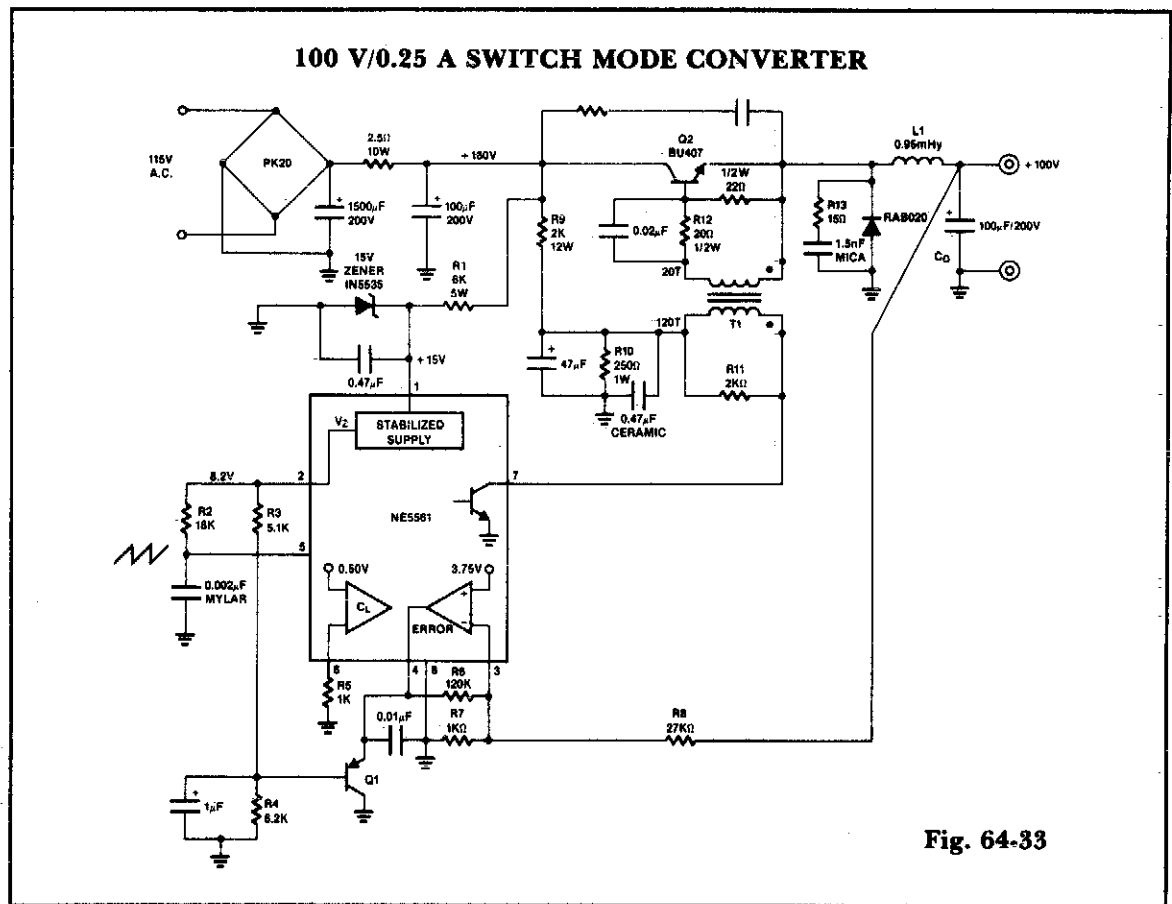


Fig. 64-33

65

Power Supplies (Variable)

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Dual Output Bench Power Supply
 Power Supply with Adjustable Current
 Limit and Output Voltage
 Adjustable Output Regulator
 10 mA Negative-Voltage from a Positive
 Source
 Regulated Voltage Divider
 Variable Zener Diode
 12 V To 9, 7.5 or 6 V Converter
 5 A Constant Voltage/Constant Current
 Regulator
 Power Pack for Battery-Powered Cal-
 culators, Radios, or Cassette Players

Precision High Voltage Regulator
 Remote Shutdown Regulator with Current
 Limiting
 0 to 22 V Regulator
 0 to 30 V Regulator
 10 A Regulator
 Adjustable Regulator 0-10 V at 3 A
 High Voltage Regulator
 Low Voltage Regulator
 Simple Split Power Supply
 Adjustable Output Regulator
 Multiple Output Switching Regulator for
 Use with MPUs

6.0 A Variable Output Switching Regulator

DUAL OUTPUT BENCH POWER SUPPLY

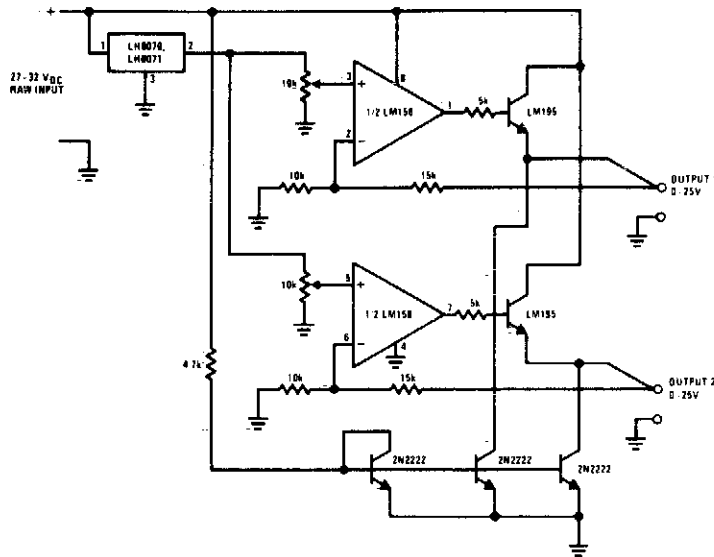


Fig. 65-1

POWER SUPPLY WITH ADJUSTABLE CURRENT LIMIT AND OUTPUT VOLTAGE

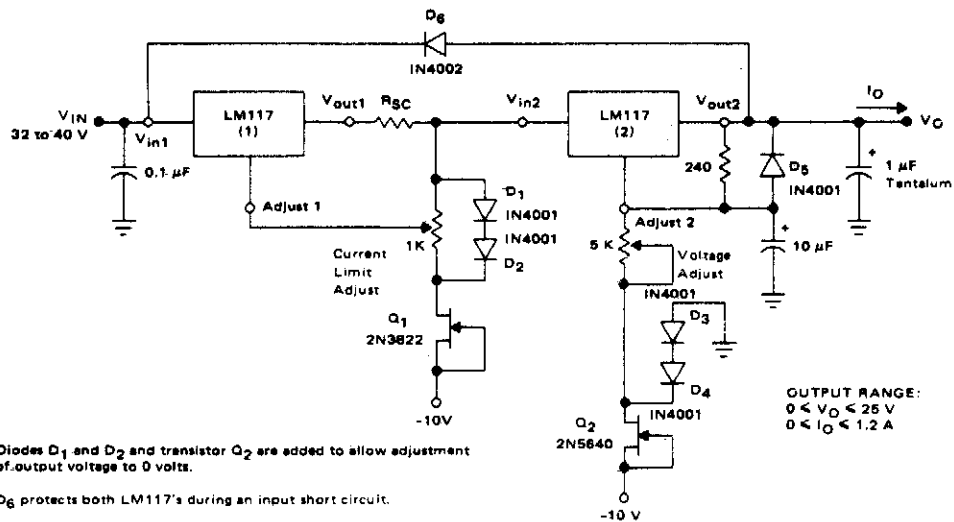


Fig. 65-2

ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT REGULATOR

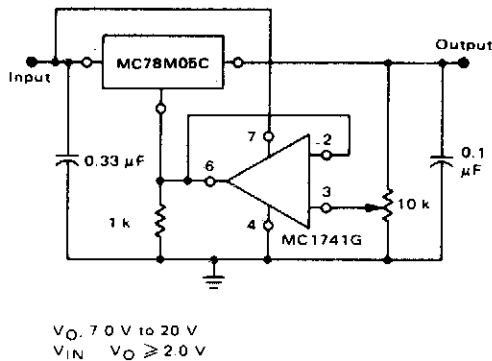


Fig. 65-3

Circuit Notes

The addition of an operational amplifier allows adjustment to higher or intermediate values while retaining regulation characteristics. The minimum voltage obtainable with this arrangement is 2.0 volts greater than the regulator voltage.

RF PROBE FOR VTVM

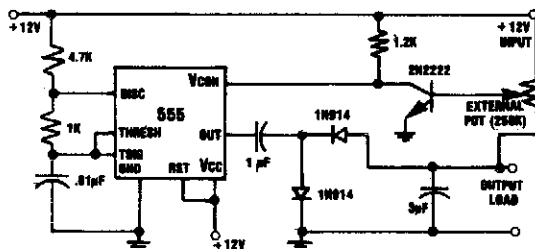


Fig. 65-4

Circuit Notes

This circuit combines a 555 timer with a 2N2222 transistor and an external potentiometer. The pot adjusts the output voltage to the desired value. To regulate the output voltage, the 2N2222 varies the control voltage of the 555 IC, increasing or decreasing the pulse repetition rate. A 1.2 K resistor is used as a collector load. The transistor base is driven from the external pot. If the output voltage becomes less negative, the control voltage moves closer to ground, causing the repetition rate of the 555 to increase, which, in turn, causes the 3 μF capacitor to charge more frequently. Output voltage for the circuit is 0 to 10 V, adjusted by the external pot. Output regulation is less than five percent for 0 to 10 mA and less than .05 percent for 0 to 0.2 mA.

REGULATED VOLTAGE DIVIDER

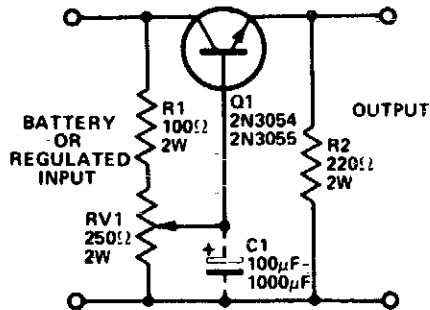


Fig. 65-5

Circuit Notes

ICs requiring 3.6 or 6 volts can be run from a battery or fixed regulated supply of a higher voltage by using the circuit shown. The transistor should be mounted on a heatsink as considerable power will be dissipated by its collector. Additional filtering can be obtained by fitting a capacitor (C1) as shown. The capacitance is effectively multiplied by the gain of the transistor. A ripple of 200 mV (peak to peak) at the input can be reduced to 2 mV in this fashion. Maximum output current depends on the supply rating and transistor type (with heatsink) used.

VARIABLE ZENER DIODE

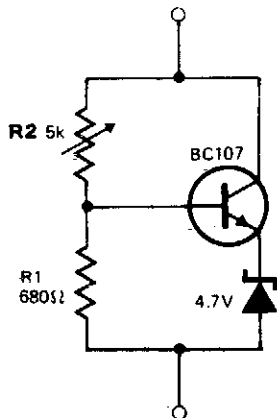
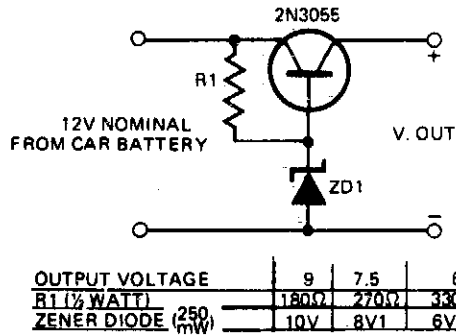


Fig. 65-6

Circuit Notes

The circuit behaves like a zener diode over a large range of voltages. The current passing through the voltage divider R1-R2 is substantially larger than the transistor base current and is in the region of 8 mA. The stabilizing voltage is adjustable over the range 5-45 V by changing the value of R2. The total current drawn by the circuit is variable over the range 15 mA to 50 mA. This value is determined by the maximum dissipation of the zener diode. In the case of a 250 mW device, this is of the order of 50 mA.

12 V TO 9, 7.5 or 6 V CONVERTER



Circuit Notes

This circuit enables transistorized items such as radio, cassettes, and other electrical devices to be operated from a car's electrical supply. The table gives values for resistors and specified diode types for different voltage. Should more than one voltage be required a switching arrangement could be incorporated. For high currents, the transistor should be mounted on a heatsink.

Fig. 65-7

5 A CONSTANT VOLTAGE/CONSTANT CURRENT REGULATOR

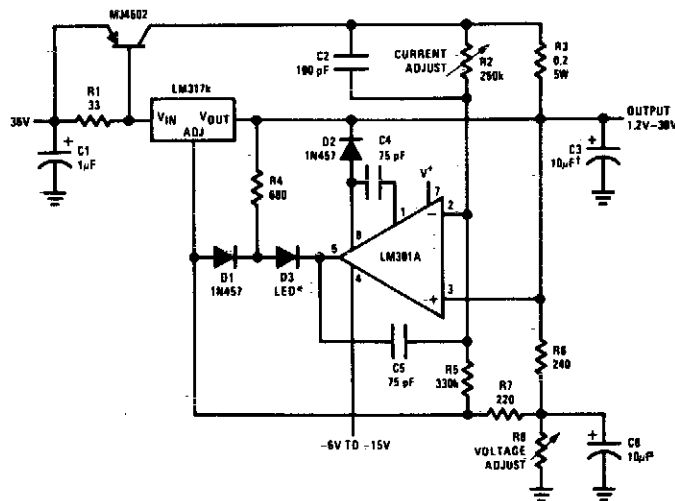


Fig. 65-8

† Solid tantalum

* Lights in constant current mode

POWER PACK FOR BATTERY-POWERED CALCULATORS, RADIOS, OR CASSETTE PLAYERS

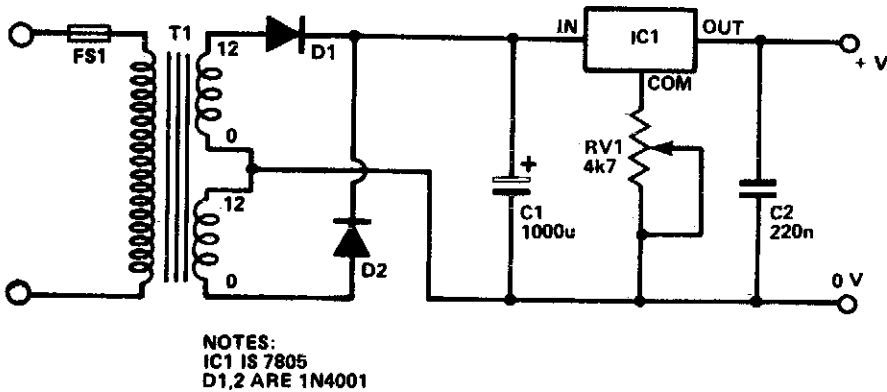


Fig. 65-9

Circuit Notes

This circuit gives a regulated output of between 5 V and 15 Vdc, adjusted and set by a preset resistor. Current output up to about 350 mA. An integrated circuit regulates the output

voltage and although this IC (the 7805) is normally used in a fixed-voltage (5 Vdc) supply it is for a variable output voltage.

PRECISION HIGH VOLTAGE REGULATOR

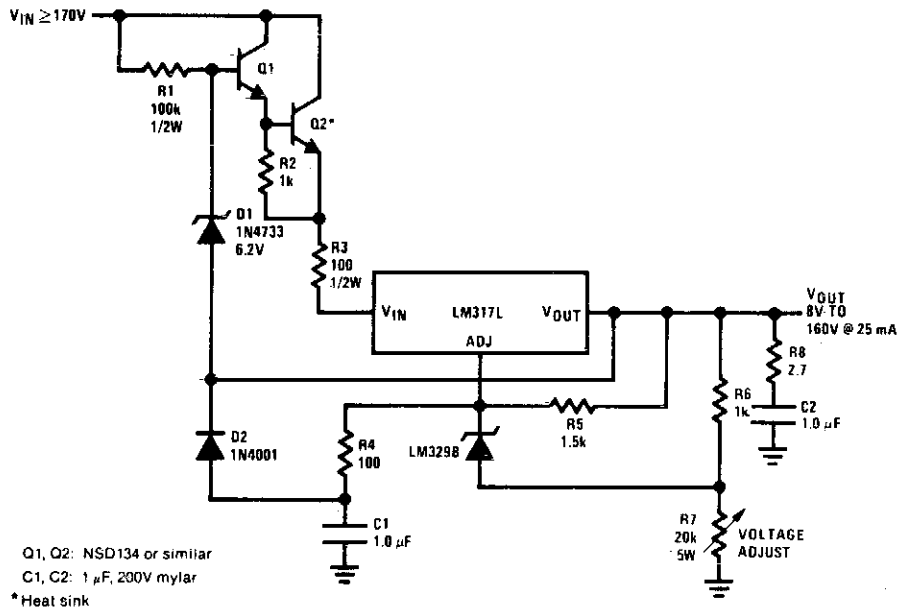


Fig. 65-10

REMOTE SHUTDOWN REGULATOR WITH CURRENT LIMITING

(V_{out} = 2 TO 7 V)

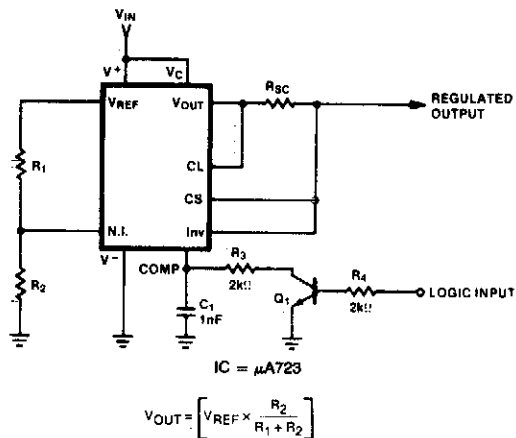


Fig. 65-11

0 TO 30 V REGULATOR

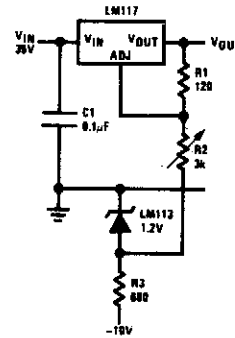


Fig. 65-13

0 TO 22 V REGULATOR

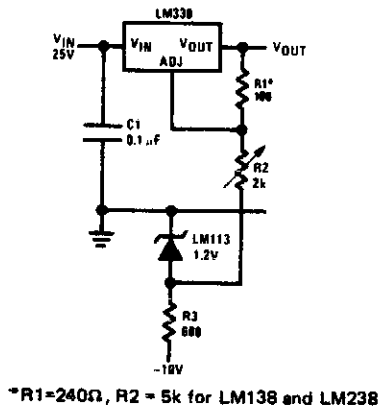


Fig. 65-12

10 A REGULATOR

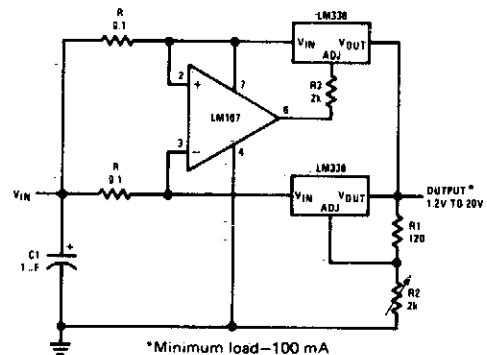


Fig. 65-14

ADJUSTABLE REGULATOR 0-10 V AT 3 A

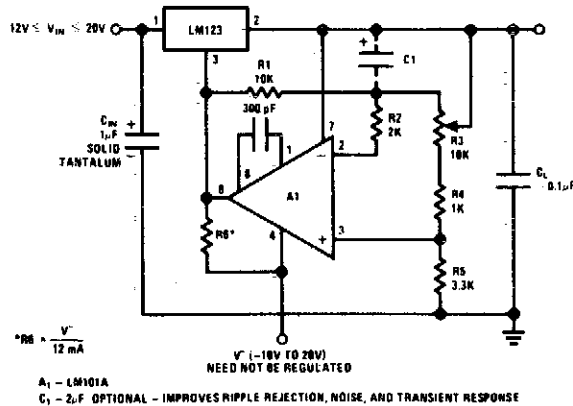
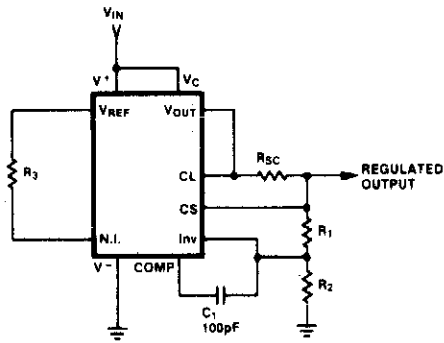


Fig. 65-15

HIGH VOLTAGE REGULATOR ($V_{OUT} = +7V$ TO $37V$)



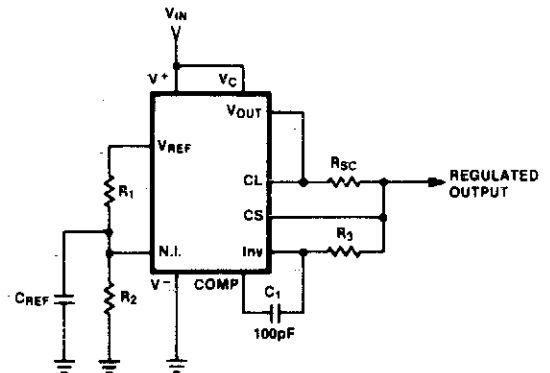
$$V_{OUT} = \left[V_{REF} \times \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \right]$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \text{ for minimum temperature drift}$$

R_3 may be eliminated for minimum component count

Fig. 65-16

LOW VOLTAGE REGULATOR ($V_{OUT} = 2$ TO $7V$)



$$V_{OUT} = \left[V_{REF} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right]$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \text{ for minimum temperature drift}$$

Fig. 65-17

SIMPLE SPLIT POWER SUPPLY

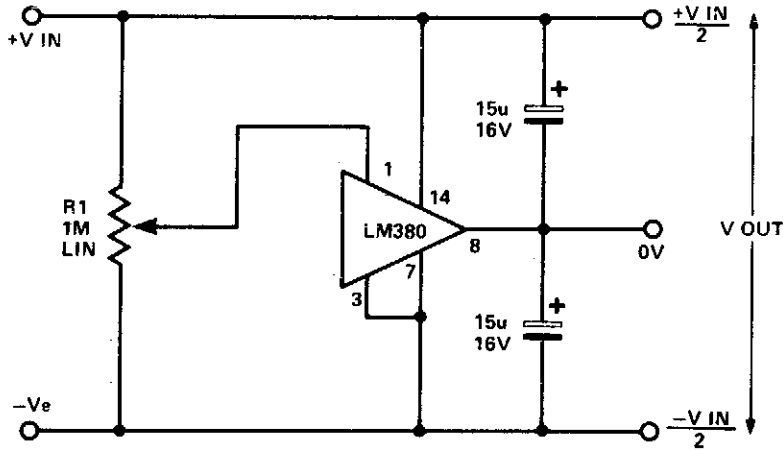


Fig. 65-18

Circuit Notes

This circuit utilizes the quasi-complementary output stage of the popular LM380 audio power IC. The device is internally biased so that with no input the output is held midway between the supply rails. R1, which should be initially set to mid-travel, is used to nullify any imbalance in the output. Regulation of V_{out} depends upon the circuit feeding the LM380, but positive and negative

outputs will track accurately irrespective of input regulation and unbalanced loads. The free-air dissipation is a little over 1 watt, and so extra cooling may be required. The device is fully protected and will go into thermal shut-down if its rated dissipation is exceeded. Current limiting occurs if the output current exceeds 1.3 A. The input voltage should not exceed 20 V.

ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT REGULATOR

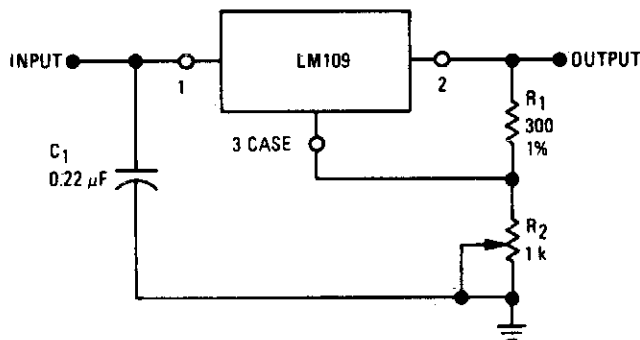
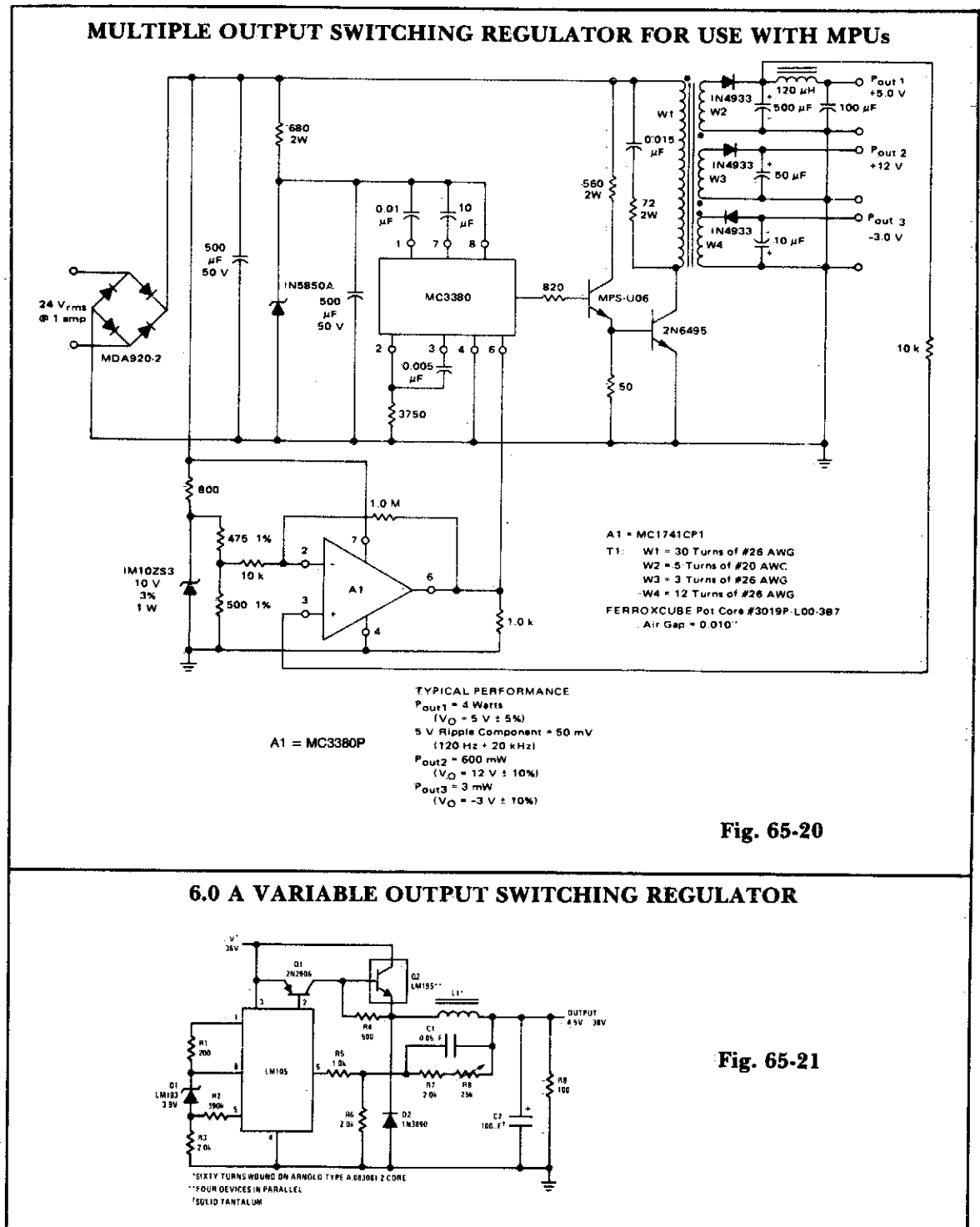


Fig. 65-19



66

Power Supply Protection Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Electronic Crowbar for Ac or Dc Lines
Power Protection Circuit
Simple Crowbar
Overvoltage Protection with Automatic
Reset

Overvoltage Protection for Logic
Fast Acting Power Supply Protection
5 V Crowbar

ELECTRONIC CROWBAR FOR AC OR DC LINES

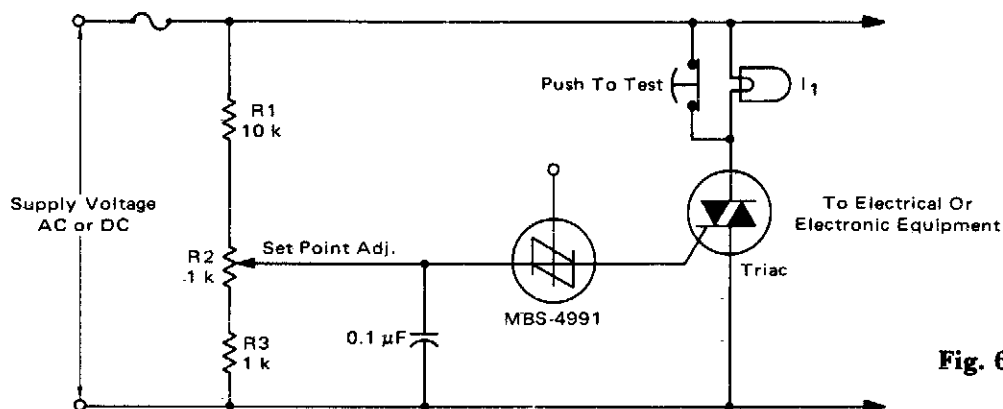


Fig. 66-1

Circuit Notes

For positive protection of electrical or electronic equipment, use this against excessive supply voltage. Due to improper switching, wiring, short circuits, or failure of regulators, an electronic crowbar circuit can quickly place a short circuit across the power lines, thereby dropping the voltage across the protected device to near zero and blowing a fuse. The triac and SBS are both bilateral devices, the circuit is equally useful on ac or dc supply lines. With the values shown for R1, R2, and R3, the crowbar operating point can be adjusted over the range of 60 to 120 volts dc or 42 to 84 volts ac. The resistor values can be

changed to cover a different range of supply voltages. The voltage rating of the triac must be greater than the highest operating point as set by R2. I1 is a low power incandescent lamp with a voltage rating equal to the supply voltage. It may be used to check the set point and operation of the unit by opening the test switch and adjusting the input or set point to fire the SBS. An alarm unit such as the Mallory Sonalert may be connected across the fuse to provide an audible indication of crowbar action. (This circuit may not act on short, infrequent power line transients).

POWER PROTECTION CIRCUIT

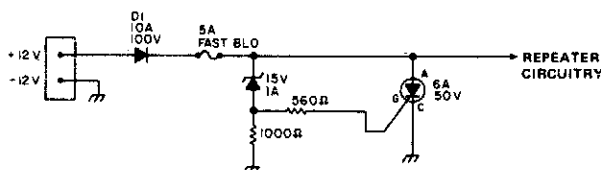


Fig. 66-2

Circuit Notes

To safeguard portable, emergency power repeaters from reverse or excessive voltage, D1 prevents incorrect polarity damage, and zener voltage determines the maximum vol-

tage that will reach the rest of the circuitry. Use fast blowing fuse rated greater than the SCR current rating.

SIMPLE CROWBAR

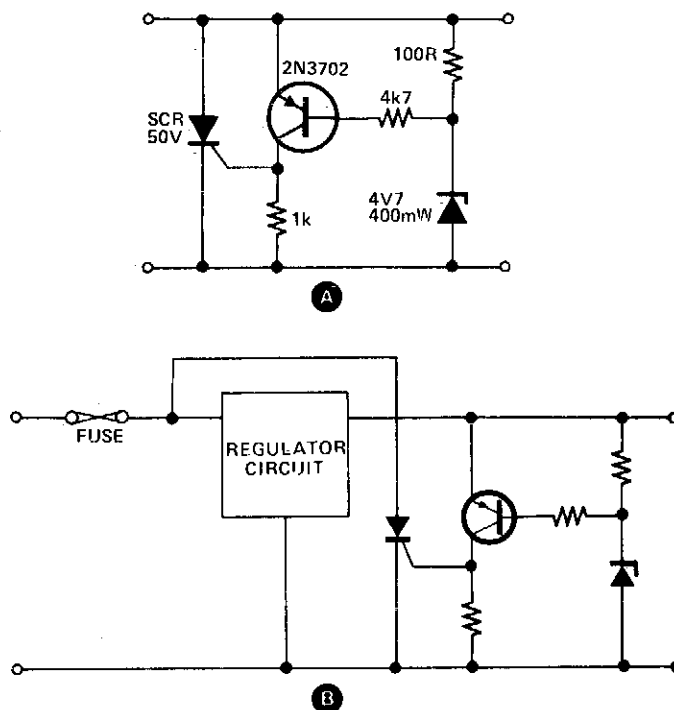


Fig. 66-3

Circuit Notes

These circuits provide overvoltage protection in case of voltage regulator failure or application of an external voltage. Intended to be used with a supply offering some form of short circuit protection, either foldback, current limiting, or a simple fuse. The most likely application is a 5 V logic supply, since TTL is easily damaged by excess voltage. The values chosen in A are for a 5 V supply, although any supply up to about 25 V can be protected by simply choosing the appropriate zener diode. When the supply voltage exceeds the zener

voltage +0.7 V, the transistor turns on and fires the thyristor. This shorts out the supply, and prevents the voltage rising any further. In the case of a supply with only fuse protection, it is better to connect the thyristor the regulator circuit when the crowbar operates. The thyristor should have a current rating about twice the expected short circuit current and a maximum voltage greater than the supply voltage. The circuit can be reset by either switching off the supply, or by breaking the thyristor circuit with a switch.

OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION WITH AUTOMATIC RESET

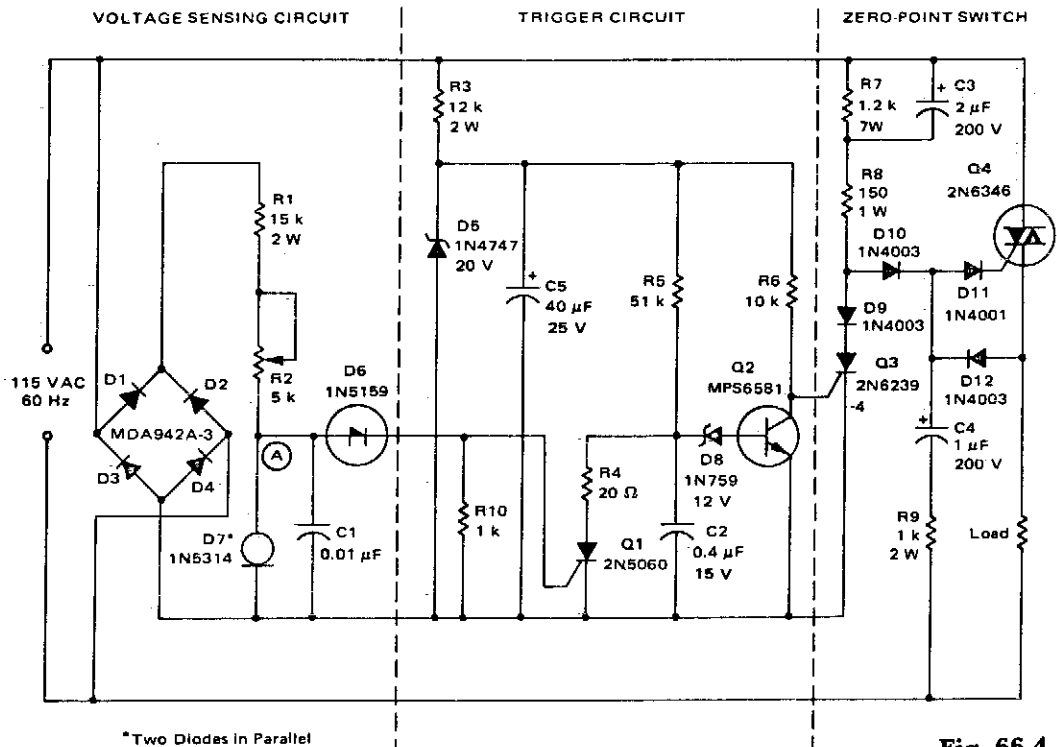


Fig. 66-4

OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION FOR LOGIC

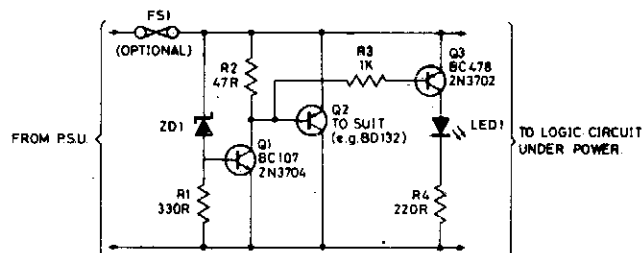


Fig. 66-5

Circuit Notes

Zener diode ZD1 senses the supply, and should the supply rise above 6 V, Q1 will turn on. In turn, Q2 conducts clamping the rail. Subsequent events depend on the source supply. It will either shut down, go into current limit or blow its supply fuse. None of these will damage

the TTL chips. The rating of Q2 depends on the source supply, and whether it will be required to operate continuously in the event of failure. Its current rating has to be in excess of the source supply.

FAST ACTING POWER SUPPLY PROTECTION

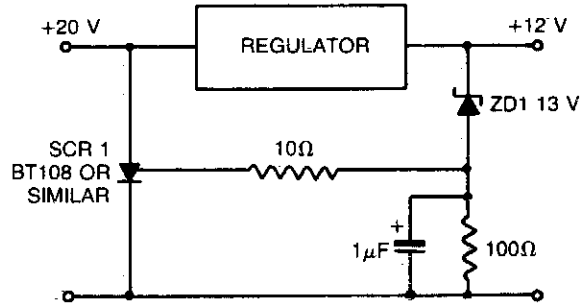


Fig. 66-6

Circuit Notes

When using a regulated power supply to reduce a supply voltage, there is always the danger that component failure in the power supply might lead to a severe overvoltage condition across the load. To cope with overvoltage situations, the circuit is designed to protect the load under overvoltage conditions. Component values given are for a 20 V supply

with regulated output at 12 V. The zener diode can be changed according to whatever voltage is to be the maximum. If the voltage at the regulator output rises to 13 V or above, the zener diode breaks down and triggers the thyristor which shorts out the supply line and blows the main fuse.

5 V CROWBAR

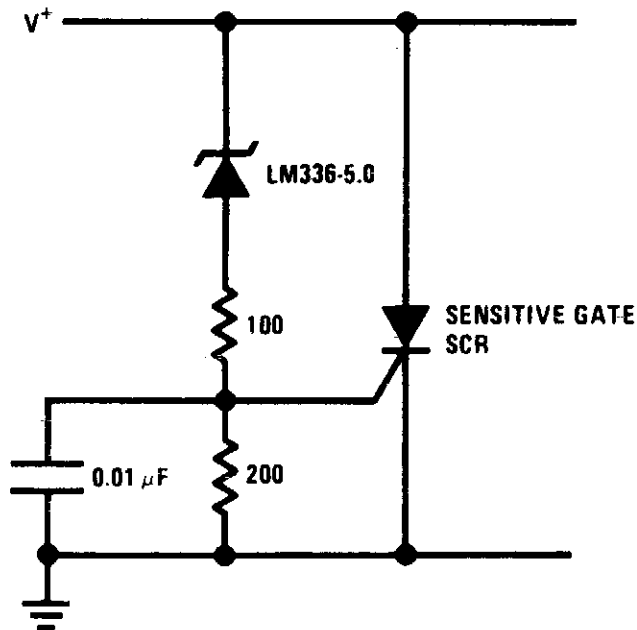


Fig. 66-7

67

Probes

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Logic Probe Yields Three Discrete States
Signal Injector/Tracer
Injector/Tracer
CMOS Logic Probe
RF Probe for VOM
100 K Megohm DC Probe

Audible TTL Probe
Logic Probe
Logic Test Probe with Memory
Logic Probe
Simple Logic Probe
Audio-RF Signal Tracer Probe

TTL Logic Tester

LOGIC PROBE YIELDS THREE DISCRETE STATES

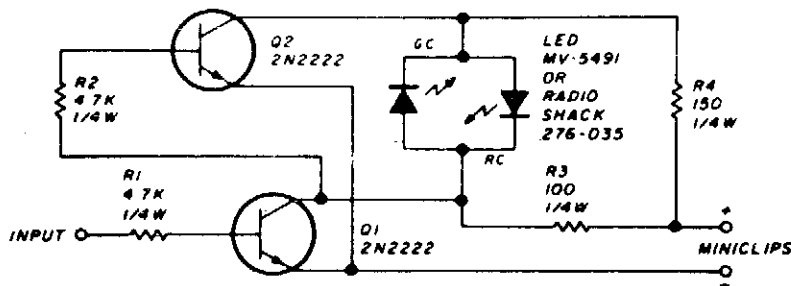


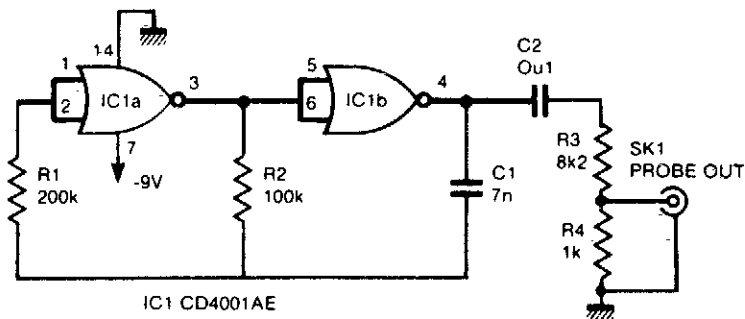
Fig. 67-1

Circuit Notes

The circuit uses a dual LED. When power is applied to the probe through the power leads, and the input is touched to a low level or ground, Q1 is cut off. This will cause Q2 to conduct since the base is positive with respect to the emitter. With Q1 cut off and Q2 conducting, the green diode of the dual LED will be forward biased, yielding a green output. Touching the probe tip to a high level will cause

Q1 and Q2 to complement, and the red diode will be forward biased, yielding a red output from the LED. An alternating signal will cause alternating conduction of the red and green diodes and will yield an indication approximately amber. In this manner, both static and dynamic signals can be traced with the logic probe.

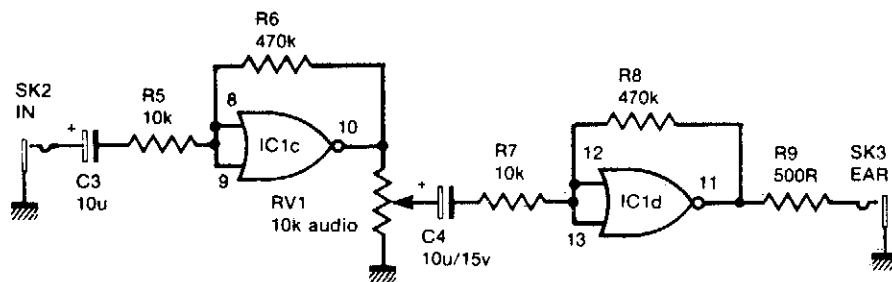
SIGNAL INJECTOR/TRACER



IC1 CD4001AE

Injector circuit diagram.

Fig. 67-2



Tracer circuit diagram.

Circuit Notes

The injector is a CMOS oscillator with period approximately equal to $1.4 \times C1 \times R2$ seconds. The values are given for 1 kHz operation. Resistors R3 and R4 divide the output to 1 V. Whereas the oscillator employs the gates in their digital mode, the tracer used them in a linear fashion by applying negative feedback from output to input. They are used in much the same way as op amps. The circuit uses positive

ground. It offers an advantage at the earphone output because one side of the earphone must be connected to ground via the case. Use of a positive ground allows the phone to be driven by the two N-channel transistors inside the CD4001 which are arranged in parallel and are thus able to handle more current for better volume.

INJECTOR/TRACER

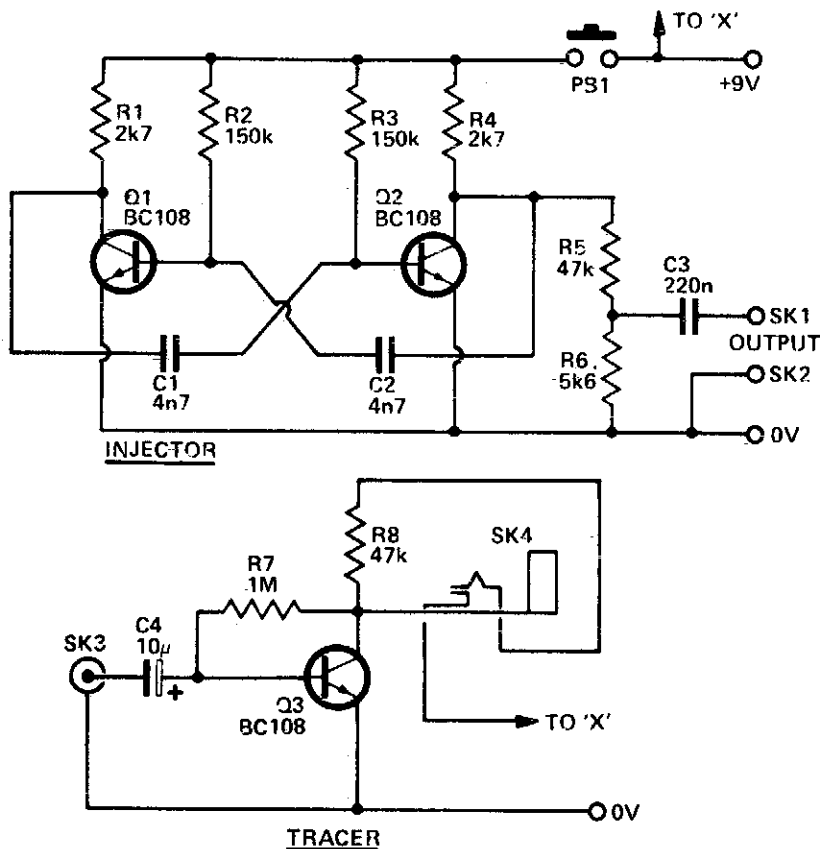


Fig. 67-3

The circuit diagrams for both parts of the injector/tracer. Note that SK4 is used to apply power to the amplifier section.

Circuit Notes

The unit has a separate amplifier and oscillator section allowing them to be used separately if need be. The injector is a multivibrator running at 1 kHz, with R5 and R6 dividing down

the output to a suitable level (≈ 1 V). The tracer is a single-stage amplifier that drives the high impedance earpiece. C4 decouples the input.

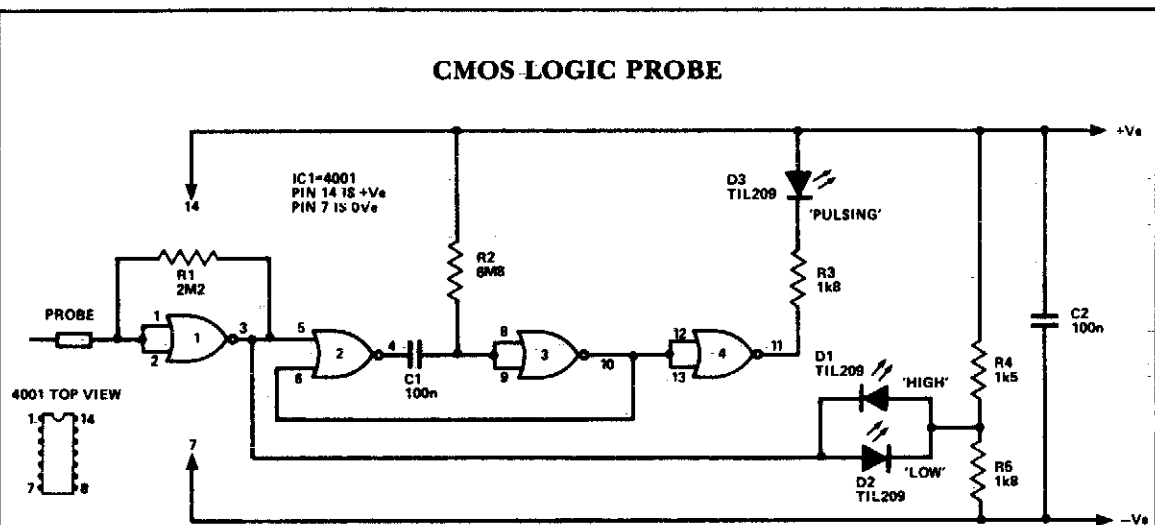


Fig. 67-4

Circuit Notes

The logic probe can indicate four input states, as follows: floating input—all LEDs off; logic 0 input—D2 switched on (D3 will briefly flash on); logic 1 input—D1 switched on; puls-

ing input—D3 switched on, or pulsing in the case of a low frequency input signal (one or both of the other indicators will switch on, showing if one input state predominates).

RF PROBE FOR VOM

PARTS LIST FOR RF PROBE FOR VOM

C1—500-pF, 400-VDC capacitor
C2—0.001-uF, disc capacitor
D1—1N4149 diode
R1—15,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor

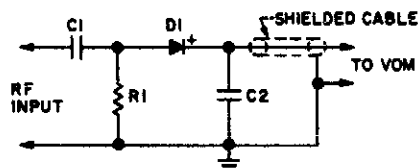


Fig. 67-5

Circuit Notes

This probe makes possible relative measurements of rf voltages to 200 MHz on a 20,000 ohms-per-volt multimeter. Rf voltage must not exceed the breakdown rating of the 1N4149—approximately 100 V.

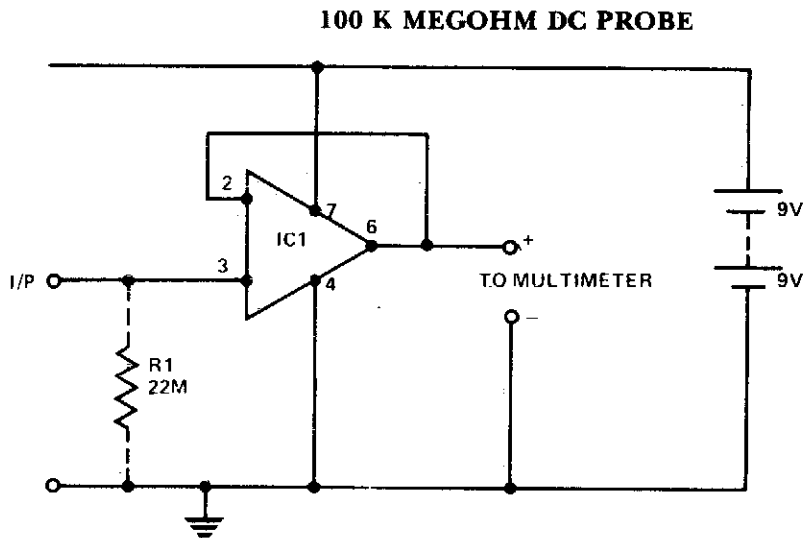


Fig. 67-6

Circuit Notes

A 741 op amp is used with 100% ac and dc feedback to provide a typical input impedance of 10^{11} ohm and unity gain. To avoid hum and rf pickup the input leads should be kept as short as possible and the circuit should be mounted in a small grounded case. Output leads may be

long since the output impedance of the circuit is a fraction of an ohm. With no input the output level is indeterminate. Including R1 in the circuit through lowers the input impedance to 22 M.

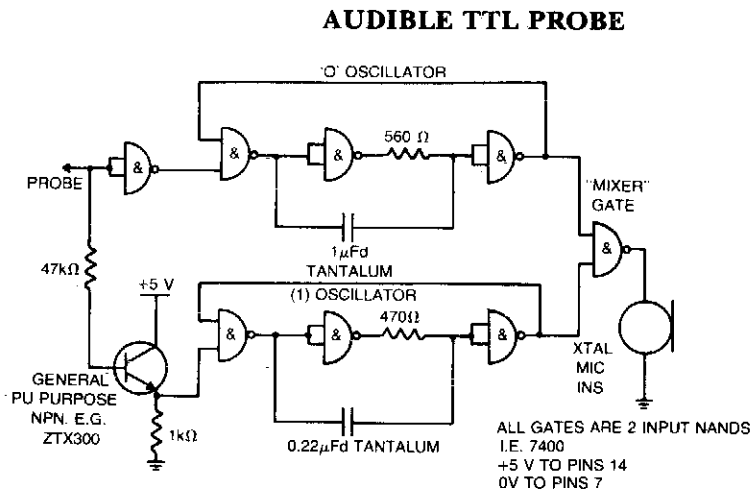


Fig. 67-7

Circuit Notes

When the probe is in contact with a TTL low (0) the probe emits a low note. With a TTL high (1), a high note is emitted. Power is supplied by the circuit under test.

LOGIC PROBE

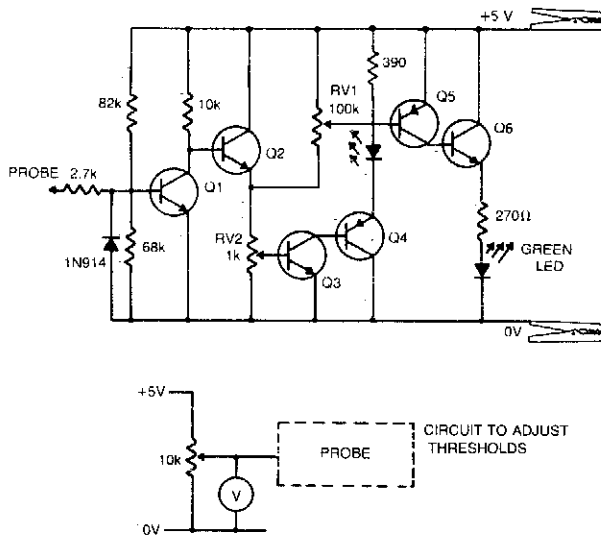


Fig. 67-8

Circuit Notes

Transistors Q1 and Q2 form a buffer, providing the probe with a reasonable input impedance. Q3 and Q4 form a level detecting circuit. As the voltage across the base-emitter junction of the Q3 rises above 0.6 V the transistor turns on thus turning on Q4 and lighting the red (high) LED. Q5 and Q6 perform the same func-

tion but for the green (low) LED. Q1, Q4, Q5 are all PNP general purpose silicon transistors (BC178 etc). Q2, Q3, Q6 are all PNP general purpose silicon transistors (BC 108 etc.) The threshold low is ≤ 0.8 V, and the threshold high is ≥ 2.4 V.

LOGIC TEST PROBE WITH MEMORY

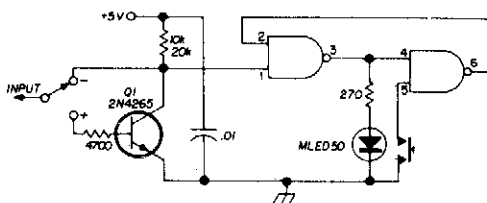


Fig. 67-9

Circuit Notes

There are two switches: a memory disable switch and a pulse polarity switch. Memory disable is a push-button that resets the memory to the low state when depressed. Pulse polarity is a toggle switch that selects whether the probe responds to a high-level or pulse (+5 V) or a low-level or pulse (ground). (Use IC logic of the same type as is being tested).

LOGIC PROBE

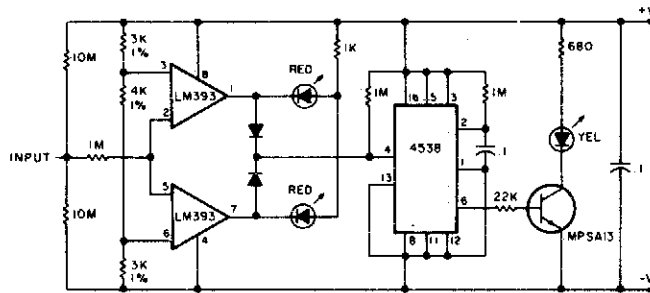


Fig. 67-10

Circuit Notes

The probe indicates a high or low at 70% and 30% of $V+$ (5 to 12 V). One section of the voltage comparator (LM393) senses V in over 70% of supply and the second section senses V in under 30%. These two sections direct-drive the appropriate LEDs. The pulse detector is a

CMOS oneshot (MC14538) triggered on the rising edge of the LM393 outputs through 1N4148 diodes. With the RC values shown, it triggered reliably at greater than 30 kHz on both sine and square waves.

SIMPLE LOGIC PROBE

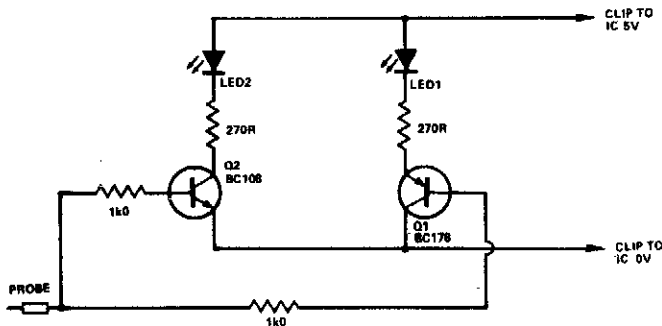
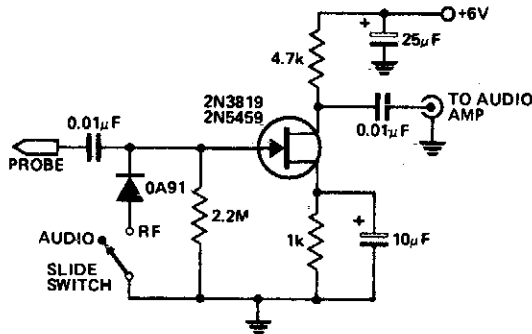


Fig. 67-11

Circuit Notes

If the probe is connected to logic 0, Q1 will be turned on lighting D1. At logic 1, Q2 will be turned on lighting D2. For Q1 and Q2 any NPN or PNP transistors will do. Similarly, D1 and D2 can be any LEDs.

AUDIO-RF SIGNAL TRACER PROBE



Circuit Notes

This economical signal tracer is useful for servicing and alignment work in receivers and low power transmitters. When switched to RF, the modulation on any signal is detected by the diode and amplified by the FET. A twin-core shielded lead can be used to connect the probe to an amplifier and to feed 6 volts to it.

Fig. 67-12

TTL LOGIC TESTER

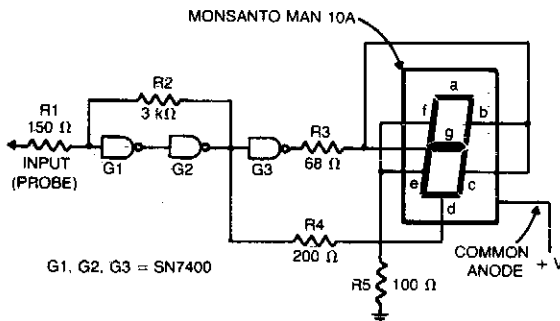


Fig. 67-13

Circuit Notes

Gates G1 and G2 together with resistors R1 and R2 form a simple voltage monitor that has a trip point of 1.4 volts. Gate G3 is simply an inverter. The display section of the tester consists of a common anode alphanumeric LED

and current-limiting resistors. It indicates whether the input voltage is above or below 1.4 V, and displays a H or a L (for high or low logic-level) respectively.

68

Pulse Generators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Pulse Generator
Single Op Amp Oscillator
Programmable Pulse Generator
Unijunction Transistor Pulse Generators
Pulse Generator

Pulse Generator
Free-Running Oscillator
Pulse Generator with 25% Duty Cycle
Pulse Generator
555 Timer Oscillator

Versatile Two-Phase Pulse Generator

PULSE GENERATOR

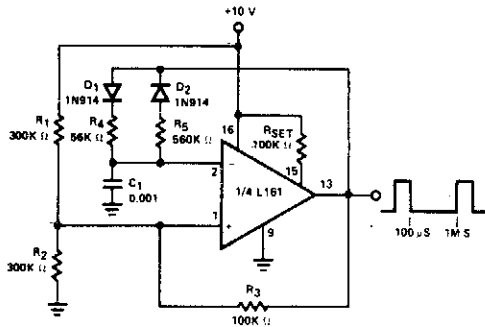


Fig. 68-1

Circuit Notes

The duty cycle of the output pulse is equal to $R4/(R4 + R5) \times 100\%$. For duty cycles of less than 50%, D1 can be eliminated and R2 raised according to the following formula:

$$R4(\text{actual}) = \frac{R5 \times R4(\text{eff})}{R5 - R4(\text{eff})}$$

R4(eff) is the effective value of R4 in the circuit and R4(actual) is the actual value used; R4(actual) will always be larger than R4(eff).

SINGLE OP AMP OSCILLATOR

Circuit Notes

This circuit has a Schmitt trigger and integrator built around one op amp. Timing is controlled by the RC network. Voltage at the inverting input follows the RC charging exponential within the upper and lower hysteresis levels. By closing the switch SW1, the discharge time of the capacitor becomes ten times as fast as the rise time. Thus a square wave with an 10:1 mark space ratio is generated.

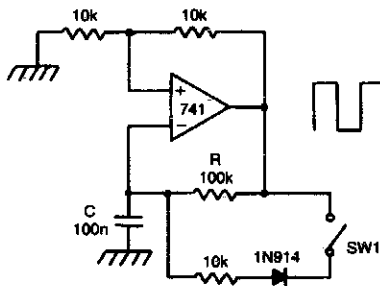


Fig. 68-2

PROGRAMMABLE PULSE GENERATOR

Circuit Notes

Fast rise and fall times require the use of high speed switching transistors for the differential pair, Q4 and Q5. Linear ramps and sine waves may be generated by the appropriate reference input.

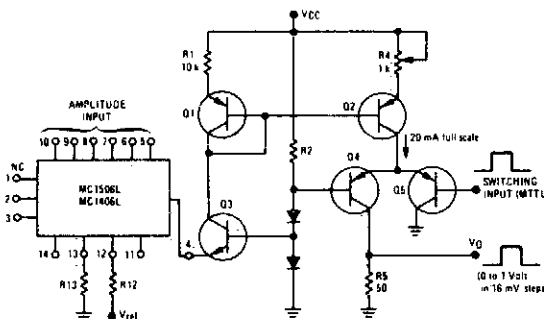


Fig. 68-3

UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTOR PULSE GENERATORS

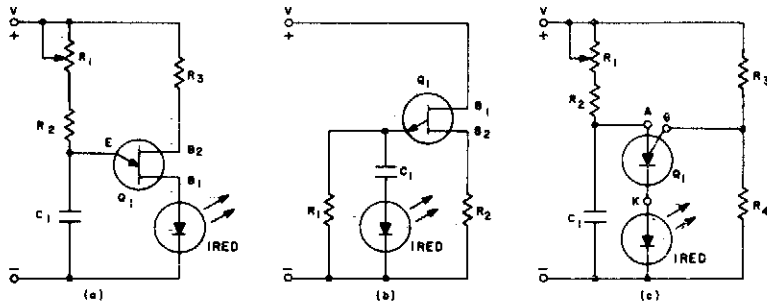


Fig. 68-4

(a) Pulsar With Unijunction Transistor

(b) Pulsar With Complementary Unijunction Transistor

(c) Pulsar With Programmable Unijunction Transistor

PULSE GENERATOR

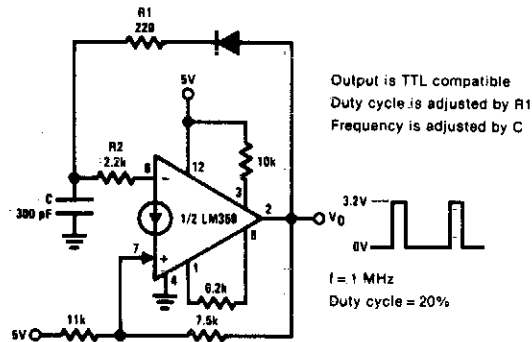


Fig. 68-5

PULSE GENERATOR

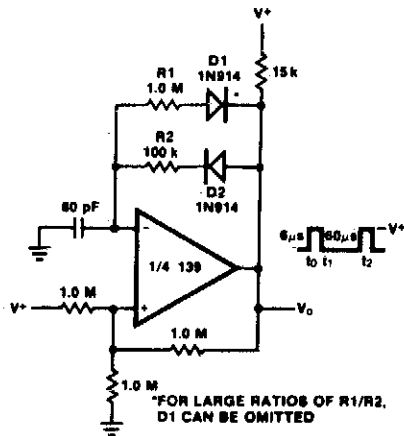


Fig. 68-6

FREE-RUNNING OSCILLATOR

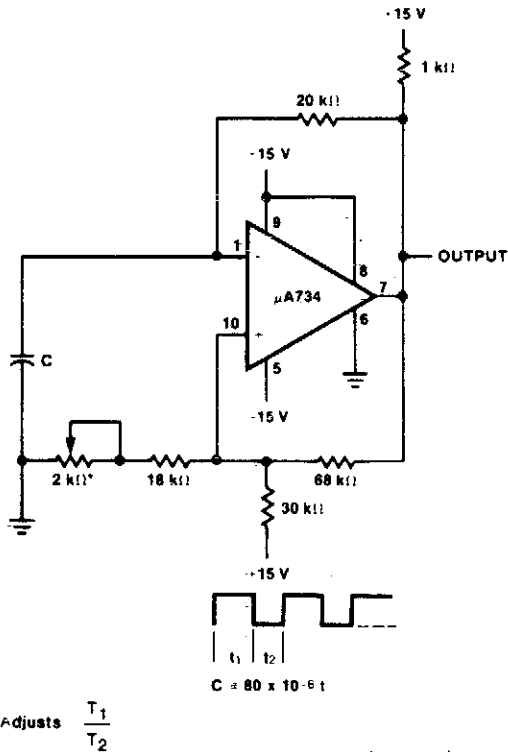


Fig. 68-7

PULSE GENERATOR

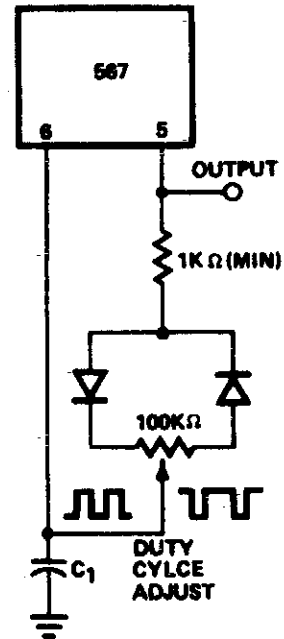


Fig. 68-9

PULSE GENERATOR WITH 25% DUTY CYCLE

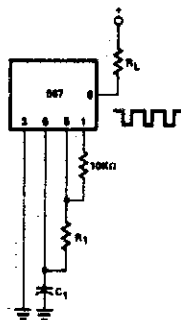
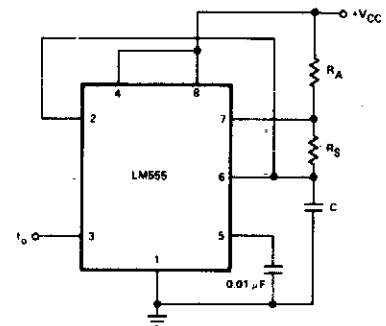


Fig. 68-8

555 TIMER OSCILLATOR



$$f = \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2 R_B) C}, \quad \text{duty cycle} = \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2 R_B}$$

a. $f = 120 \text{ kHz}$, $C = 1200 \text{ pF}$, $R_A = R_B = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$

Fig. 68-10

VERSATILE TWO-PHASE PULSE GENERATOR

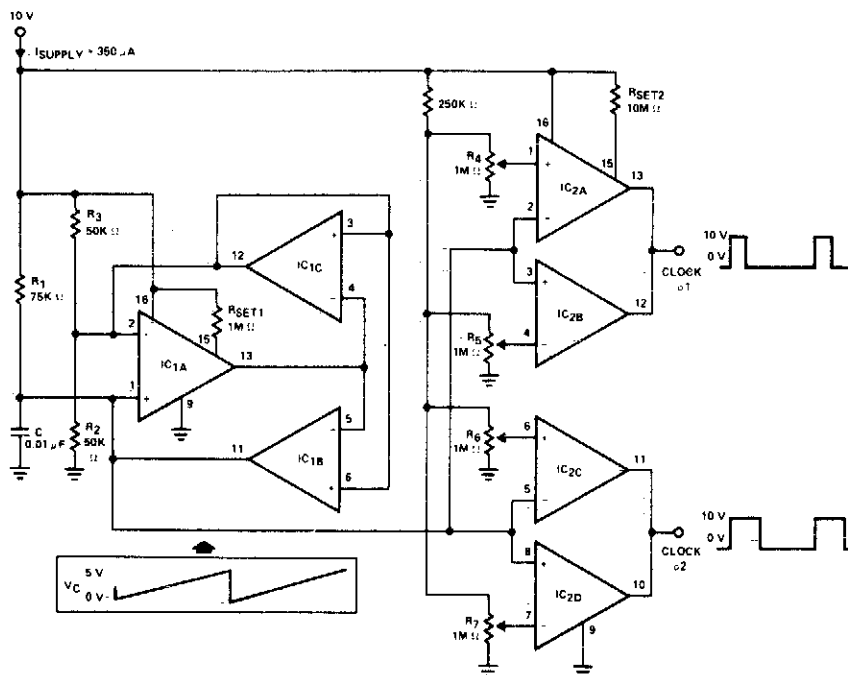
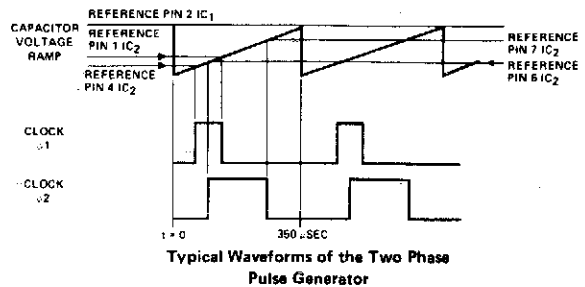


Fig. 68-11

Circuit Notes

Two-phase clock generator uses two L161s to generate pulses of adjustable widths and phase relationships. Ramp generator feeds two variable window comparators formed by IC2A-IC2B and IC2C-IC2D respectively.

69

Radiation Detectors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Dosage-Rate Meter
Wideband Radiation Monitor
Gamma Ray Pulse Integrator

Sensitive Geiger Counter
Geiger Counter
Nuclear Particle Detector

DOSAGE-RATE METER

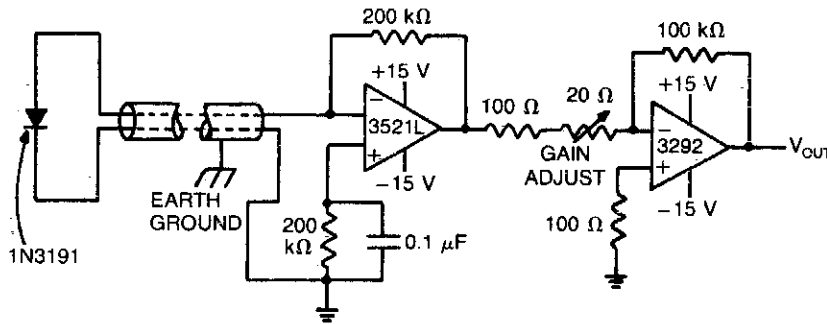
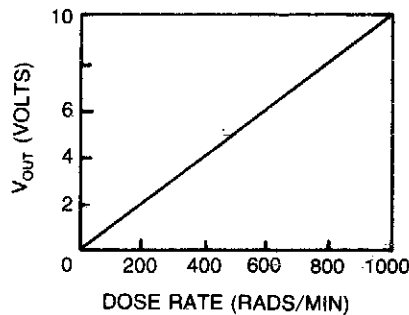


Fig. 69-1



Circuit Notes

A commercial diode is the detector in this highly accurate radiation monitor. The lowdrift FET-input op amp amplifies detector current to a usable level, and the chopper-stabilized amplifier then provides additional gain while minimizing any error caused by ambient-temperature fluctuations. Gain is adjusted so

that the output voltage is 1% of incident radiation intensity in rads per minute; therefore voltage can be displayed on 3½ digit DVM for direct reading of dosage rate. Output voltage from the monitor is linearly proportional to radiation intensity at the diode.

WIDEBAND RADIATION MONITOR

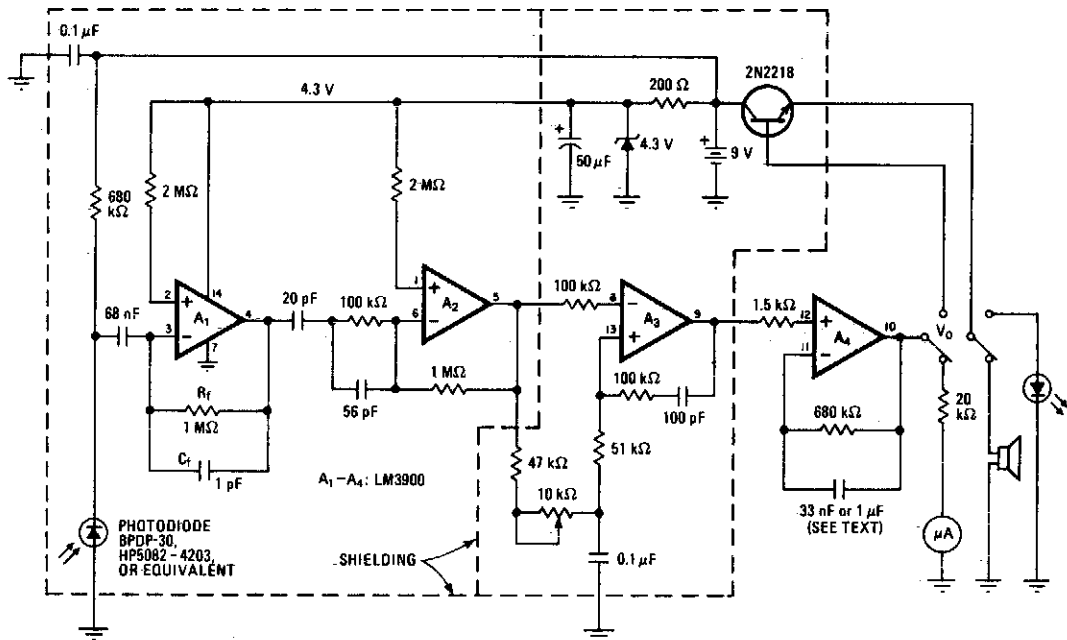


Fig. 69-2

Circuit Notes

A sensitive radiation monitor may be simply constructed with a large-area photodiode and a quad operational amplifier. Replacing the glass window of the diode with Mylar foil will shield it from light and infrared energy, enabling it to respond to such nuclear radiation as alpha and beta particles and gamma rays. A4

integrates the output of A3 in order to drive a microammeter. A 1 microfarad capacitor is used in the integrating network. A lower value, say, 33 nanofarads, will make it possible to drive a small loudspeaker (50-hertz output signal) or light-emitting diode.

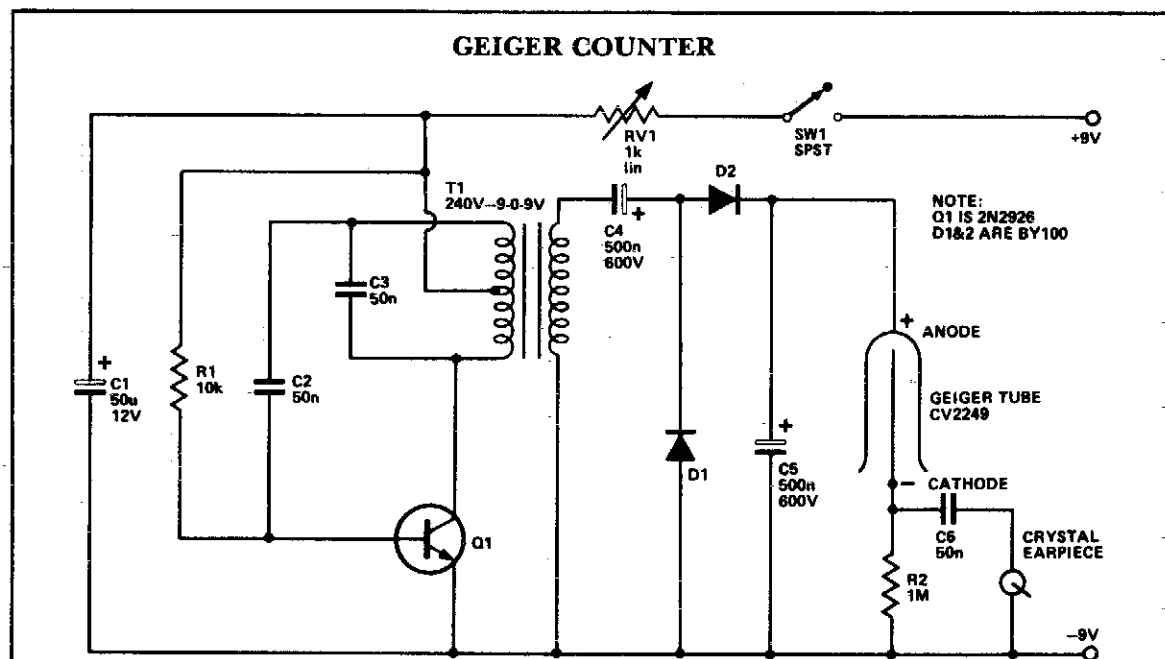
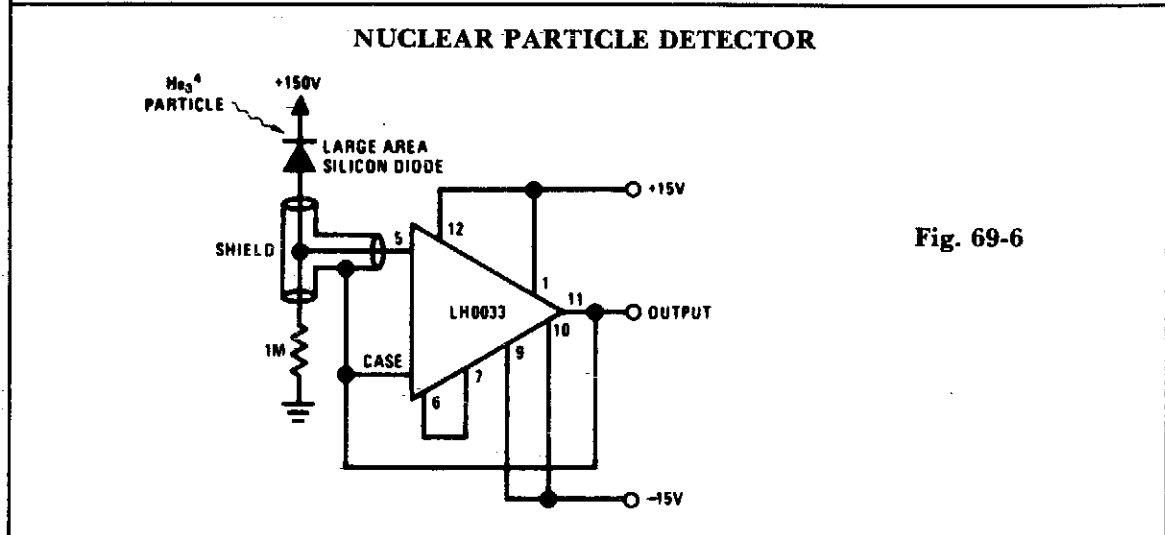


Fig. 69-5

Circuit Notes

The Geiger tube needs a high voltage supply which consists of Q1 and its associated components. The transformer is connected in reverse; the secondary is connected as a Hartley oscillator, and R1 provides base bias.

D1, D2, C4, and C5 comprise a voltage doubler. RV1 should be set so that each click heard is nice and clean because over a certain voltage range all that will be heard is a continuous buzz.



70

Ramp Generators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Staircase Generator
Linear Voltage Ramp Generator

Precision Ramp Generator
Ramp Generator with Variable Reset Level

STAIRCASE GENERATOR

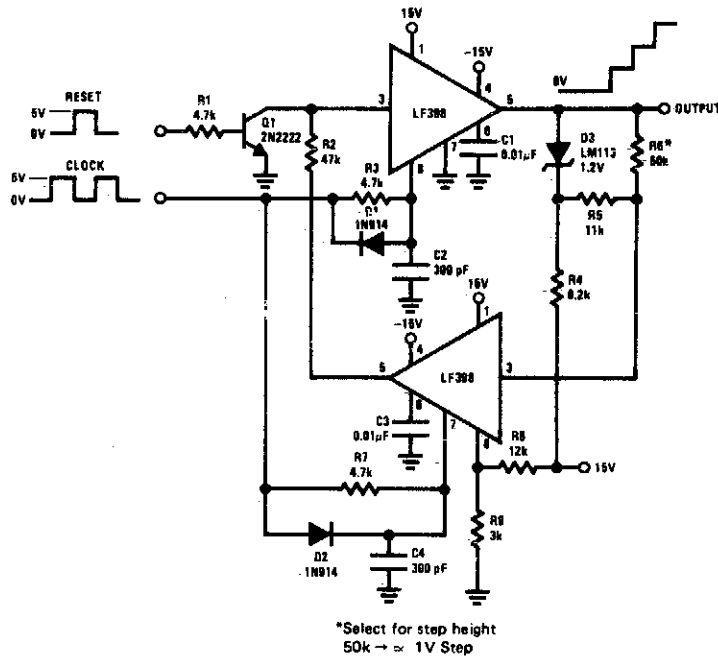


Fig. 70-1

LINEAR VOLTAGE RAMP GENERATOR

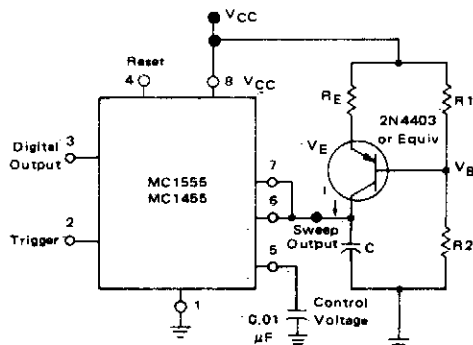


Fig. 70-2

Circuit Notes

In the monostable mode, the resistor can be replaced by a constant current source to provide a linear ramp voltage. The capacitor still charges from 0 to $\frac{2}{3} V_{CC}$. The linear ramp time is given by the following equation:

$$I = \frac{V_{CC} - V_B - V_{BE}}{R_E} \quad t = \frac{2}{3} \frac{V_{CC}}{I}$$

If V_B is much larger than V_{BE} , then t can be made independent of V_{CC} .

PRECISION RAMP GENERATOR

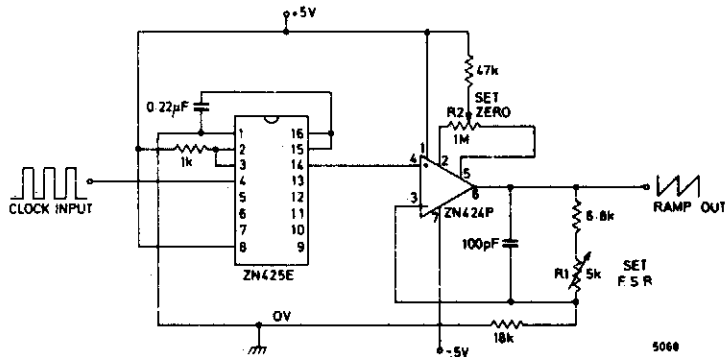


Fig. 70-3

RAMP GENERATOR WITH VARIABLE RESET LEVEL

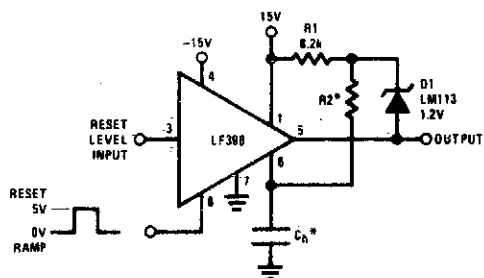


Fig. 70-4

*Select for ramp rate
 $R \geq 10k$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} = \frac{1.2V}{(R2)(C_n)}$$

71

Receivers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Clock Radio
AM/FM Clock Radio
AM Radio
FM Stereo Demodulation System
Analog Receiver

FM Radio
Simple LF Converter
CMOS Line Receiver
Squelch Circuit for AM or FM
VLF Converter

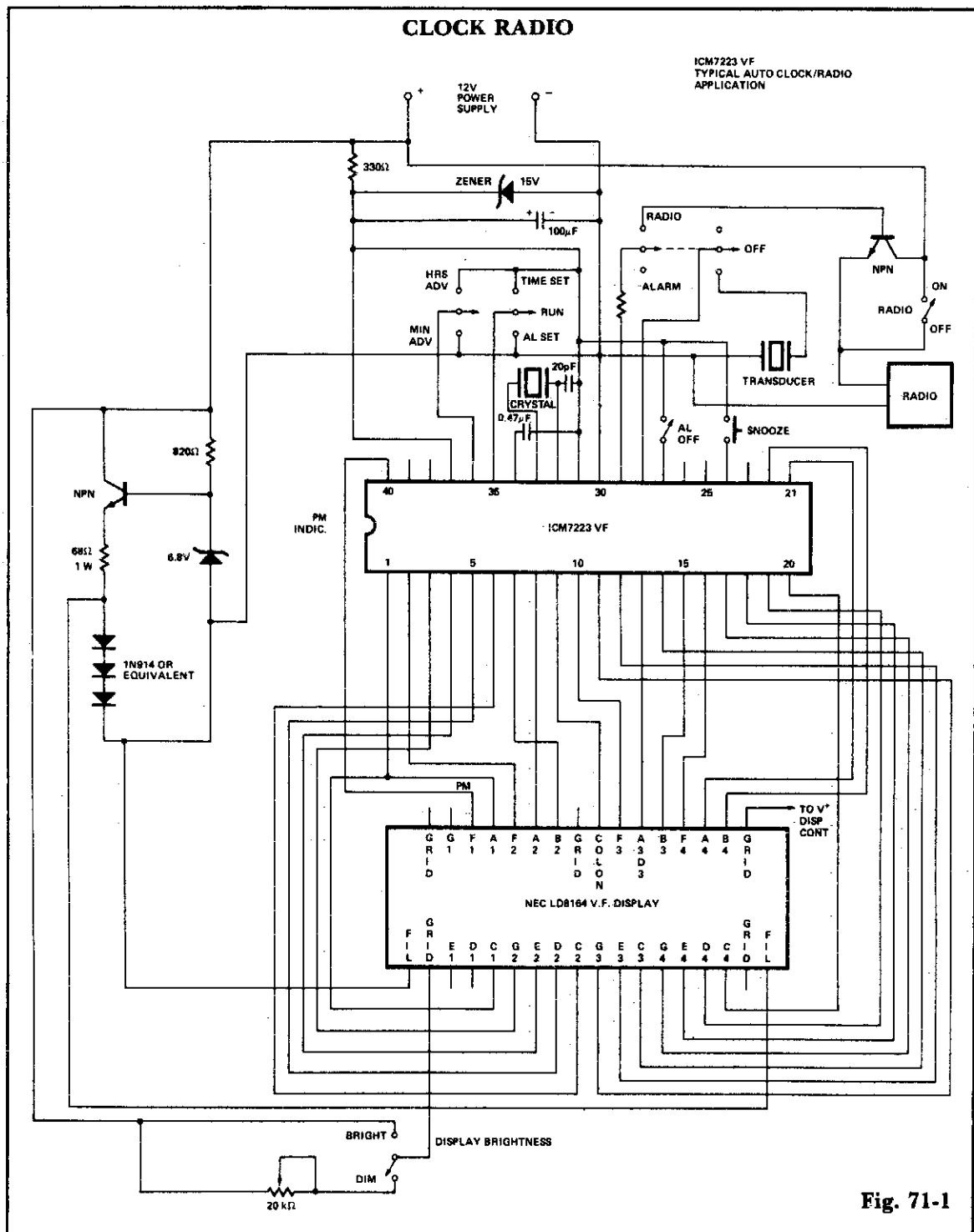


Fig. 71-1

Fig. 71-2



- 30dB quieting sensitivity: 5μV
- limiting sensitivity: 20μV
- 40dB
- AM rejection: 800KHz
- AFC holding range: 180KHz
- Bandwidth:

AM performance (525--1850 kHz)

- maximum sensitivity: 100 $\mu\text{V}/\text{M}$
- 20dB quieting sensitivity: 280 $\mu\text{V}/\text{M}$
- selectivity $\pm 10\text{KHz}$: -28dB
- AGC figure of merit: 40dB
- overload distortion: 6%

AUDIO PERFORMANCE

- gain at 1 KHz: 200
- 10% THD output power: 900mW
- frequency response: 70Hz – 12KHz
- typical system dist: 0.8%
- alarm tone frequency: 600Hz

AM RADIO

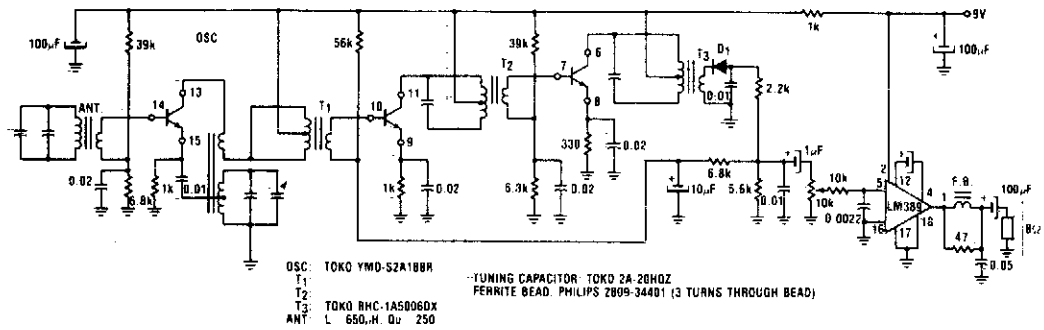


Fig. 71-3

FM STEREO DEMODULATION SYSTEM

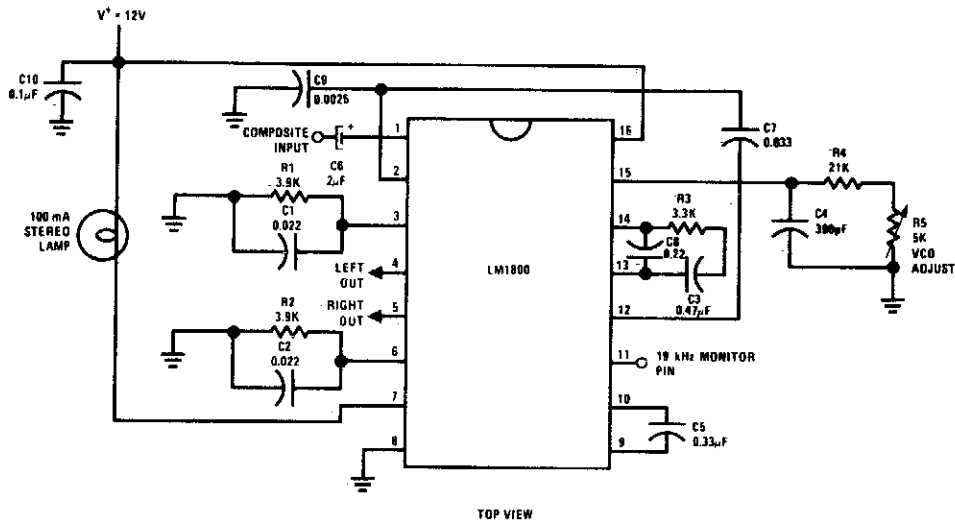
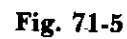


Fig. 71-4



$-Q = 20 @ 10.7 \text{ MHz}$
 $*L = 1.5 - 3.0 \mu\text{H}$
****5 POLE FILTER,**
TRW #25579 OR EQUIV

50 Ω INPUT
 360 pF
 0.8 μH
 2000 pF
 0.1 μF
 +12 V
 0.1 μF
 MC6010
 3.3 k
 10.7 MHz FILTER
 560
 0.1 μF
 0.01 μF
 0.1 μF
 MC1357
 See Note 2
 50 μF
 4.7 pF
 120 pF
 2 k
 AUDIO OUTPUT

Fig. 71-6

SIMPLE LF CONVERTER

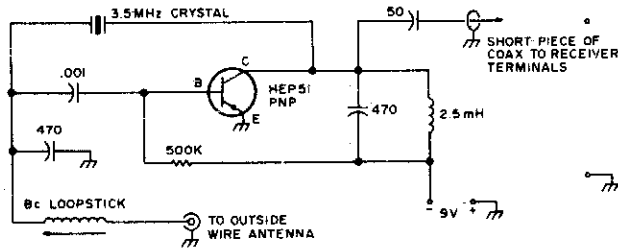


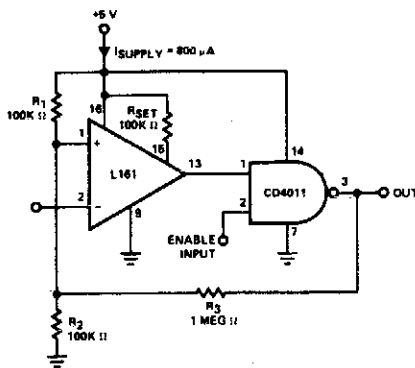
Fig. 71-7

Circuit Notes

This converter allows coverage from 25 kHz up to 500 kHz. Use short coax from the converter to receiver antenna input. Tune the receiver to 3.5 MHz, peak for loudest crystal calibrator and tune your receiver higher in fre-

quency to 3.6 MHz and you're tuning the 100 kHz range. 3.7 MHz puts you at 200 kHz, 3.8 MHz equals 300 kHz, 3.9 MHz yields 500 kHz, and 4.0 MHz gives you 500 kHz.

CMOS LINE RECEIVER



Circuit Notes

The trip point is set half way between the supplies by R1 and R2; R3 provides over 200 mV of hysteresis to increase noise immunity. Maximum frequency of operation is about 300 kHz. If response to TTL levels is desired, change R2 to 39 K. The trip point is now centered at 1.4 V.

Fig. 71-8

SQUELCH CIRCUIT FOR AM OR FM

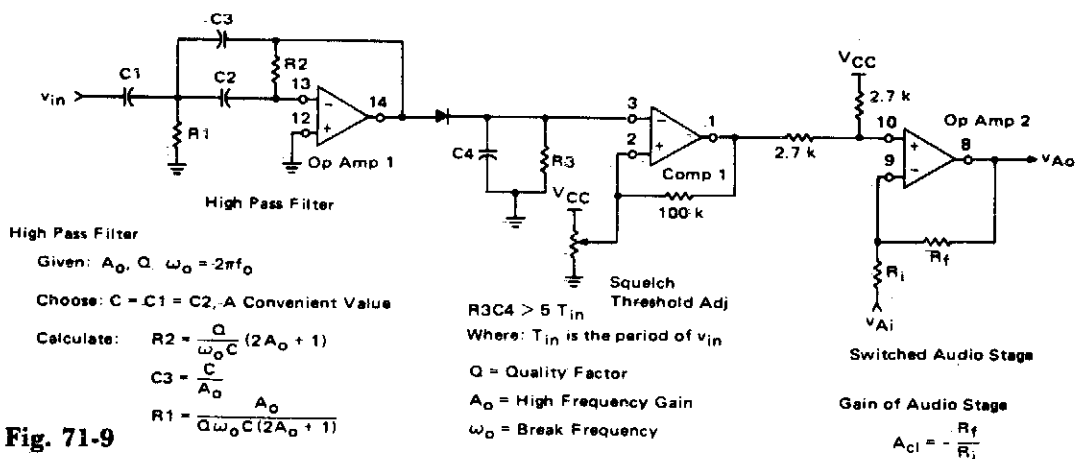


Fig. 71-9

VLF CONVERTER

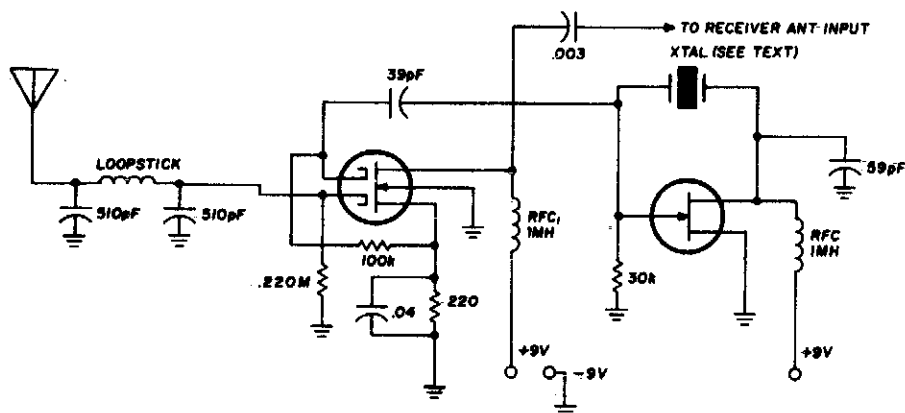


Fig. 71-10

Circuit Notes

This converter uses a low-pass filter instead of the usual tuned circuit so the only tuning required is with the receiver. The dual-gate MOSFET and FET used in the mixer and oscillator aren't critical. Any crystal having a frequency compatible with the receiver tuning range may be used. For example, with a 3500

kHz crystal, 3500 kHz on the receiver dial corresponds to zero kHz; 3600 to 100 kHz; 3700 to 200 kHz, etc. (At 3500 kHz on the receiver all one can hear is the converter oscillator, and VLF signals start to come in about 20 kHz higher.)

72

Resistance and Continuity Measuring Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Linear Scale Ohmmeter
Ohmmeter

Low Parts Count Ratiometric Resistance
Measurement

Audio Continuity Tester

Low Resistance Continuity Tester

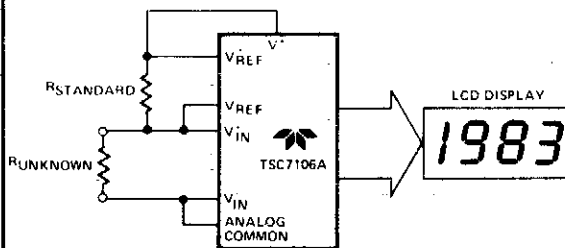
"Buzz Box" Continuity and Coil Checker

Linear Scale Ohmmeter

Bridge Circuit

LOW PARTS COUNT RATIOMETRIC RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT

Circuit Notes



The unknown resistance is put in series with a known standard and a current passed through the pair. The voltage developed across the unknown is applied to the input and the voltage across the known resistor applied to the reference input. If the unknown equals the standard, the display will read 1000. The displayed reading can be determined from the following expression:

$$\text{Displayed Reading} = \frac{R_{\text{unknown}}}{R_{\text{standard}}} \times 1000$$

The display will overrange for $R_{\text{unknown}} \geq 2 \times R_{\text{standard}}$.

Fig. 72-3

AUDIO CONTINUITY TESTER

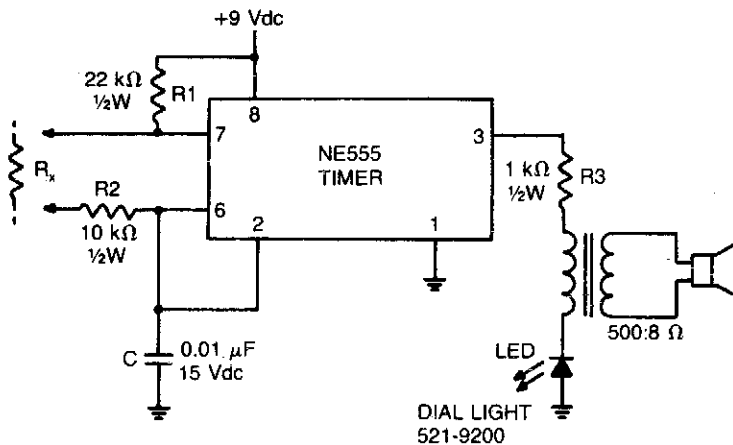


Fig. 72-4

Circuit Notes

This low-current audio continuity tester indicates the unknown resistance value by the frequency of audio tone. A high tone indicates a low resistance, and a tone of a few pulses per second indicates a resistance as high as 30 megohms.

LINEAR SCALE OHMMETER

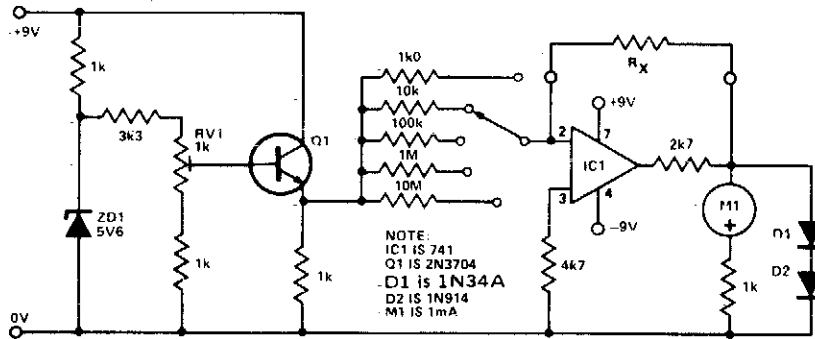


Fig. 72-7

Circuit Notes

One preset resistor is used for all the ranges, simplifying the setting up. Diode clamping is included to prevent damage to the meter if the unknown resistor is higher than the range selected. When the meter has been as-

sembled, a 10 K precision resistor is placed in the test position, R_x ; the meter is set to the 10 K range and RV1 is adjusted for full scale deflection.

BRIDGE CIRCUIT

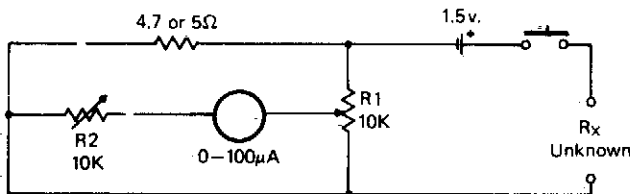


Fig. 72-8

Circuit Notes

For measurement of resistances from about 5 ohms down to about 1/10 ohm.

73

RF Amplifiers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

100 W PEP 420-450 MHz Push-Pull Linear Amplifier

140 W (PEP) Amateur Radio Linear Amplifier (230 MHz)

160 W (PEP) Broadband Linear Amplifier

80 W (PEP) Broadband/Linear Amplifier Single-Device, 80 W, 50 Ohm VHF Amplifier

600 W RF Power Amplifier

Wideband UHF Amplifier with High-Performance FETs

10 MHz Coaxial Line Driver

VHF Preamplifier

Shortwave FET Booster

Low-Noise 30 MHz Preamplifier

Low-Noise Broadband Amplifier

Two-Meter 10 Watt Power Amplifier

Two-Stage 60 MHz IF Amplifier

28 V Wideband Amplifier

200 MHz Cascode Amplifier

135-175 MHz Amplifier

200 MHz Cascode Amplifier

100 MHz and 400 MHz Neutralized Common Source Amplifier

Ultra High Frequency Amplifier

UHF Amplifier Inverting Gain of 2 with Lag-Lead Compensation

Transistorized Q-Multiplier for Use with IFs in the 1400 kHz Range

60 MHz Amplifier

30 MHz Amplifier

Two Meter Amplifier, 5 W Output

80 MHz Cascode Amplifier

200 MHz Neutralized Common Source Amplifier

450 MHz Common-Source Amplifier

100 W PEP 420-450 MHz PUSH-PULL LINEAR AMPLIFIER

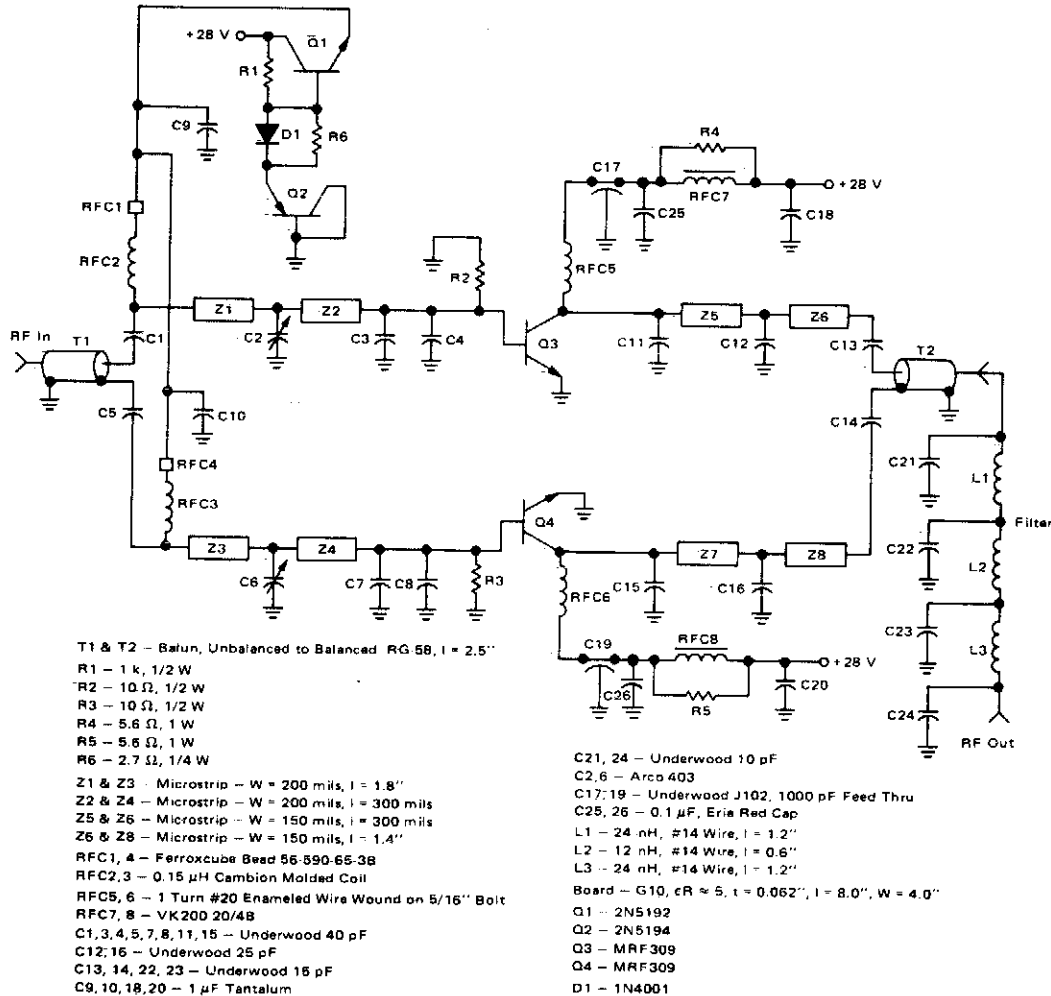


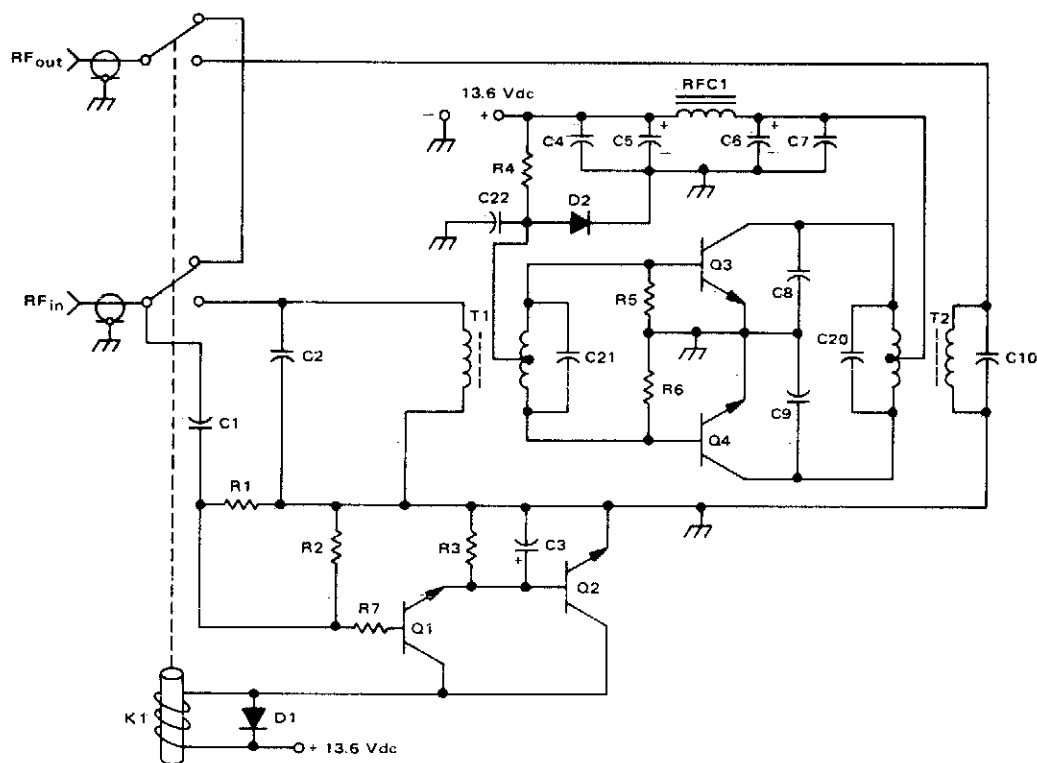
Fig. 73-1

Circuit Notes

This 100 watt linear amplifier may be constructed using two MRF309 transistors in push-pull, requiring only 16 watts drive from 420 to 450 MHz. Operating from a 28 volt supply, eight dB of power gain is achieved along with excellent practical performance

featuring: maximum input SWR of 2:1, harmonic suppression more than -63 dB below 100 watts output, efficiency greater than 40%, circuit stability with a 3:1 collector mismatch at all phase angles.

140 W (PEP) AMATEUR RADIO LINEAR AMPLIFIER (2-30 MHz)



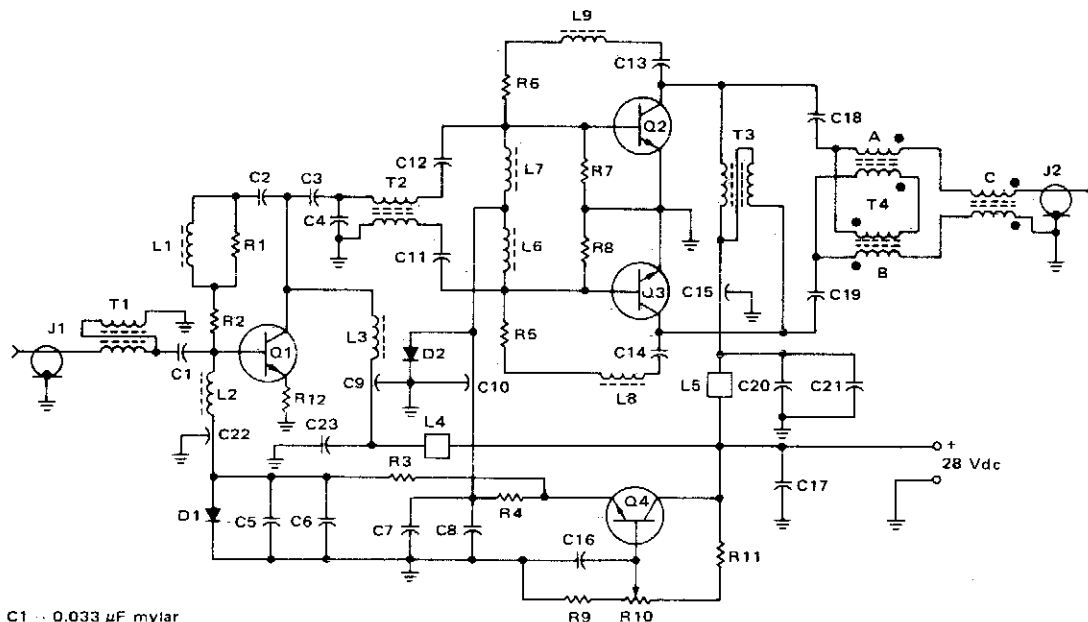
- | | |
|---|---|
| C1 = 33 pF Dipped Mica | R7 = 100 Ω 1/4 W Resistor |
| C2 = 18 pF Dipped Mica | RFC1 = 9 Ferroxcube Beads on #18 AWG Wire |
| C3 = 10 μF 35 Vdc for AM operation,
100 μF 35 Vdc for SSB operation. | D1 = 1N4001 |
| C4 = .1 μF Erie | D2 = 1N4997 |
| C5 = 10 μF 35 Vdc Electrolytic | Q1, Q2 = 2N4401 |
| C6 = 1 μF Tantalum | Q3, 4 = MRF454 |
| C7 = .001 μF Erie Disc | T1, T2 = 16:1 Transformers |
| C8, 9 = 330 pF Dipped Mica | C20 = 910 pF Dipped Mica |
| R1 = 100 kΩ 1/4 W Resistor | C21 = 1100 pF Dipped Mica |
| R2, 3 = 10 kΩ 1/4 W Resistor | C10 = 24 pF Dipped Mica |
| R4 = 33 Ω 5 W Wire Wound Resistor | C22 = 500 μF 3 Vdc Electrolytic |
| R5, 6 = 10 Ω 1/2 W Resistor | K1 = Potter & Brumfield
KT11A 12 Vdc Relay or Equivalent |

Fig. 73-2

Circuit Notes

This inexpensive, easy to construct amplifier uses two MRF454 devices. Specified at 80 W power output with 5 W of input drive, 30 MHz, and 12.5 Vdc.

160 W (PEP) BROADBAND LINEAR AMPLIFIER



C1 - 0.033 μ F mylar

C2, C3 - 0.01 μ F mylar

C4 - 620 pF dipped mica

C5, C7, C16 - 0.1 μ F ceramic

C6 - 100 μ F/15 V electrolytic

C8 - 500 μ F/6 V electrolytic

C9, C10, C15, C22 - 1000 pF feed through

C11, C12 - 0.01 μ F

C13, C14 - 0.015 μ F mylar

C17 - 10 μ F/35 V electrolytic

C18, C19, C21 - Two 0.068 μ F mylars in parallel

C20 - 0.1 μ F disc ceramic

C23 - 0.1 μ F disc ceramic

R1 - 220 Ω , 1/4 W carbon

R2 - 47 Ω , 1/2 W carbon

R3 - 820 Ω , 1 W wire W

R4 - 35 Ω , 5 W wire W

R5, R6 - Two 150 Ω , 1/2 W carbon in parallel

R7, R8 - 10 Ω , 1/2 W carbon

R9, R11 - 1 k, 1/2 W carbon

R10 - 1 k, 1/2 W potentiometer

R12 - 0.85 Ω (6 5.1 Ω or 4 3.3 Ω 1/4 W resistors in parallel, divided equally between both emitter leads)

T1 - 4:1 Transformer, 6 turns, 2 twisted pairs of #26 AWG enameled wire (8 twists per inch)

T2 - 1:1 Balun, 6 turns, 2 twisted pairs of #24 AWG enameled wire (6 twists per inch)

T3 - Collector choke, 4 turns, 2 twisted pairs of #22 AWG enameled wire (6 twists per inch)

T4 - 1:4 Transformer Balun, A&B - 5 turns, 2 twisted pairs of #24, C - 8 turns, 1 twisted pair of #24 AWG enameled wire (All windings 6 twists per inch). (T4 - Indiana General F624-19Q1, - All others are Indiana General F627-8Q1 ferrite toroids or equivalent.)

PARTS LIST

L1 - .33 μ H, molded choke

L2, L6, L7 - 10 μ H, molded choke

L3 - 1.8 μ H (Ohmite 2-144)

L4, L5 - 3 ferrite beads each

L8, L9 - .22 μ H, molded choke

Q1 - 2N6370

Q2, Q3 - 2N5942

Q4 - 2N5190

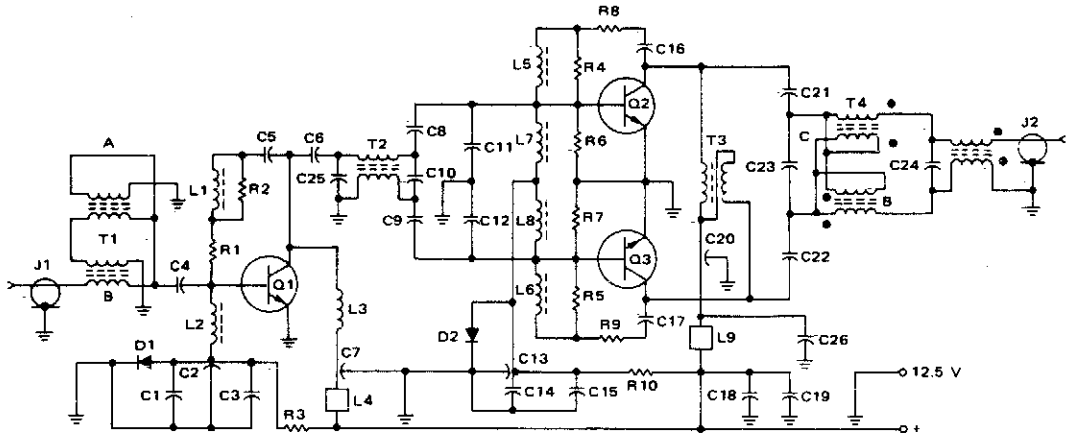
D1 - 1N4001

D2 - 1N4997

J1, J2 - BNC connectors

Fig. 73-3

80 W (PEP) BROADBAND/LINEAR AMPLIFIER



C1, C14, C18 — 0.1 μ F ceramic.
 C2, C7, C13, C20 — 0.001 μ F feed through.
 C3 — 100 μ F/3V.
 C4, C6 — 0.033 μ F mylar
 C5 — 0.0047 μ F mylar.
 C8, C9 — 0.015 and 0.033 μ F mylars in parallel.
 C10 — 470 pF mica.
 C11, C12 — 560 pF mica.
 C15 — 1000 μ F/3 V
 C16, C17 — 0.015 μ F mylar
 C19 — 10 pF 15 V
 C21, C22 — two 0.068 μ F mylars in parallel.
 C23 — 330 pF mica
 C24 — 39 pF mica
 C25 — 680 pF mica
 C26 — .01 μ F ceramic

R1, R6, R7 — 10 Ω , 1/2 W carbon.
 R2 — 51 Ω , 1/2 W carbon
 R3 — 240 Ω , 1 wire W
 R4, R5 — 18 Ω , 1 W carbon
 R8, R9 — 27 Ω , 2 W carbon
 R10 — 33 Ω , 6 W wire W

L1 — 0.22 μ H molded choke
 L2, L7, L8 — 10 μ H molded choke
 L5, L6 — 0.15 μ H
 L3 — 25 t, #26 wire, wound on a 100 Ω , 2 W resistor. (1.0 μ H)
 L4, L9 — 3 ferrite beads each.

T1 — 2 twisted pairs of #26 wire, 8 twists per inch. A = 4 turns, B = 8 turns. Core — Stackpole 57-9322-11, Indiana General F627-8Q1 or equivalent

T2 — 2 twisted pairs of #24 wire, 8 twists per inch, 6 turns. (Core as above.)

T3 — 2 twisted pairs of #20 wire, 6 twists per inch, 4 turns. (Core as above.)

T4 — A and B = 2 twisted pairs of #24 wire, 8 twists per inch. 5 turns each. C = 1 twisted pair of #24 wire, 8 turns. Core — Stackpole 57-9074-11, Indiana General F624-19Q1 or equivalent.

Q1 — 2N6367

Q2, Q3 — 2N6368

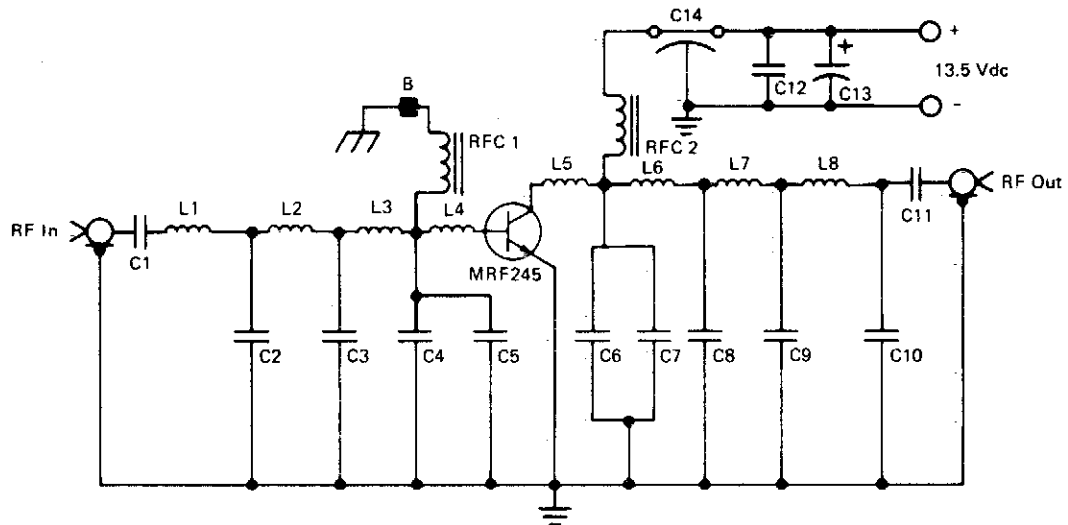
D1 — 1N4001

D2 — 1N4997

J1, J2 — BNC connectors

Fig. 73-4

SINGLE-DEVICE, 80 W, 50 Ohm VHF AMPLIFIER



C1, 11 – 500 pF Dipped mica
 C2, 9 – 10 pF UNELCO
 C3 – 60 pF UNELCO
 C4, 5 – 250 pF UNELCO
 C6, 7 – 250 pF UNELCO
 C8 – 80 pF UNELCO
 C10 – 40 pF UNELCO
 C12 – 0.1 μ F Erie Redcap
 C13 – 1 μ F Tantalum
 C14 – 680 pF Allen Bradley Feed-Thru

L1 – 1.2 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
 L2 – 3.5 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
 L3 – 4.0 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
 L4, L5 – 0.3 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
 L6 – 2.7 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
 L7 – 0.8 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
 L8 – 3.0 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor

Board: G10, $\epsilon_r \approx 5$, $t = 0.16$ cm, 57 gm, Copper-Clad
 connectors = BNC

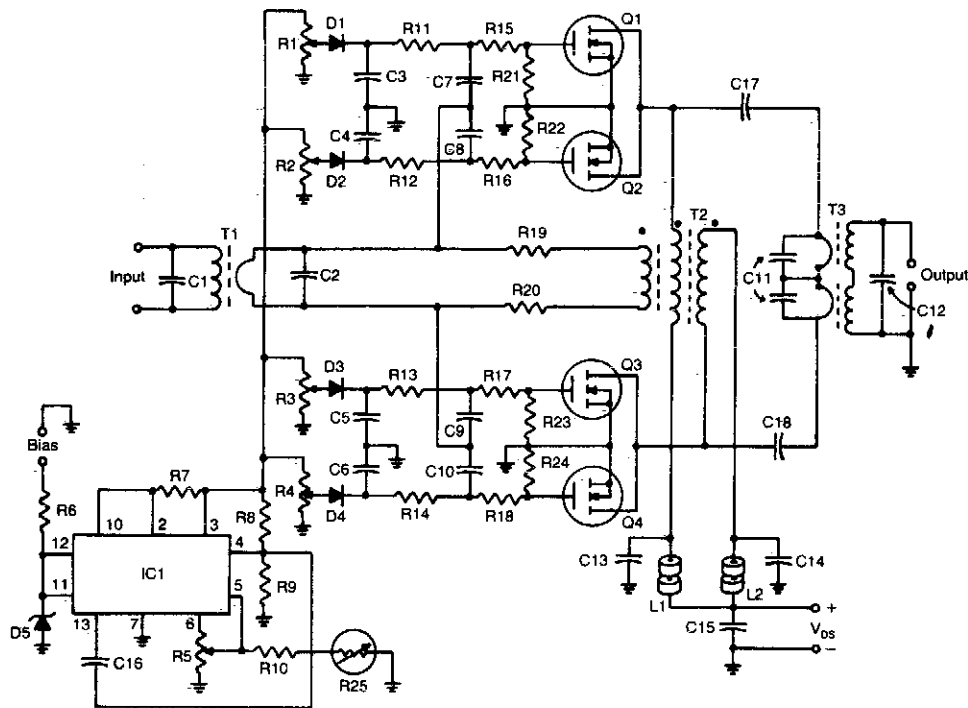
RFC 1 – 0.15 μ H Molded choke
 RFC 2 – 10 T NO. 18 AWG Enameled Wire, 1/4" I.D.
 B – Ferroxcube Bead 56-590-65, 3-Beads

Fig. 73-5

Circuit Notes

The amplifier uses a single MRF245 and provides 80 W with 9.4 dB gain across the 143 to 156 MHz band.

600 W RF POWER AMPLIFIER



R1-R5—10 k Ω trimpot
R6—1.0 k Ω /1.0W
R7—10 Ω
R8—2.0 k Ω
R9, R21-R24—10 k Ω
R10—8.2 k Ω
R11-R14—100 Ω
R15-R18—1.0 Ω
R19-R20—10 Ω /2.0 W Carbon
R25—thermistor, 10 k Ω (25 $^{\circ}$ C), 2.5 k Ω (75 $^{\circ}$ C)
C1—not used
C2—820 pF ceramic chip
C3-C6, C13, C14—0.1 μ F ceramic
C7-C10—0.1 μ F ceramic chip
C11—1200 pF each, 680 pF mica in parallel with an Arco 469 variable or three or more smaller value mica capacitors in parallel

C12—not used
C15—10 μ F, 100 V electrolytic
C16—1000 pF ceramic
C17, C18—two 0.1 μ F, 100 V ceramic each, (ATC 200/823 or equivalent)
D1-D4—1N4148
D5—28 V zener, 1N5362 or equivalent
L1, L2—Two Fair-Rite 2673021801 ferrite beads each or equivalent 4.0 μ H
T1-T3—see text
Q1-Q4—MRF150
IC1—MC1723CP
All resistors are 0.5W carbon or metal film unless otherwise designated.

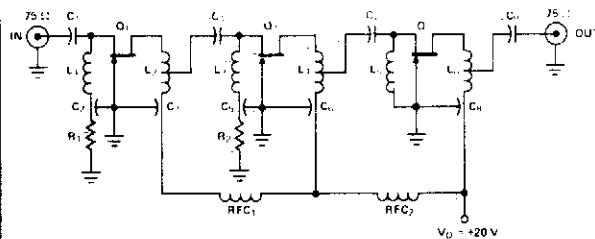
Fig. 73-6

Circuit Notes

A unique push-pull parallel circuit. It uses four MRF150 RF power FETs paralleled at relatively high power levels. Supply voltages of 40 to 50 Vdc can be used, depending on

linearity requirements. The bias for each device is independently adjustable; therefore, no matching is required for the gate threshold voltages.

WIDEBAND UHF AMPLIFIER WITH HIGH-PERFORMANCE FETs



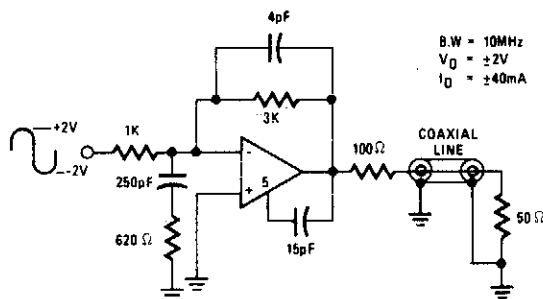
$C_1, C_4, C_7, C_{10} = 58 \text{ pF}$
 $C_2, C_5 = 500 \text{ pF}$
 $C_3, C_6, C_8 = 1000 \text{ pF}$
 $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 = \text{Siliconix U310}$
 $L_1, L_3, L_5 = 120 \text{ nH}$
 $L_2, L_4, L_6 = 222 \text{ nH}$
 $\text{RFC}_1, \text{RFC}_2 = 2.2 \text{ nH}$
 $R_1, R_2 = 51 \Omega$

Circuit Notes

The amplifier circuit is designed for 225 MHz center frequency, 1 dB bandwidth of 50 MHz, low input VSWR in a 75-ohm system, and 24 dB gain. Three stages of U310 FETs are used in a straight forward design.

Fig. 73-7

10 MHz COAXIAL LINE DRIVER



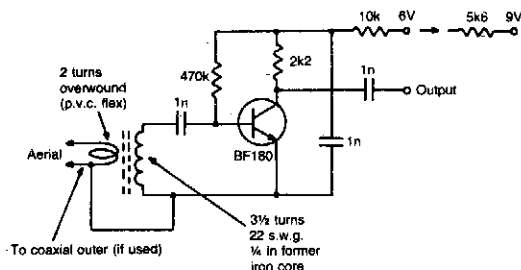
$\text{B.W.} = 10 \text{ MHz}$
 $V_D = \pm 2 \text{ V}$
 $I_D = \pm 40 \text{ mA}$

Circuit Notes

The circuit will find excellent usage in high frequency line driving systems that require wide-power bandwidths at high output current levels. (IC=HA2530) The bandwidth of the circuit is limited only by the single pole response of the feedback components; namely $f(-3 \text{ dB}) = \frac{1}{2} \pi R_f C_f$. As such, the response is flat with no peaking and yields minimum distortion.

Fig. 73-8

VHF PREAMPLIFIER

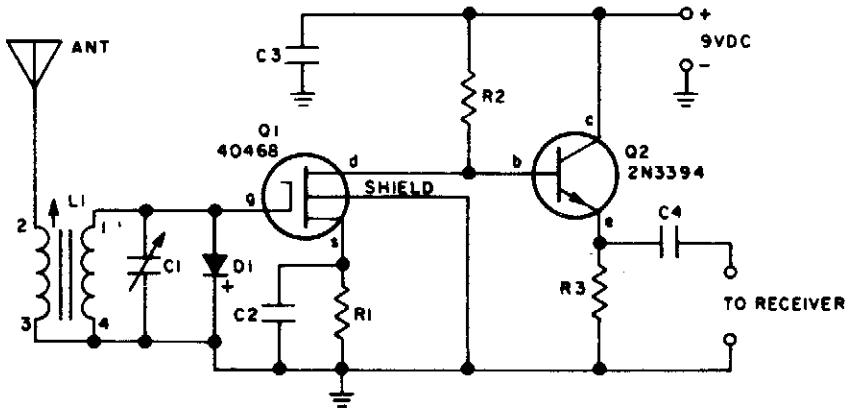


Circuit Notes

This simple circuit gives 15 dB gain and can be mounted on 1 in² PCB. Coil data is given for 85 to 95 MHz. For other frequencies modify coil as required.

Fig. 73-9

SHORTWAVE FET BOOSTER



PARTS LIST FOR SWL'S FET BOOSTER

C1—365-pF tuning capacitor
C2, C3—0.05- μ F, 25-VDC capacitor
C4—470-pF, 25-VDC capacitor
D1—1N914 diode
L1—Antenna coil: 1.7-5.5 KHz use
 Miller B-5495A, 5.5-15 MHz use

Miller C-5495A, 12-36 MHz use
 Miller D-5495-A
Q1—RCA 40468 FET transistor (Do
 not substitute)
Q2—2N3394 npn transistor
R1—470-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor
R2—2400-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor
R3—4700-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor

Fig. 73-10

Circuit Notes

This two transistor preselector provides up to 40 dB gain from 3.5 to 30 MHz. Q1 (MOSFET) is sensitive to static charges and must be handled with care.

LOW-NOISE 30 MHz PREAMPLIFIER

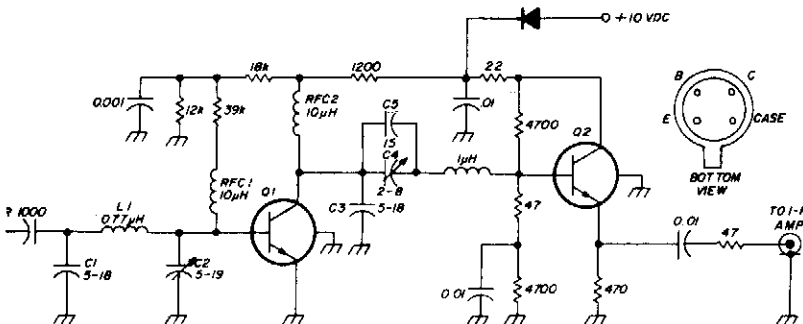


Fig. 73-11

Circuit Notes

Low-noise preamplifier has a noise figure of 1.1 dB at 30 MHz and 3 dB bandwidth of 10 MHz. Gain is 19 dB. Total current drain with a +10 volt supply is 13 mA. All resistors are $\frac{1}{4}$ watt carbon; bypass capacitors are 50-volt ceramics.

LOW-NOISE BROADBAND AMPLIFIER

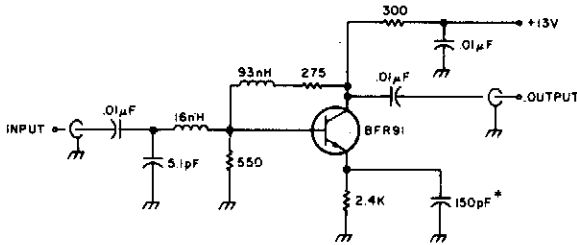


Fig. 73-12

Circuit Notes

The amplifier provides 10 dB of gain from 10-600 MHz and has a 1.5-to-1 match at 50 ohms. The BFR91 has a 1.5 dB noise figures at 500 MHz. The circuit requires 13.5 Vdc at about 13 mA. Keep the leads on the 150 pF emitter bypass capacitor as short as possible. The 16 nH coil is 2.5 turns of #26 enamel wire on the shank of a #40 drill. The 93 nH inductor is 10 turns of the same material.

TWO-METER 10 WATT POWER AMPLIFIER

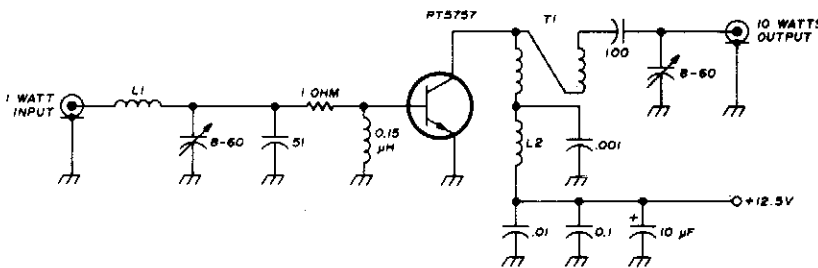


Fig. 73-13

Circuit Notes

This 10-watt, 144-MHz power amplifier uses a TRW PT5757 transistor. L1 is 4 turns of no. 20 enameled, 3/32" ID; L2 is 10 turns of no. 20 enameled, 3/32" ID. Transformer T1 is

a 4:1 transmission-line transformer made from a 3" length of twisted pair of no. 20 enameled wire.

TWO-STAGE 60 MHz IF AMPLIFIER (POWER GAIN ≈ 80 dB, BW ≈ 1.5 MHz)

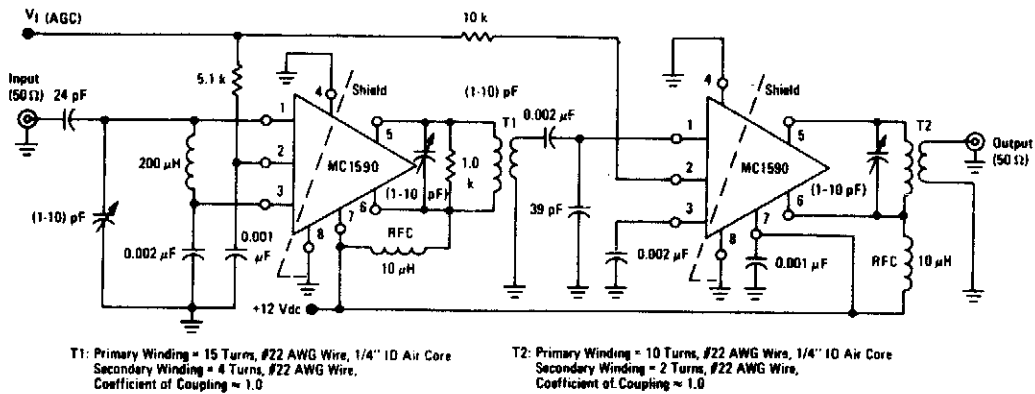


Fig. 73-14

28 V WIDEBAND AMPLIFIER (3 to 100 MHz)

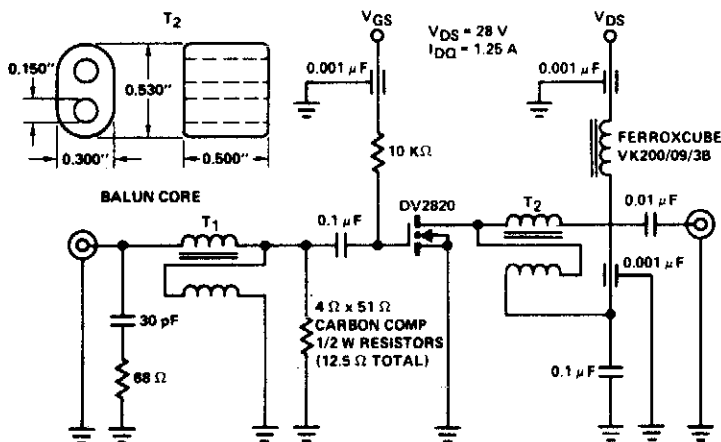
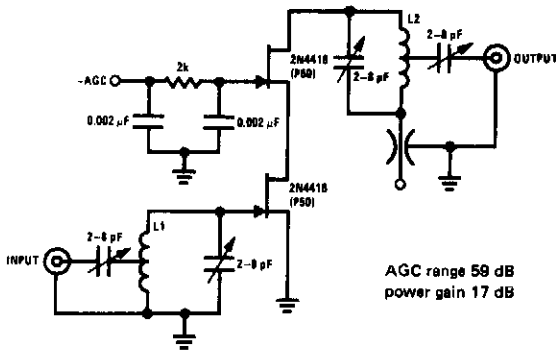


Fig. 73-15

Parts List

- T1, 20 turns 30 Ω, #30 bifilar on micrometals T-50-6 Toroid
- T2, 1 turn of 2-50 Ω coax cables in parallel through 2 balun cores stackpole #57-9130 $\mu = 125$

200 MHz CASCODE AMPLIFIER



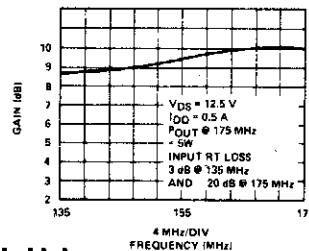
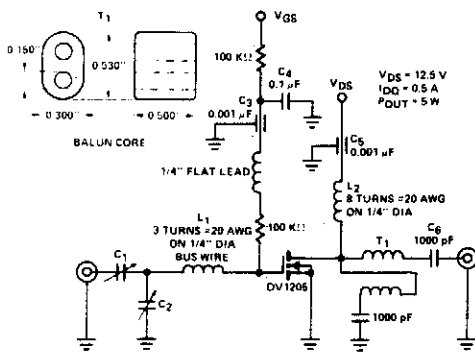
L1 = 0.07 μ Hy center tap
L2 = 0.07 μ Hy tap 1/4 up from ground

Circuit Notes

This 200 MHz JFET cascode circuit features low cross-modulation, large signal handling ability, no neutralization, and AGC controlled by biasing the upper cascode JFET. The only special requirement of this circuit is that I_{DSS} of the upper unit must be greater than that of the lower unit.

Fig. 73-16

135-175 MHz AMPLIFIER

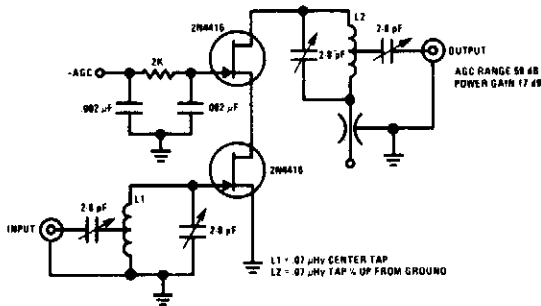


Parts List

C1, C2 ARCO #462, 2 to 80 pF, trimmer capacitors
L1, 3 turns buss wire #20 AWG on 1/4" diameter
L2, 8 turns #20 AWG on 1/4" diameter
T1, 1 turn of 25 Ω coax on 2 balun cores.
Stackpole #57-0973 $\mu\phi = 35$.

Fig. 73-17

200 MHz CASCODE AMPLIFIER

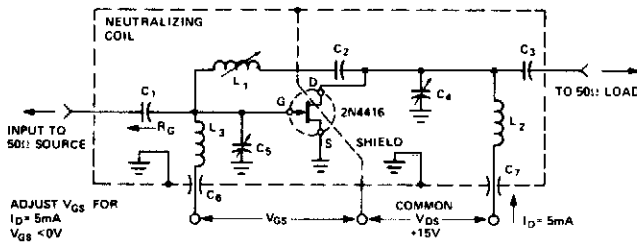


Circuit Notes

This 200 MHz JFET cascode circuit features low cross-modulation, large signal handling ability, no neutralization, and AGC controlled by biasing the upper cascode JFET. The only special requirement of this circuit is that I_{DSS} of the upper unit must be greater than that of the lower unit.

Fig. 73-18

100 MHz AND 400 MHz NEUTRALIZED COMMON SOURCE AMPLIFIER



REFERENCE DESIGNATION	VALUE	
	100MHz	400MHz
C ₁	7.0pF	1.8pF
C ₂	1000pF	27pF
C ₃	3.0pF	1.0pF
C ₄	1.0-12pF	0.8-8pF
C ₅	1.0-12pF	0.8-8pF
C ₆	0.0015μF	0.001μF
C ₇	0.0015μF	0.001μF
L ₁	3.0μH	0.2μH
L ₂	0.25μH	0.03μH
L ₃	0.14μH	0.022μH
Typ NF	1.2dB	2.4dB
Typ G _{ps}	21dB	12dB

Fig. 73-19

ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER

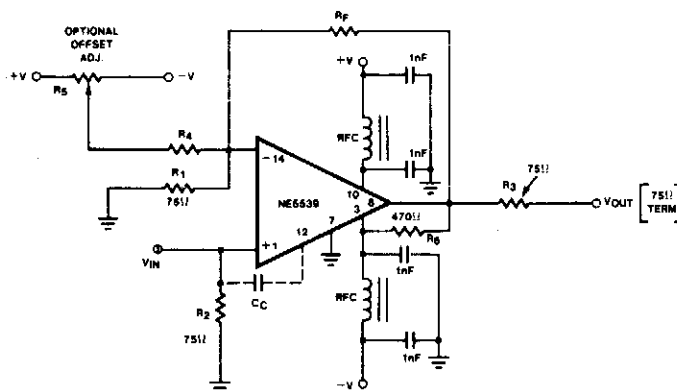


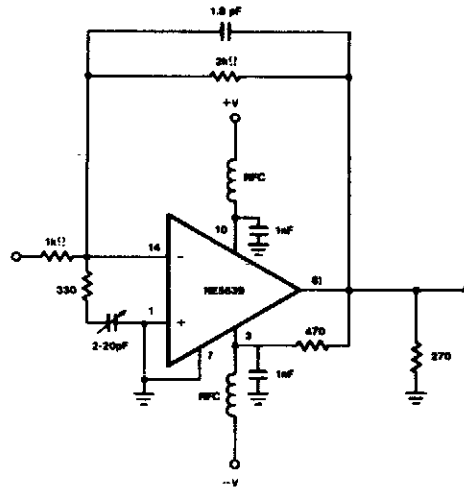
Fig. 73-20

R₁ = 75Ω 3% CARBON
R₂ = 75Ω 5% CARBON
R₃ = 75Ω 5% CARBON
R₄ = 38K 5% CARBON

R₅ = 20K TRIMPOT (CERMET)
R₆ = 1.5K (2500 GAIN)
R₇ = 470Ω 5% CARBON

RFC 3T # 25 BUSSWIRE ON
PERMOXCLUBE VK 200 09/38 CORE
BYPASS CAPACITORS
1nF CERAMIC
(MEPCO OR EQUIV.)

UHF AMPLIFIER WITH INVERTING GAIN OF 2 AND LAG-LEAD COMPENSATION (GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT 350 MHz)



NOTE
Resistors—1/4 watt carbon.
RFC-3T #26 bus wire on Ferroxcube VK200 09/38
wideband threaded core.

Fig. 73-21

TRANSISTORIZED Q-MULTIPLIER FOR USE WITH IFS IN THE 1400 kHz RANGE

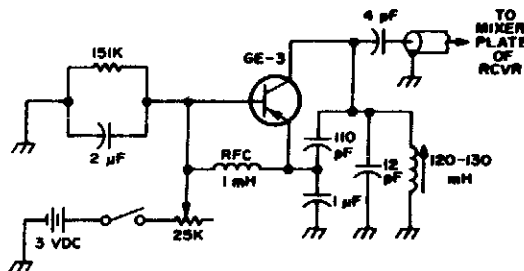
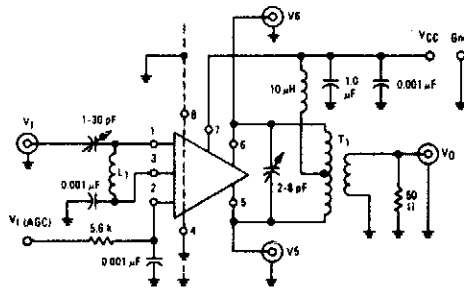


Fig. 73-22

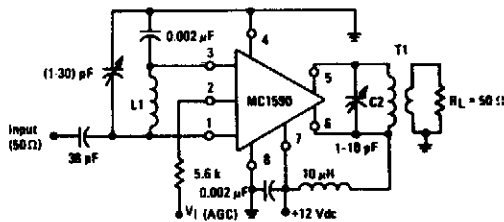
60 MHz AMPLIFIER



L1: 7 Turns, = 22-AWG Wire on 5/16" Dia. Form, 5/8" Long
T1: Close Wound Over 1/4" Form
Primary Winding = 16 Turns = 26 AWG, Center Tapped
Secondary Winding = 2 Turns = 26 AWG

Fig. 73-23

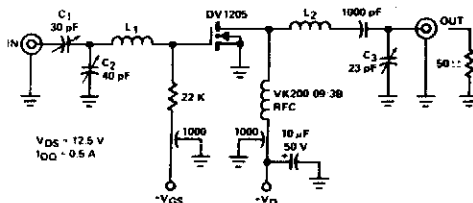
30 MHz AMPLIFIER (POWER GAIN = 50 dB, BW \approx 1.0 MHz)



L1 = 12 Turns #22 AWG Wire on a Toroid Core, (T37-6 Micro Metal or Equiv)
T1: Primary = 17 Turns #20 AWG Wire on a Toroid Core, (T44-6 Micro Metal or Equiv)
Secondary = 2 Turns #20 AWG Wire

Fig. 73-24

TWO METER AMPLIFIER, 5 W OUTPUT



Parts List

L1, 60 nH 4T #22 AWG close wound 0.125" I.D.
L2, 54 nH 3 1/2T #22 AWG close wound 0.125" I.D.
C1, C2, C3, ARCO #462 5-80 pF

Fig. 73-25

80 MHz CASCODE AMPLIFIER

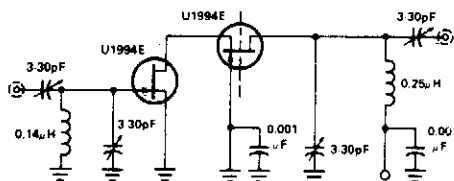


Fig. 73-26

200 MHz NEUTRALIZED COMMON SOURCE AMPLIFIER

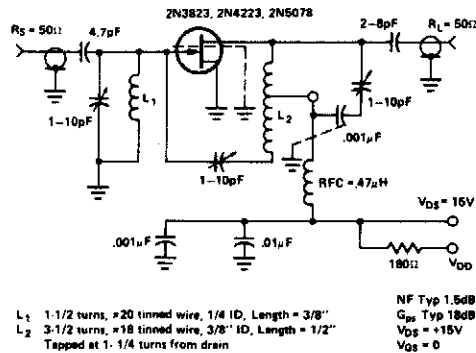


Fig. 73-27

450 MHz COMMON-SOURCE AMPLIFIER

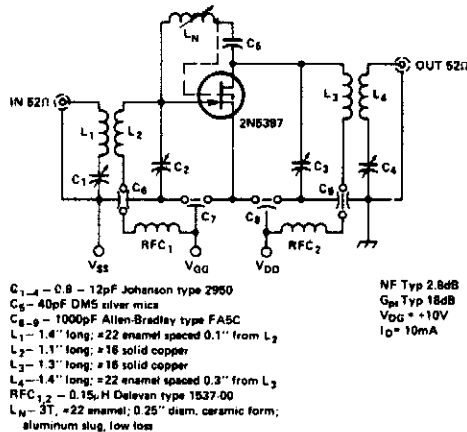


Fig. 73-28

74

RF Oscillators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

500 MHz Oscillator
Low Distortion Oscillator
400 MHz Oscillator
2 MHz Oscillator

1.0 MHz Oscillator
Hartley Oscillator
Colpitts Oscillator
RF Oscillator

500 MHz OSCILLATOR

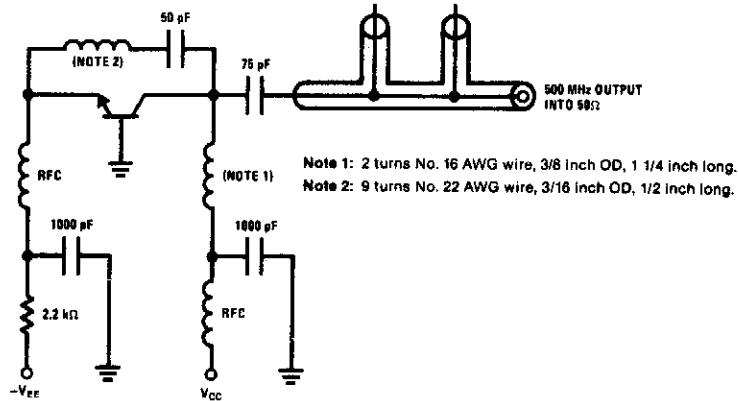
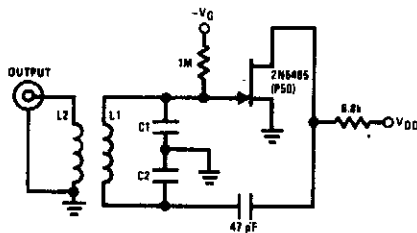


Fig. 74-1

LOW DISTORTION OSCILLATOR



20 MHz oscillator values

C1 = 700 pF L1 = 1.3 μH
C2 = 75 pF L2 = 10T 3/8" dia 3/4" long
VDD = 16V ID = 1 mA

20 MHz oscillator performance

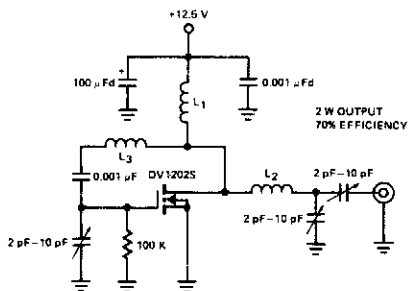
Low distortion 20 MHz osc
2nd harmonic - 60 dB
3rd harmonic > -70 dB

Fig. 74-2

Circuit Notes

The 2N5485 JFET is capable of oscillating in a circuit where harmonic distortion is very low. The JFET local oscillator is excellent when a low harmonic content is required for a good mixer circuit.

400 MHz OSCILLATOR



Parts List

- L1—8 turns #22 closewound on 1/4" diameter
- L2—1/2 inch #16 wire
- L3—1 inch #16 wire

Fig. 74-3

1.0 MHz OSCILLATOR

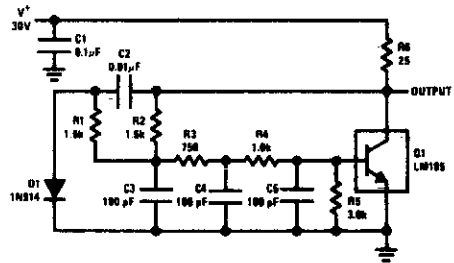


Fig. 74-5

2 MHz OSCILLATOR

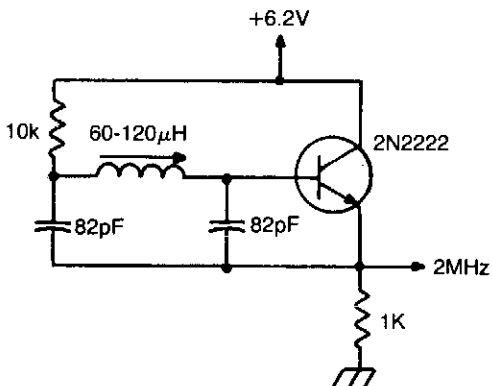


Fig. 74-4

Circuit Notes

Miller 9055 miniature slugtuned coil; all resistors 1/4W 5%; all caps min. 25 V ceramic.

HARTLEY OSCILLATOR

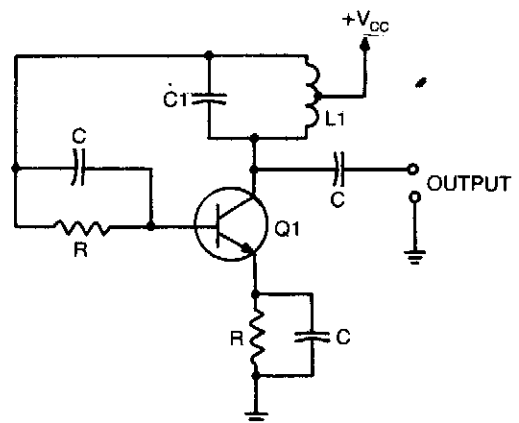
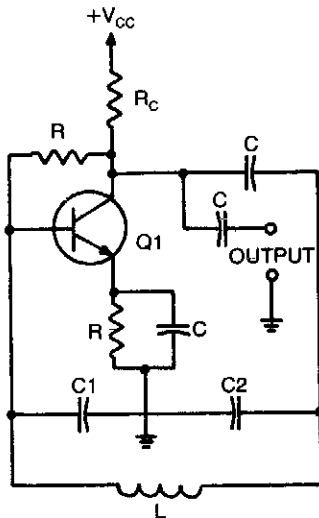


Fig. 74-6

Circuit Notes

Resonant frequency is $\frac{1}{2} \pi \sqrt{L1C1}$.

COLPITTS OSCILLATOR

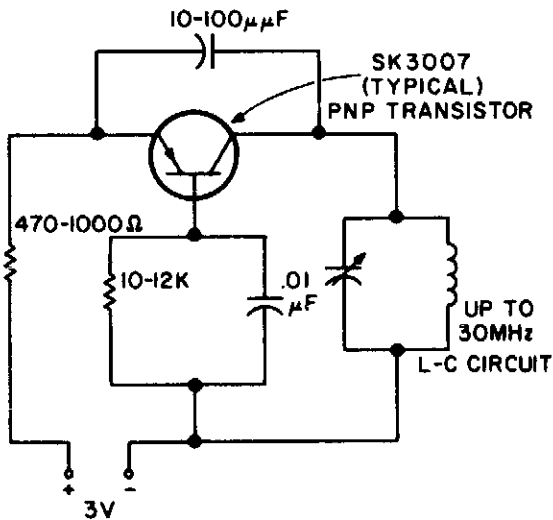


Circuit Notes

When calculating its resonant frequency, use $C1C2/C1+C2$ for the total capacitance of the L-C circuit.

Fig. 74-7

RF OSCILLATOR



Circuit Notes

This rf oscillator is useful up to 30 MHz. An SK 3007 PNP transistor is recommended.

Fig. 74-8

75

Remote Control Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Radio Control Receiver/Decoder

Carrier Operated Relay

Remote Control Servo System

Tone-Actuated Relay

Radio Control Motor Speed Controller

Remote On-Off Switch

Automatic Turn Off for TV Set

RADIO CONTROL RECEIVER/DECODER

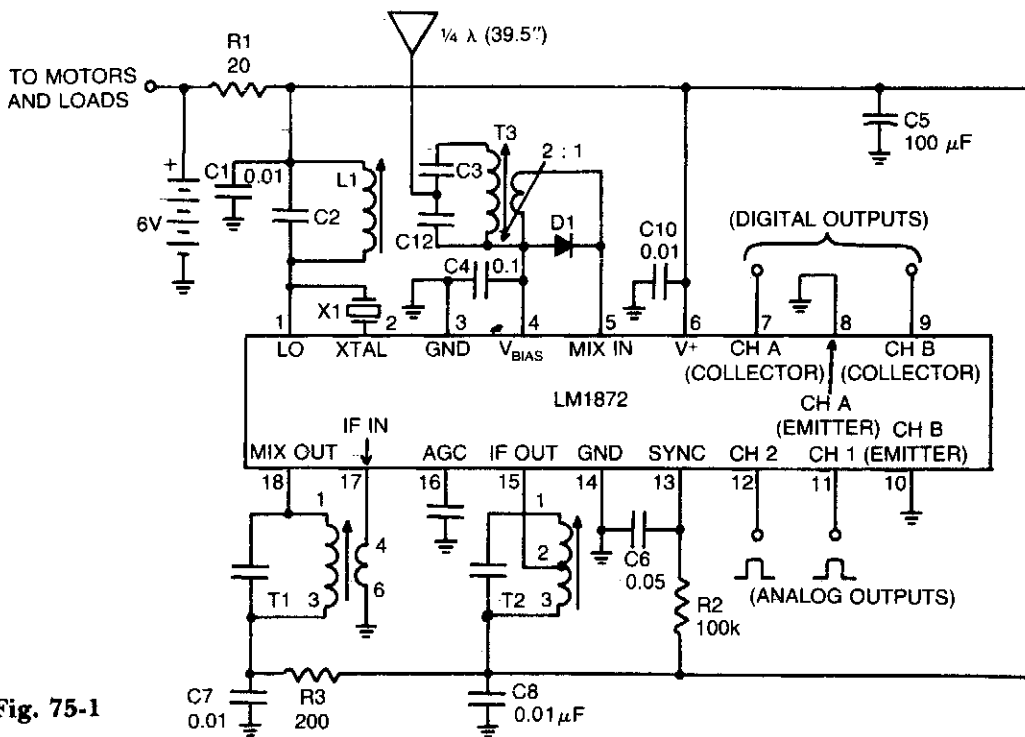


Fig. 75-1

R1 - Motor decoupling

R2 - Sync timer; $R2 = \frac{1}{0.7} \frac{SYNC}{C6}$, $R2 \leq 470k$

R3 - Mixer decoupling

C1 - LO bypass; optional

C2 - LO tank; $C2 = 22 \text{ pF} @ 72 \text{ MHz}$

C3 - Ant. input tank; $C3 = 24 \text{ pF} @ 72 \text{ MHz}$

C4 - V_{BIAS} bypass

C5 - Motor decoupling

C6 - Sync timer; $C6 = \frac{1}{0.7} \frac{SYNC}{R2}$, $C6 \approx 0.5 \mu\text{F}$

C7 - Mixer decouple; $0.01 \mu\text{F} \leq C7 \leq 1 \mu\text{F}$

C8 - AGC

C9 - IF bypass; optional

C10 - $V+$ bypass; $0.01 \mu\text{F} \leq C10 \leq 0.1 \mu\text{F}$

C12 - Ant. input tank; $C12 = 160 \text{ pF} @ 72 \text{ MHz}$

L1 - LO coil

Toko* 10k type (KENC) 4T; $0.2 \mu\text{H} @ 72 \text{ MHz}$

L1 could be made a fixed coil, if desired.

T1 - 455 kHz mixer transformer

Toko* 10 EZC type (RMC-502182), $Q_u = 110$

Pin 1-2, 82T; pin 2-3, 82T

Pin 1-3, 164T; pin 4-6, 30T

T2 - 455 kHz IF transformer

Toko* 10 EZC type (RMC-502503), $Q_u = 110$

Pin 1-2, 82T; pin 2-3, 8T

T3 - Ant. input transformer

Toko 10k type (KENC), 4T sec. & 2T pri. of $0.2 \mu\text{H} @ 72 \text{ MHz}$

X1 - 5th overtone crystal, parallel-mode, 72 MHz

D1 - Electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection

* Toko America, Inc.

5520 West Touhy Ave.

Skokie, Ill. 60077

(312)677-3640 Tlx: 72-4372

CARRIER OPERATED RELAY

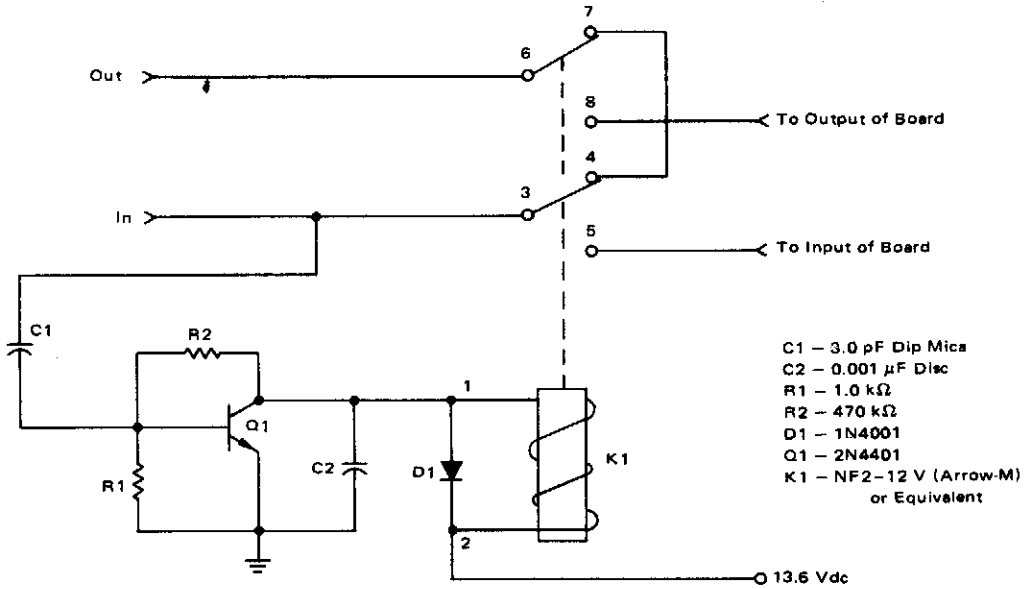


Fig. 75-2

REMOTE CONTROL SERVO SYSTEM

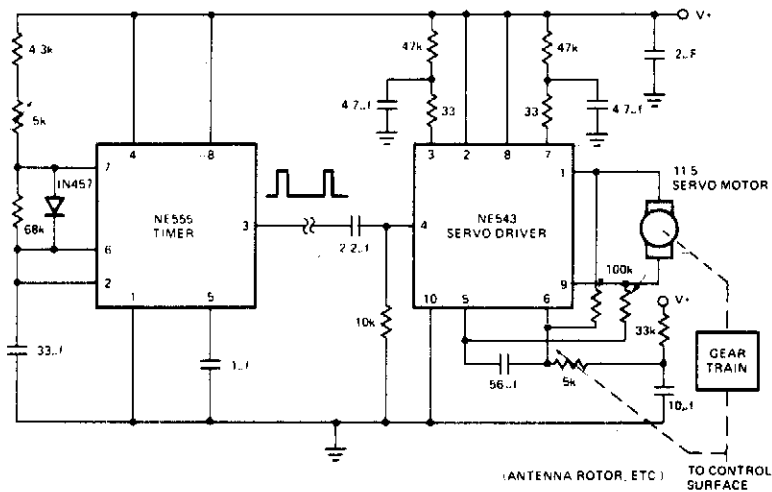


Fig. 75-3

REMOTE ON-OFF SWITCH

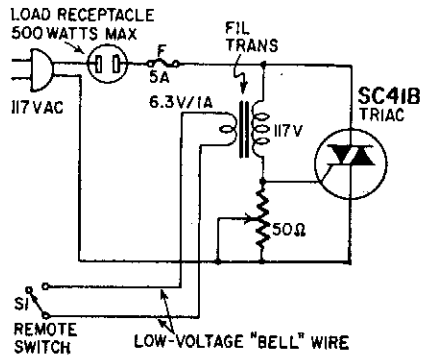


Fig. 75-6

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides power control without running line-voltage switch leads. The primary of a 6-volt filament transformer is connected between the gate and one of the main terminals of a triac. The secondary is connected to the remote switch through ordinary low-voltage line. With switch open, transformer blocks gate current, prevents the triac from firing and applying power to the equipment. Closing the switch short-circuits the secondary, causing the transformer to saturate and trigger the triac.

AUTOMATIC TURN OFF FOR TV SET

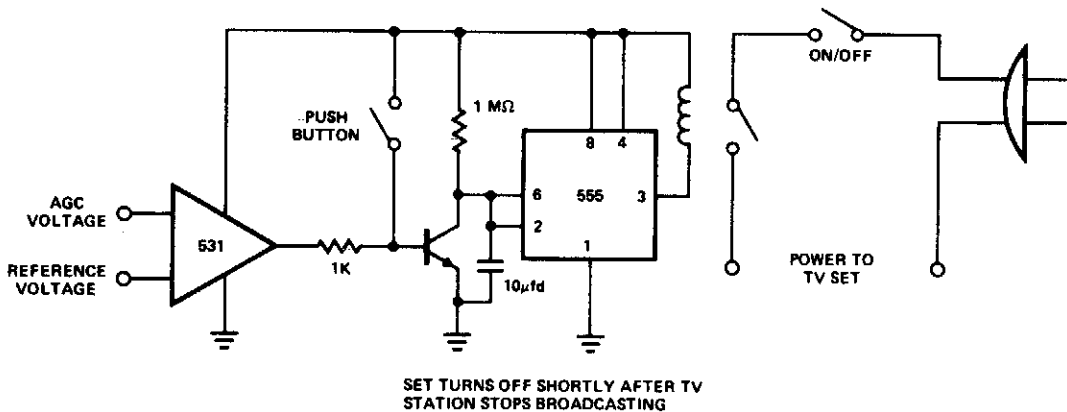


Fig. 75-7

76

Safety and Security Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Tarry Light	Power Failure Alarm
Ground Tester	Ac Hot Wire Probe
Ground-Fault Interrupter	Power Failure Detector
Single Source Emergency Lighting System	Power-Failure Alarm
Electronic Combination Lock	

TARRY LIGHT

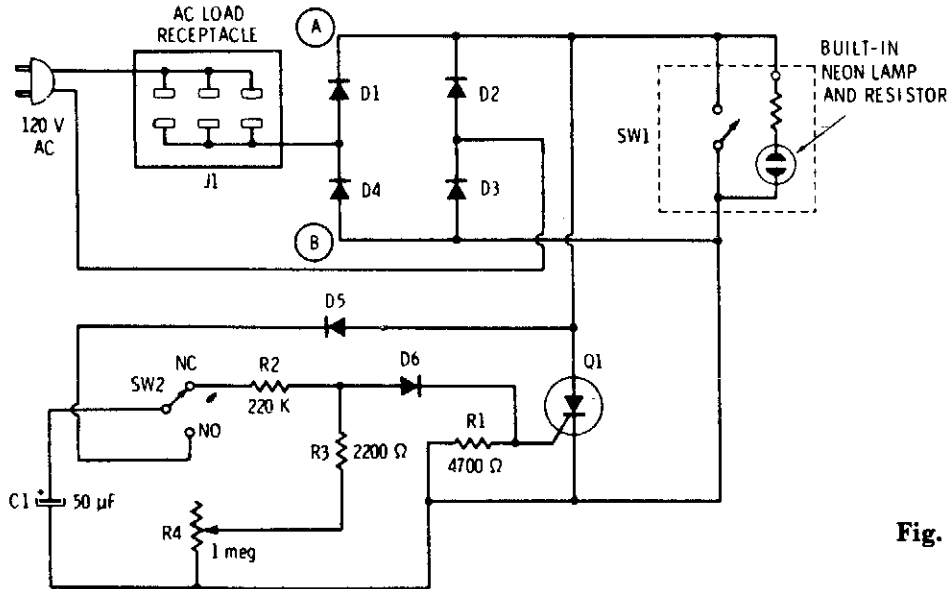


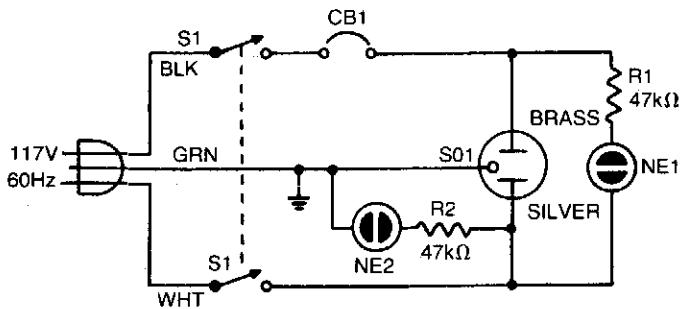
Fig. 76-1

Circuit Notes

The push button and potentiometer initiate a time delay that turns a light on then automatically turns it off again after a pre-determined time. The potentiometer can be set for a delay of a few seconds to just under three minutes. When the push-button switch SW2 is pressed, capacitor C1 gets charged through D5 to the full dc voltage developed by the diode bridge. When the button is released, the charged capacitor is connected across the series combination of R2, R3, and potentiometer R4 whose setting determines the total resistance and thereby sets the time it takes for

the capacitor to discharge. A steering diode, D6, connected to the junction of R2 and R3, and potentiometer R4 whose setting determines The total resistance and thereby sets the time it takes for the capacitor to discharge. Diode, D6 picks off a portion of this decaying dc voltage and applies it to the gates terminal of Q1, the SCR, triggering it into a conductive state. This SCR will remain on as long as there is sufficient voltage on its gate. As soon as this voltage decays below the minimum holding voltage of the SCR, it will turn off on the next line alternation.

GROUND TESTER



Parts list
S2—DPDT Switch
CB1—10A fuse or circuit breaker
S01—Radio Shack 61-2760, 3 terminal socket
R1, R2, R3—47k Ω , 1/2W
NE1, NE2, NE3—GE NE-2
S1—SPDT, Lafayette 34P0238V

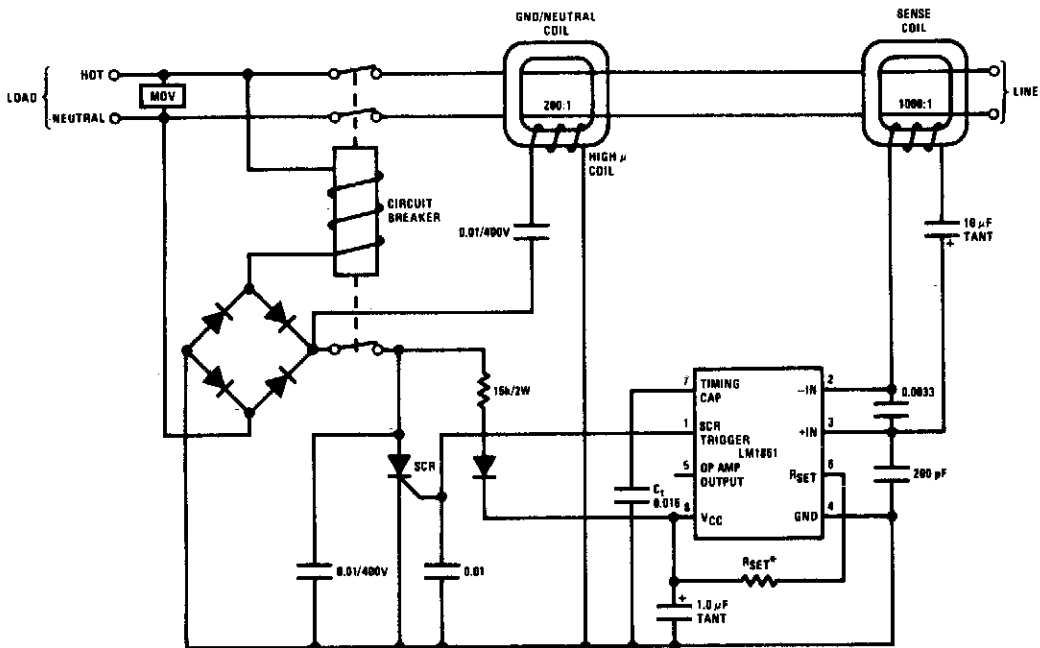
Fig. 76-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit checks the reliability of appliances so that the equipment may be used safely. The test circuit must be plugged into a properly wired three terminal wall outlet. When a two-lead or three-lead appliance is

plugged into circuit outlet S01, neon lamps NE1 and NE2 will light if the appliance is safe. If neon NE2 is lit the appliance is dangerous, because the neutral lead is 110 Vac above ground.

GROUND-FAULT INTERRUPTER (120 Hz NEUTRAL TRANSFORMER APPROACH)



* Adjust R_{SET} for desired sensitivity

Fig. 76-3

SINGLE SOURCE EMERGENCY LIGHTING SYSTEM

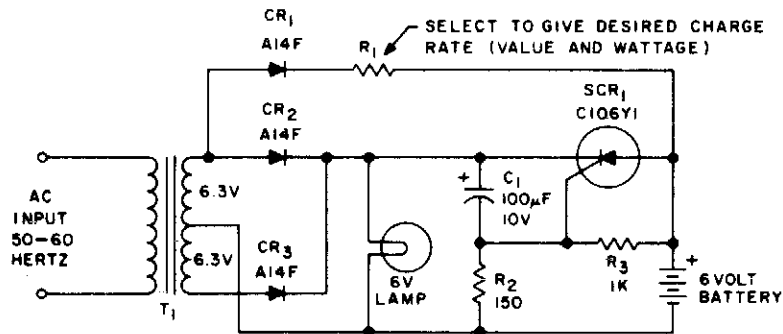


Fig. 76-4

Circuit Notes

This emergency lighting system maintains a 6 volt battery at full charge and switches automatically from the ac supply to the battery.

POWER FAILURE ALARM

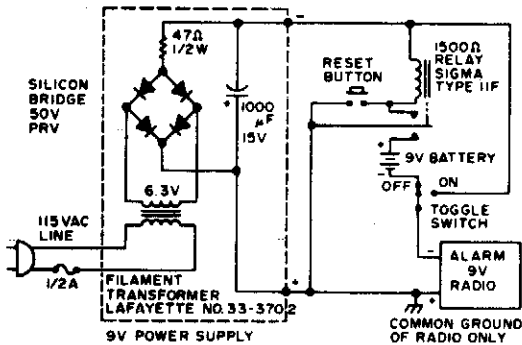


Fig. 76-5

Circuit Notes

If the power fails, the radio alarm goes on. No loud siren, bell, or whistle. Even if the power is restored, the alarm stays on until RESET button is pushed.

AC HOT WIRE PROBE

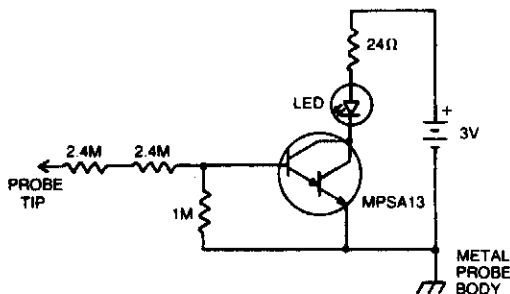


Fig. 76-6

Circuit Notes

Insert the probe tip into either terminal of an ac outlet and hold the probe body against anything that the circuit ground is connected to. The LED will glow when the hot terminal is touched. Two 2.4 M resistors are used in the probe tip for safety (redundancy) reasons.

POWER FAILURE DETECTOR

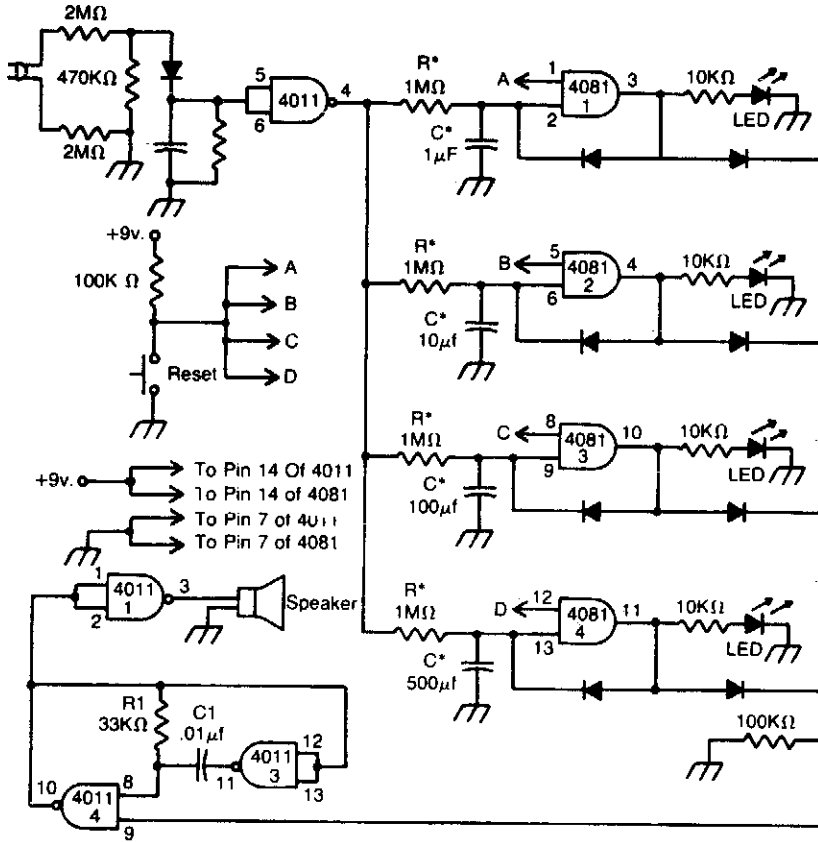


Fig. 76-7

Circuit Notes

This circuit indicates that a power outage occurred for 1, 10, 100, and 500 seconds with the values given for R^* and C^* . After a power failure, the circuit can be reset by pushing the Reset button.

POWER FAILURE ALARM

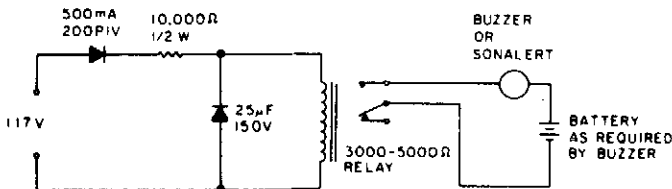
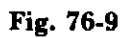


Fig. 76-8

Circuit Notes

While the power is on, the relay is held open, but when the power fails the buzzer-circuit contacts close.



Switches S1 through S5 must be operated in rapid sequence to operate the lock. They can be any numbers on a 10-button switch pad. If an incorrect button is pushed, alarm sounds and the circuit is disabled for two minutes.

77

Sample and Hold Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Peak Detect and Hold
Low Drift Sample and Hold
JFET Sample and Hold
High Speed Sample and Hold Amplifier
High Speed Sample and Hold
High Speed Sample and Hold

Sample and Hold with Offset Adjustment
Differential Hold
 $\times 1000$ Sample and Hold
Sample and Hold
High Accuracy Sample and Hold
High Speed Sample and Hold

PEAK DETECT AND HOLD

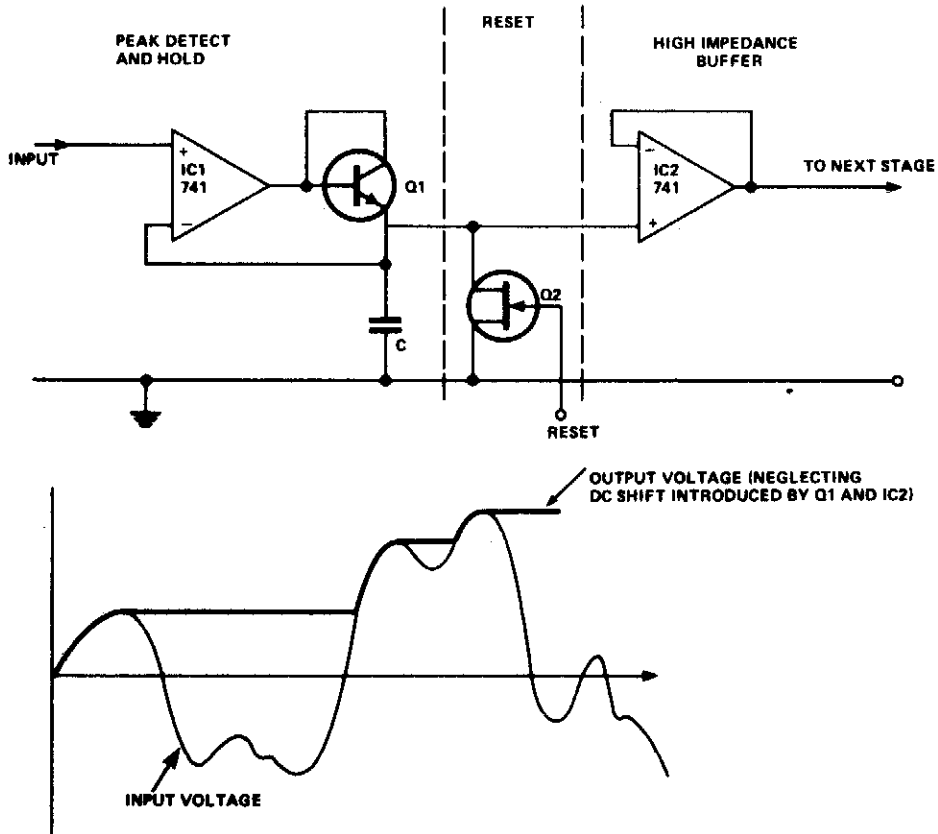


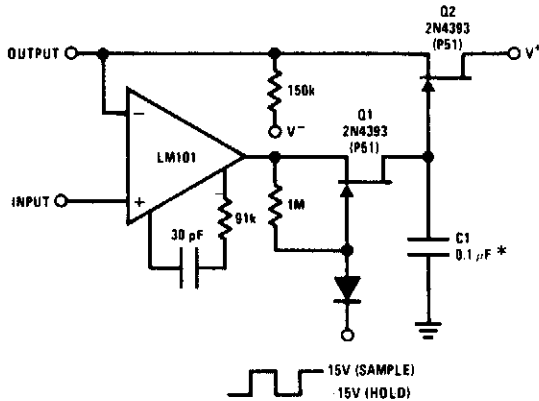
Fig. 77-1

Circuit Notes

If the voltage at the input exceeds the voltage on the capacitor, then the output of the 741 goes positive, the diode conducts, and the capacitor is charged up to the input voltage-forward voltage drop of diode. When the voltage at the input is less than that on the capacitor, the output of the 741 goes negative,

and the diode cuts off. To prevent the capacitor from discharging through the input resistance of the next stage, a high input impedance buffer stage (IC2) is used. The circuit can be reset by means of a FET or similar high impedance device connected across the capacitor.

LOW DRIFT SAMPLE AND HOLD



*Polycarbonate dielectric capacitor

Circuit Notes

The JFETs, Q1 and Q2, provide complete buffering to C1, the sample and hold capacitor. During sample, Q1 is turned on and provides a path, $I_{ds(on)}$, for charging C1. During hold, Q1 is turned off, thus leaving Q1 $I_{D(off)}$ (< 100 pA) and Q2 I_{GSS} (< 100 pA) as the only discharge paths. Q2 serves a buffering function so feedback to the LM101 and output current are supplied from its source.

Fig. 77-2

JFET SAMPLE AND HOLD

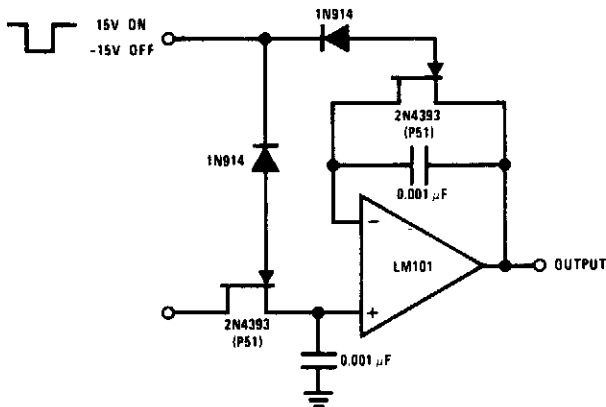


Fig. 77-3

Circuit Notes

The logic voltage is applied simultaneously to the sample and hold JFETs. By matching input impedance and feedback resistance and capacitance, errors due to $I_{ds(on)}$ of the JFETs are minimized.

HIGH SPEED SAMPLE AND HOLD AMPLIFIER

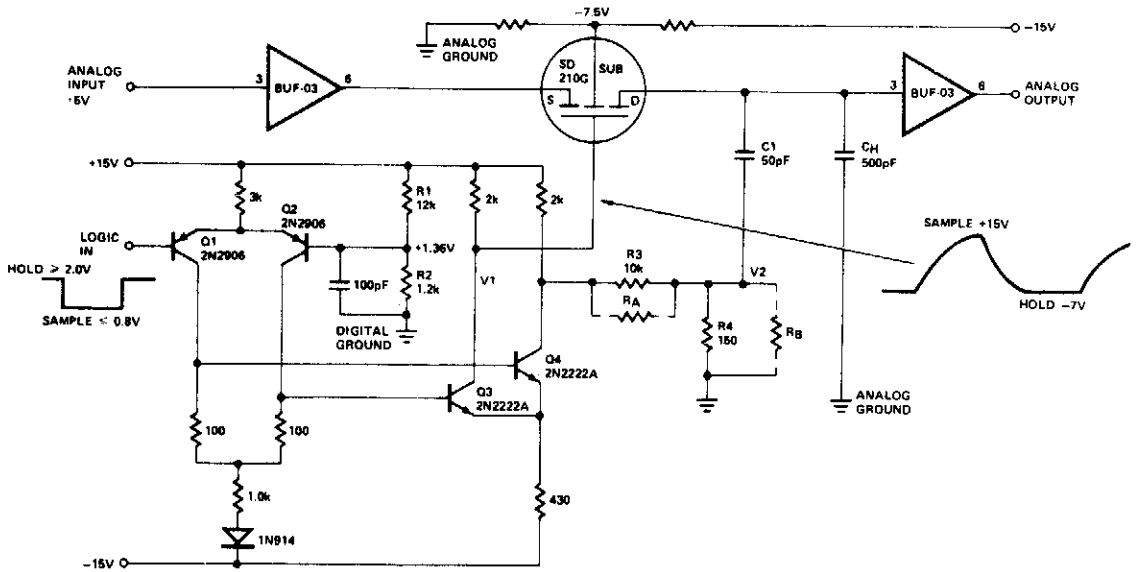


Fig. 77-4

HIGH SPEED SAMPLE AND HOLD

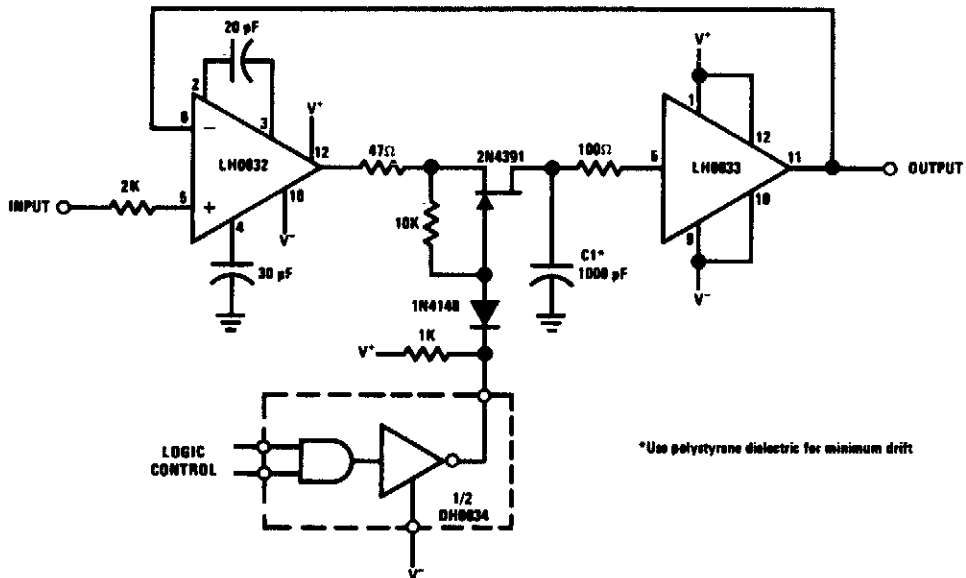


Fig. 77-5

DIFFERENTIAL HOLD

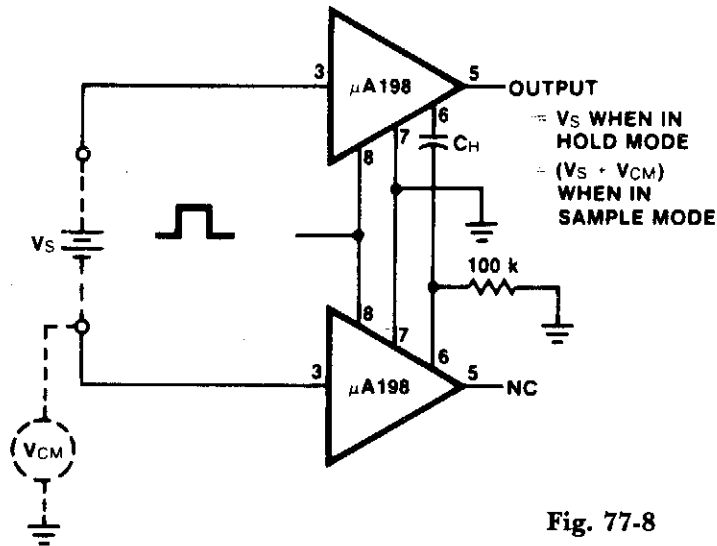
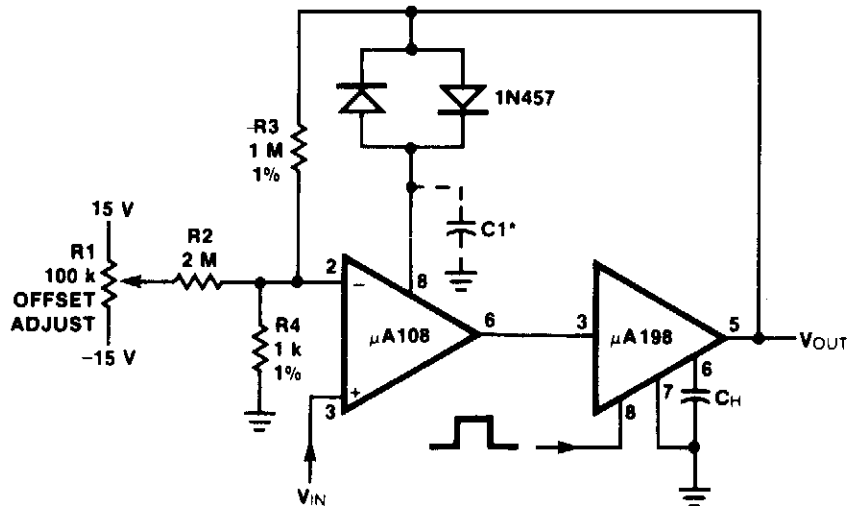


Fig. 77-8

$\times 1000$ SAMPLE AND HOLD



Notes

For lower gains, the $\mu A108$ must be frequency compensated

Use $\approx \frac{100}{A_v}$ pF from comp 2 to ground

Fig. 77-9

SAMPLE AND HOLD

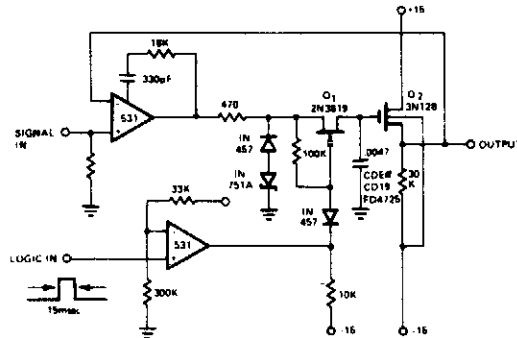
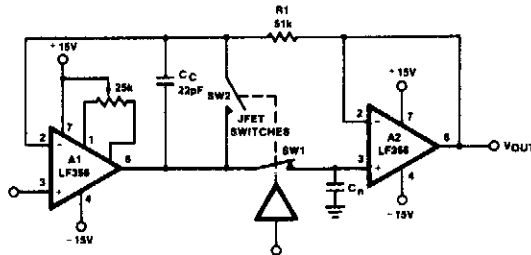


Fig. 77-10

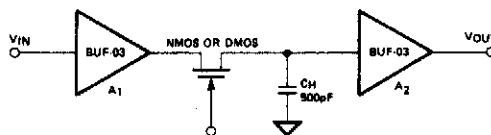
HIGH ACCURACY SAMPLE AND HOLD



- By closing the loop through A2 the Vout accuracy will be determined uniquely by A1. No Vos adjust required for A2.
- TA can be estimated by same considerations as previously but, because of the added on propagation delay in the feedback loop (A2) the overshoot is not negligible.
- Overall system slower than fast sample and hold.
- R1, Cc: additional compensation
- Use LF356 for
 - Δ Fast settling time
 - Δ Low Vos

Fig. 77-11

HIGH SPEED SAMPLE AND HOLD



ICHARGE OF BUF-03 IS 180mA. THEREFORE THE SLEW RATE INTO A 500pF HOLD CAPACITOR WILL BE 120V/μSEC. THUS THE SLEW RATE OF THE SAMPLE AND HOLD CIRCUIT IS LIMITED BY THE CAPACITOR CHARGING TIME.

Fig. 77-12

78

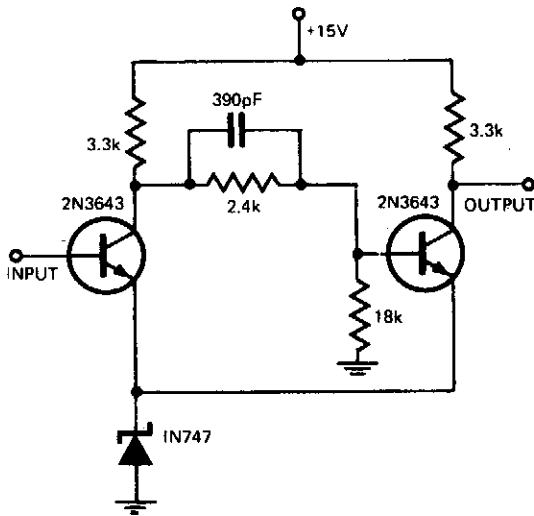
Schmitt Triggers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Schmitt Trigger Without Hysteresis
Schmitt Trigger with Programmable
Hysteresis

Schmitt Trigger (Zero Crossing Detector with
Hysteresis)
Schmitt Trigger

SCHMITT TRIGGER WITHOUT HYSTERESIS



Circuit Notes

By replacing the common-emitter resistor in a conventional Schmitt by a zener diode, the hysteresis normally associated with these circuits is eliminated.

Fig. 78-1

SCHMITT TRIGGER WITH PROGRAMMABLE HYSTERESIS

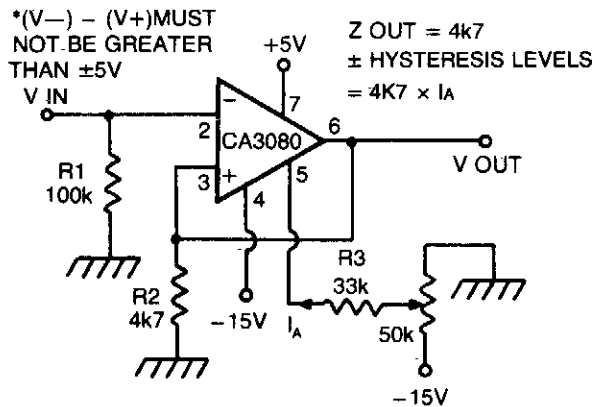


Fig. 78-2

Circuit Notes

CA 3088 is used as a versatile Schmitt trigger. The size of the hysteresis levels is determined by I_A that flows out of the amplifier's output and through $R2$. Increasing I_A increases hysteresis and vice versa. The positive and negative hysteresis levels are symmetrical about 0 V.

SCHMITT TRIGGER (ZERO CROSSING DETECTOR WITH HYSTERESIS)

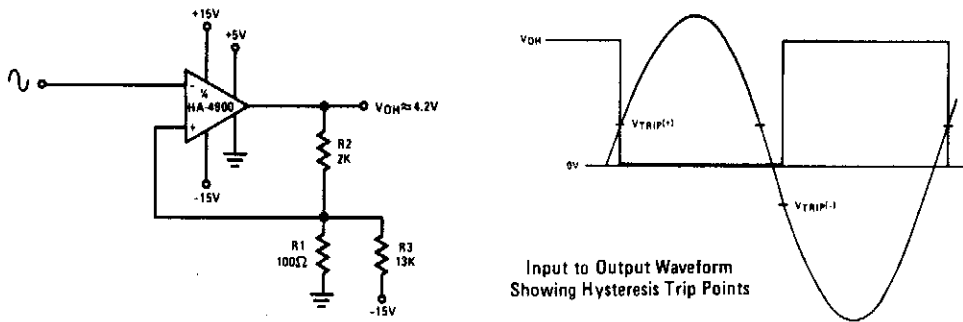


Fig. 78-3

Circuit Notes

This circuit has a 100 mV hysteresis which can be used in applications where very fast transition times are required at the output even though the signal is very slow. The hys-

teresis loop also reduces false triggering due to noise on the input. The waveforms show the trip points developed by the hysteresis loop.

SCHMITT TRIGGER

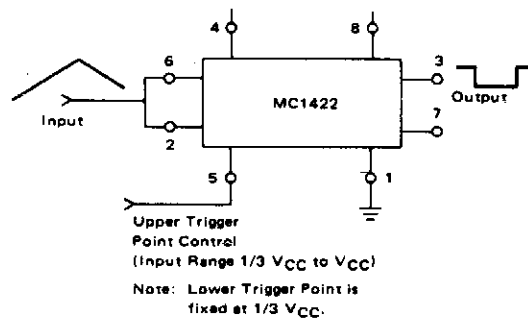


Fig. 78-4

Circuit Notes

The lower trigger point is fixed at $1/3 V_{CC}$, but the upper trigger point is adjustable by means of Pin 5 from $1/3 V_{CC}$ to slightly less than V_{CC} . The Schmitt trigger will operate with input frequencies up to 50 kHz.

79

Smoke and Flame Detectors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Photoelectric Smoke Detector (Non-Latching)
1.9 V Battery Operated Ionization Type
Smoke Detector

Line-Operated Photo-Electric Smoke
Alarm Using Light Sensitive Resistor
(Includes Detection of Open-Circuited
LED)

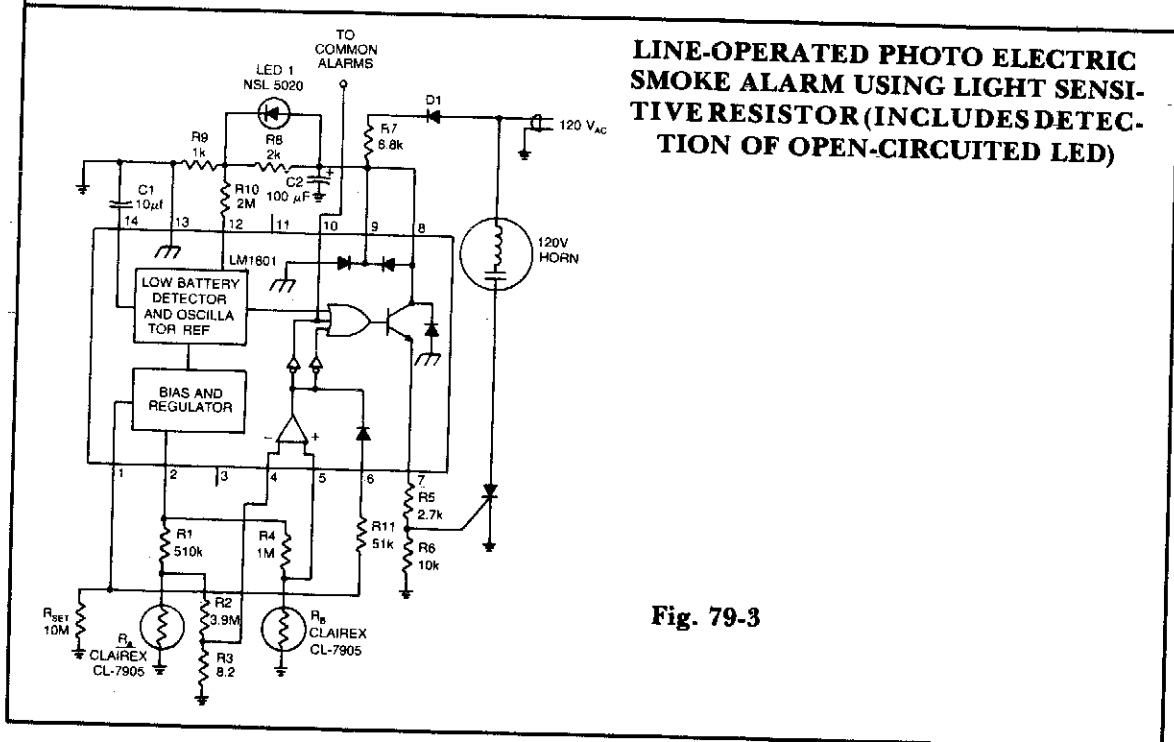
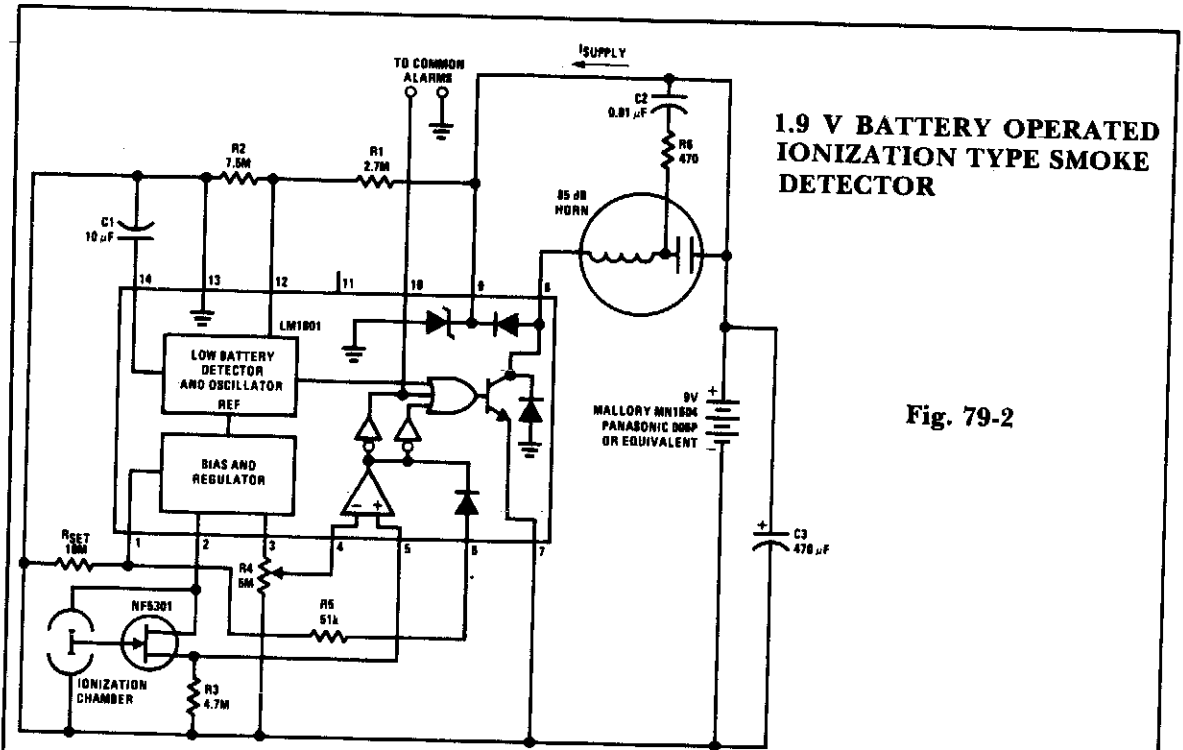




Fig. 79-2

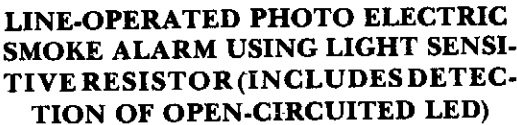


Fig. 79-3

80

Sound Effect Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Voltage-Controlled Amplifier or Tremolo Circuit	Tone Burst Generator
Music Synthesizer	Musical Chime Generator
Preprogrammed Single-Chip Microcontroller for	Sound Effect Generator
Musical Organ	Programmable Bird Sounds
Musical Envelope Generator and Modulator	Stereo Reverb Enhancement System
Stereo Reverb System	Siren/Space War/Phasor Gun
	Four Channel Synthesizer

VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED AMPLIFIER OR TREMOLO CIRCUIT

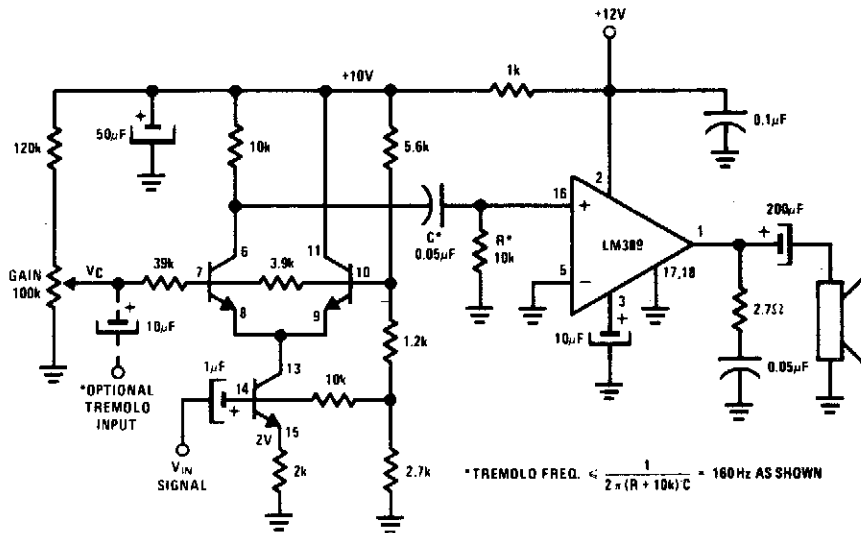


Fig. 80-1

Circuit Notes

The transistors form a differential pair with an active current-source tail. This configuration, known technically as a variable-transconductance multiplier, has an output proportional to the product of the two input signals. Multiplication occurs due to the dependence of the transistor transconductance on

the emitter current bias. Tremolo (amplitude modulation of an audio frequency by a sub-audio oscillator—normally 5-15 Hz) applications require feeding the low frequency oscillator signal into the optional input shown. The gain control pot maybe set for optimum depth.

MUSIC SYNTHESIZER

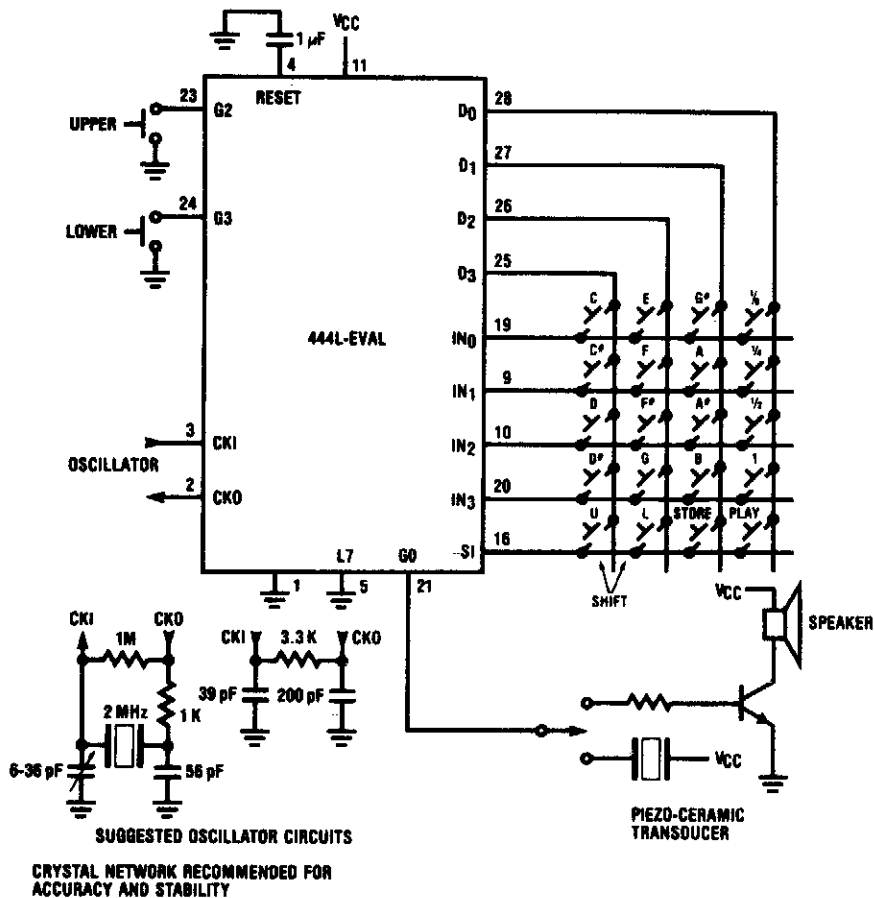


Fig. 80-2

Circuit Notes

Three modes of operation are available in the music synthesizer mode: play a note, play one of four stored tunes, or record a tune for subsequent replay.

PREPROGRAMMED SINGLE-CHIP MICROCONTROLLER FOR MUSICAL ORGAN

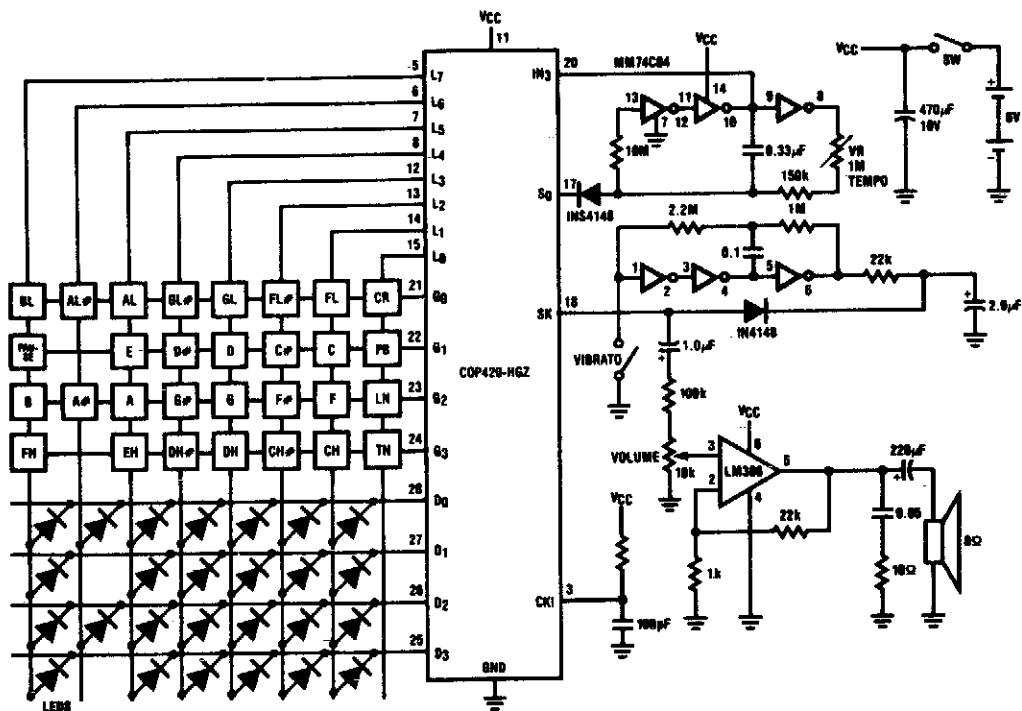


Fig. 80-3

Circuit Notes

Twenty-five musical keys and 25 LEDs are provided to denote F to F'' with half notes in between. Memory can store a played tune. There are ten preprogrammed tunes (each has an average of 55 notes) masked in the chip. Any

tune can be recalled by depressing the Tune Button followed by the corresponding Sharp Key. In learn mode, the player can learn the ten preprogrammed tunes.

MUSICAL ENVELOPE GENERATOR AND MODULATOR

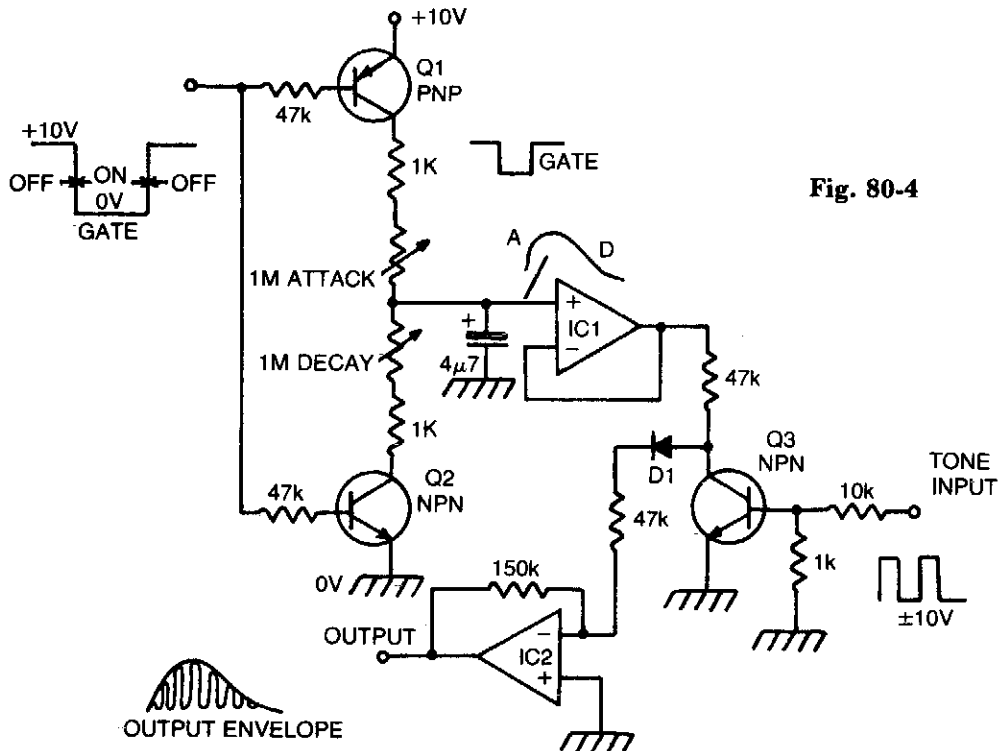


Fig. 80-4

Circuit Notes

When a gate voltage is applied, Q1 is turned on and capacitor C is charged via the attack pot in series with the 1-K resistor varying this pot, attack time constant. A fast attack gives a percussive sound, a slow attack the affect of "backward" sounds. When the gate voltage returns to its off state, Q2 is turned on and capacitor is discharged via decay pot to ground. The envelope is buffered by IC1 and applied to Q3, which is used as a transistor

chopper. A musical tone in the form of a squarewave is connected to the base of Q3. This turns the transistor on or off and thus the envelope is chopped up at regular intervals, the intervals being determined by the pitch of the squarewave. The resultant waveform has the amplitude of the envelope and the harmonic structure of the squarewave. IC2 buffers the signal and D1 ensures that the envelope dies away at the end of a note.

STEREO REVERB SYSTEM

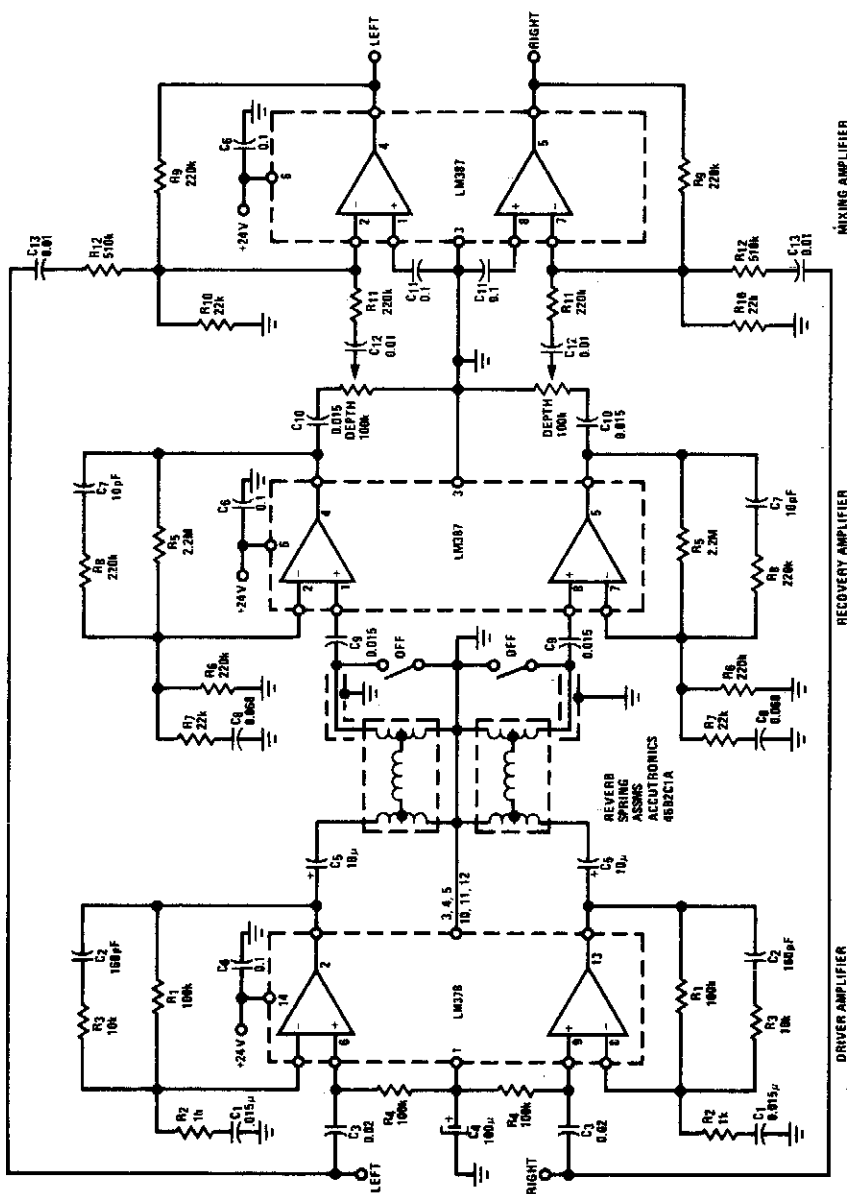


Fig. 80-5

Circuit Notes

The LM387 dual noise dual preamplifier is used as the spring driver. The recovery amplifier is a low noise dual preamplifier. Mixing of the delayed signal with the original is done with another LM387 used in an inverting summing configuration.

FOUR CHANNEL SYNTHESIZER

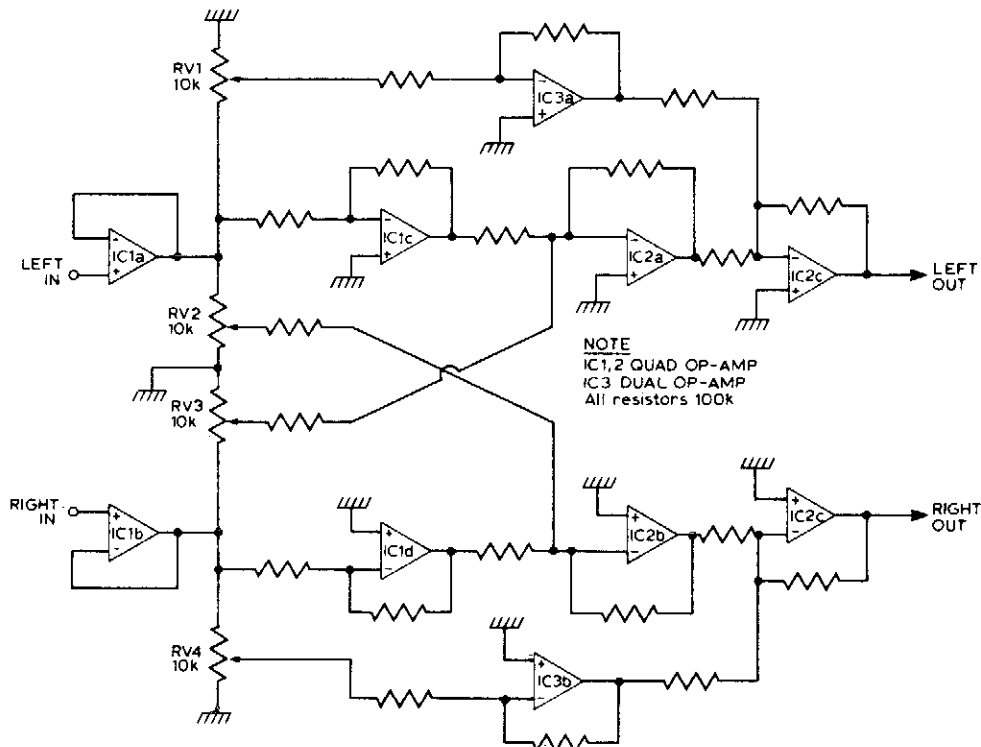


Fig. 80-6

Circuit Notes

This circuit will synthesize two rear channels for quadrasonic sound when fed with a stereo signal. The rear output for the left channel, is a combination of the left channel input

180 out of phase, added to a proportion of the right hand channel (also out of phase). The right hand rear output is obtained in a similar way.

TONE BURST GENERATOR

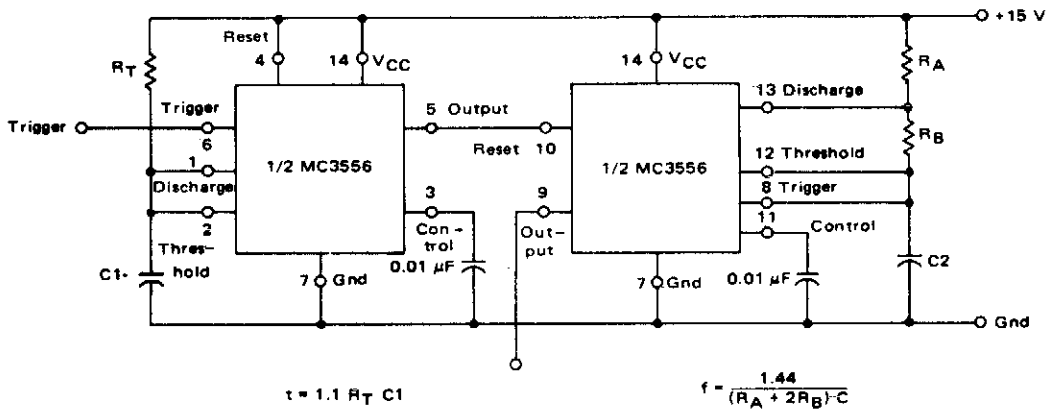


Fig. 80-7

Circuit Notes

The first timer is used as a monostable and determines the tone duration when triggered by a positive pulse at pin 6. The second timer is

enabled by the high output of the monostable. It is connected as an astable and determines the frequency of the tone.

MUSICAL CHIME GENERATOR

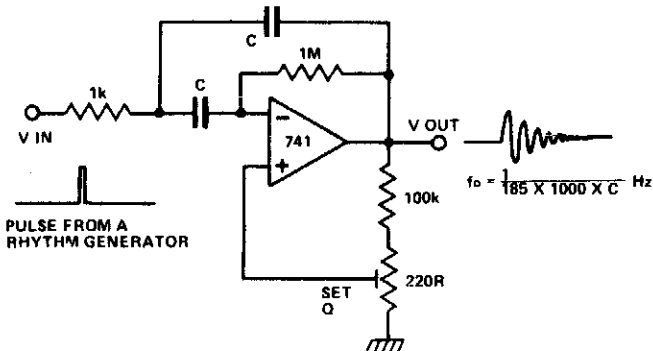


Fig. 80-8

Circuit Notes

The circuit is that of a multiple feedback bandpass filter. A short click (pulse), makes it ring with a frequency which is its natural resonance frequency. Oscillations die away exponentially and closely resemble many naturally occurring percussive or plucked sounds. The higher the Q the longer the decay time con-

stant. High frequency resonances resemble chimes, lower frequencies sound like claves or bongos. Several circuits, all with different tuning, driven by pulses from a rhythm generator can produce an interesting pattern of sounds.

STEREO REVERB ENHANCEMENT SYSTEM

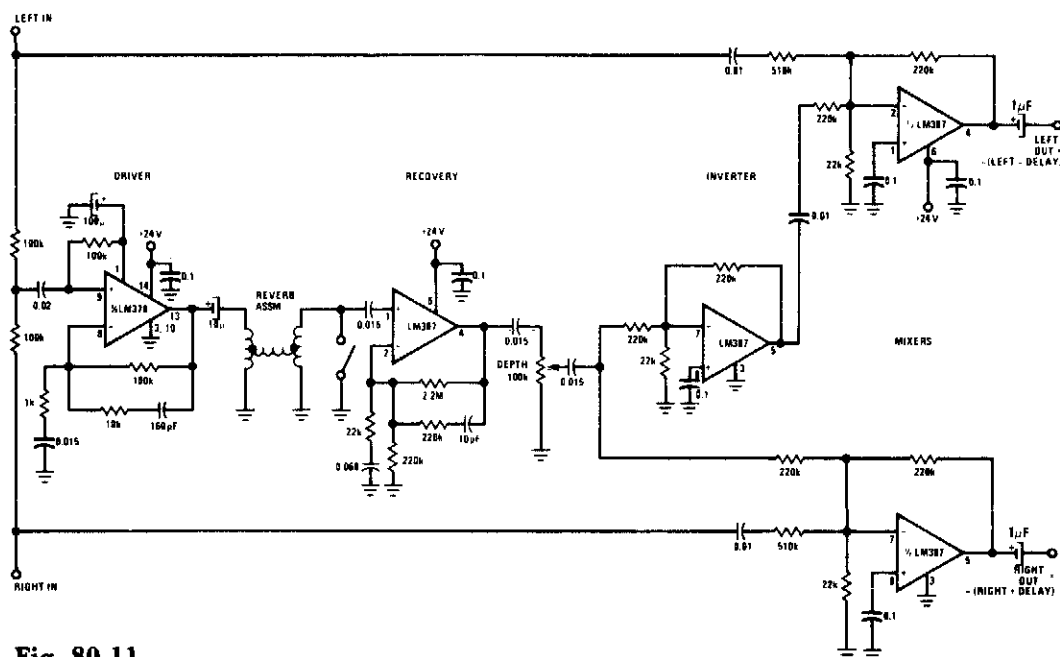


Fig. 80-11

Circuit Notes

The system can be used to synthesize a stereo effect from a monaural source such as AM radio or FM-mono broadcast, or it can be added to an existing stereo (or quad) system where it produces an exciting "opening up" special effect that is truly impressive.

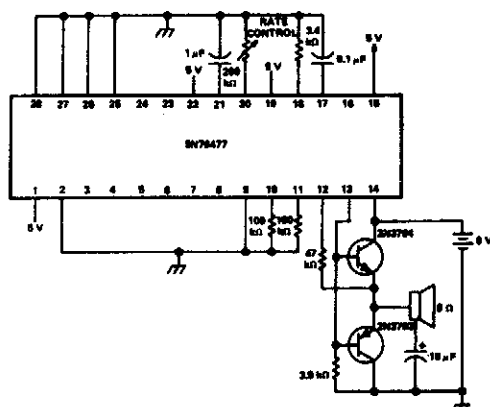
SIREN/SPACE WAR/PHASOR GUN

Fig. 80-12

Circuit Notes

The one shot and decay functions could be added to make an ideal phasor gun sound.

81

Sound (Audio) Operated Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Voice Activated Switch and Amplifier
Audio Operated Relay
Sound-Modulated Light Source

Audio-Controlled Lamp
Sound Activated Relay
Sound Operated Two-Way Switch

VOICE ACTIVATED SWITCH AND AMPLIFIER

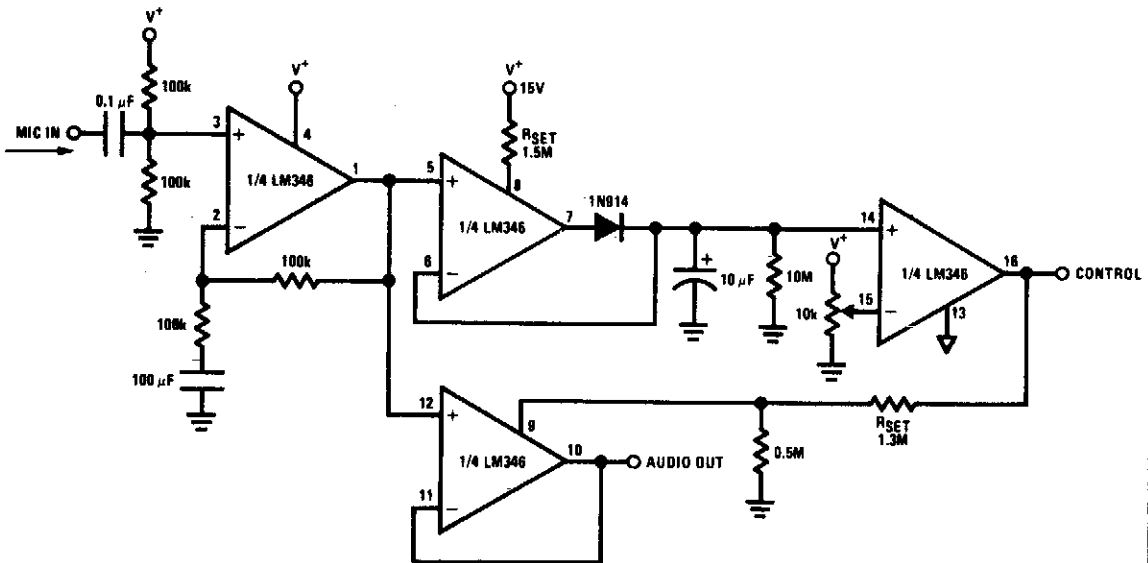


Fig. 81-1

AUDIO OPERATED RELAY

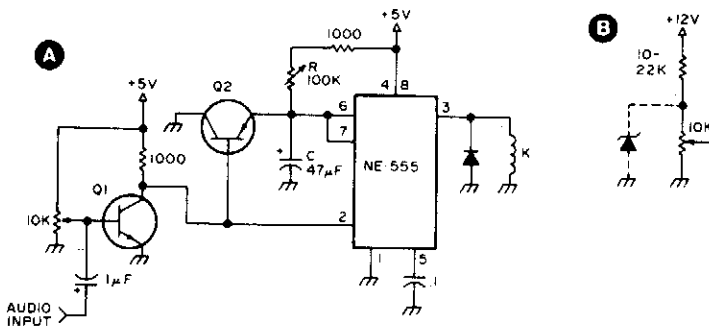


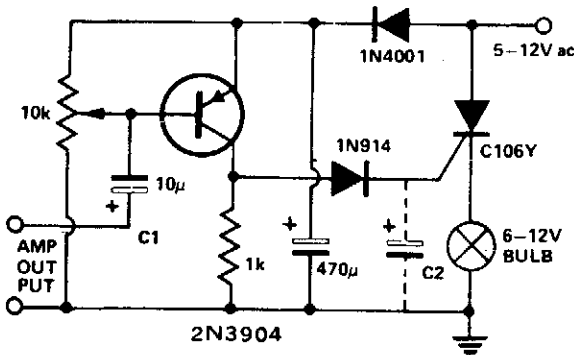
Fig. 81-2

Circuit Notes

Q1 and Q2 are general purpose transistors. The 10 K input pot is adjusted to a point just short of where Q1 turns on as indicated by K pulling in. K is any 5 V reed relay. With the values shown for R (100 K) and C (47 μF),

timing values from .05 to slightly over 5 seconds can be achieved. B shows the addition of a 22 K series resistor to the 10 K input pot if a 12 V supply is used. A suitable 12 V reed relay must be used at K.

SOUND-MODULATED LIGHT SOURCE



Circuit Notes

This circuit modulates a light beam with voice or music from the output of an amplifier. If the 10 K pot is adjusted to slightly less than the V_{be} of the transistor, the circuit forms a peak detector. This drives the gate of the SCR, lighting the bulb whose brightness will vary as the sound level varies. C2 may be removed for a faster response.

Fig. 81-3

AUDIO-CONTROLLED LAMP

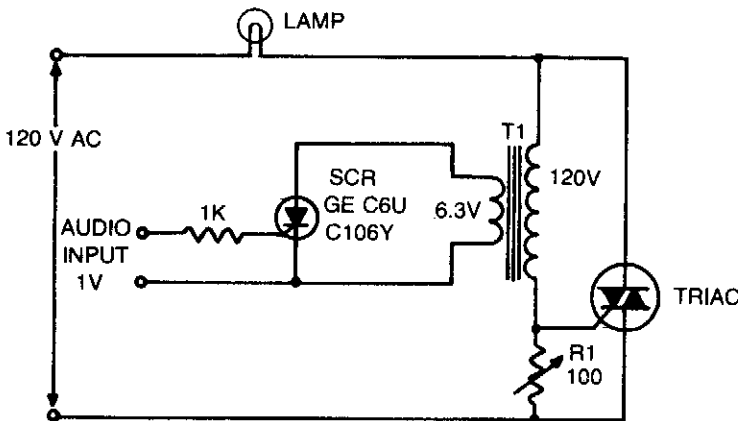


Fig. 81-4

NOTE: T1 IS A 6.3V, 1A, "FILAMENT" TRANSFORMER. ADJUST R1 FOR MAXIMUM RESISTANCE THAT WILL NOT TURN ON LAMP WITH ZERO INPUT.

Circuit Notes

This is an on-off control with isolated, low voltage input. Since the switching action is very rapid, compared with the response time of the lamp and the response of the eye, the effect

produced with audio input is similar to a proportional control circuit. If the input signal to the SCR consists of phase-controlled pulses, full wave control of the lamp load is obtained.

SOUND ACTIVATED RELAY

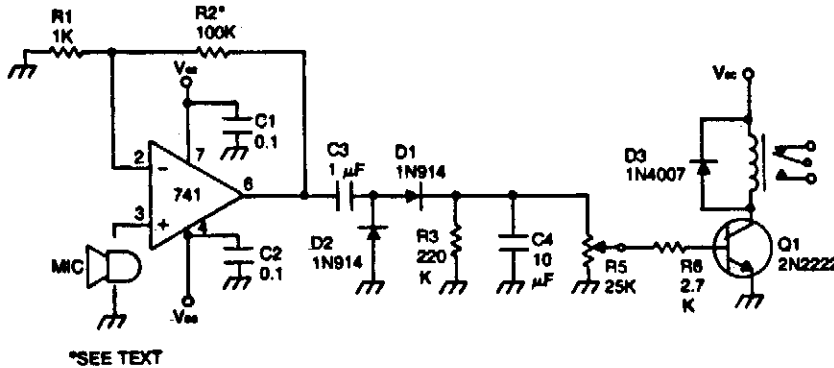


Fig. 81-5

Circuit Notes

The device remains dormant (in an off condition) until some sound causes it to turn on. The input stage is a 741 operational amplifier connected as a noninverting follower audio amplifier. Gain is approximately 100. To in-

crease gain raise the value of R2. The amplified signal is rectified and filtered to a dc level by R4. Then R5 is set to the audio level desired to activate the relay.

SOUND OPERATED TWO-WAY SWITCH

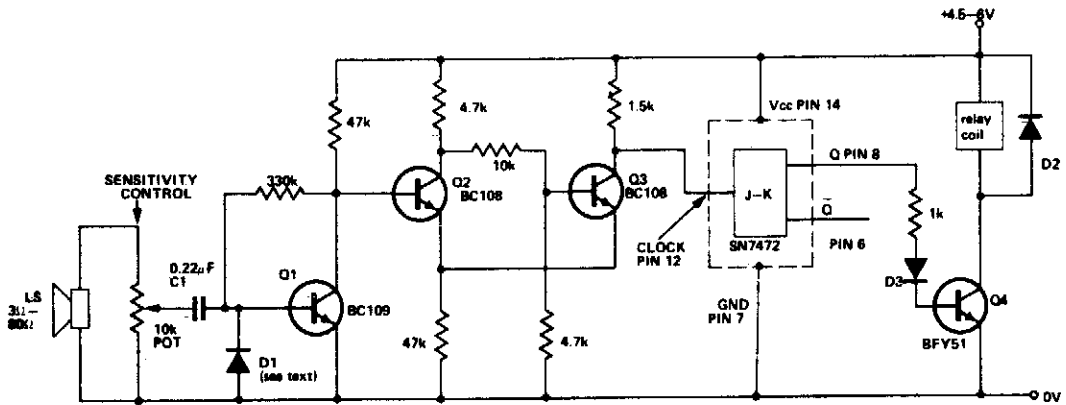


Fig. 81-6

Circuit Notes

This circuit operates a relay each time a sound of sufficient intensity is made, thus one clap of the hands will switch it one way, a second clap will revert the circuit to the original condition. Q2 and Q3 form a Schmitt trig-

ger. The JK flip-flop is used as a bistable whose output changes state every time a pulse is applied to the clock input (pin 12). Q4 allows the output to drive a relay.

82

Square Wave Oscillators

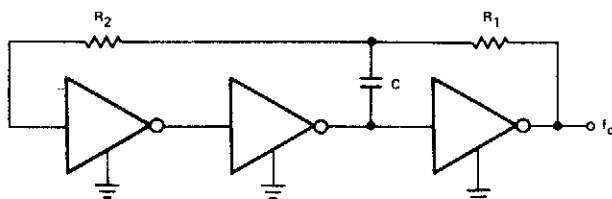
The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

R/C Oscillator
1 kHz Square Wave Oscillator
TTL Oscillator
Square Wave Oscillator
Adjustable TTL Clock
Square Wave Oscillator
Oscillator/Clock Generator

CMOS Oscillator
Free-Running Square-Wave Oscillator
Precision Squares
Square Wave Oscillator
0.5 Hz Square-Wave Oscillator
Simple Triangle/Square Wave Oscillator
Squarewave Oscillator

R/C OSCILLATOR

$$f_o \approx \frac{1}{2 C [0.41 R_P + 0.70 R_1]} \quad , R_P = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

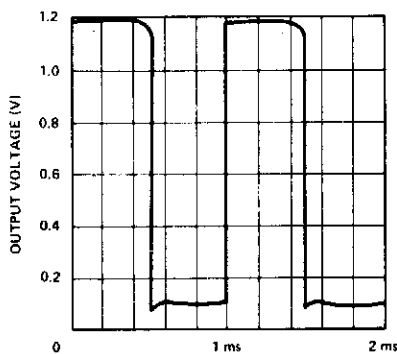
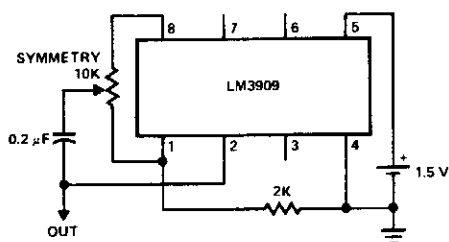


Gates are 74C04

- a. If $R_1 = R_2 = R_1$, $f \approx 0.55/RC$
- b. If $R_2 \gg R_1$, $f \approx 0.45/R_1 C$
- c. If $R_2 \ll R_1$, $f \approx 0.72/R_1 C$
- a. $f = 120 \text{ kHz}$, $C = 420 \text{ pF}$
 $R_1 = R_2 \approx 10.9 \text{ k}\Omega$
- b. $f = 120 \text{ kHz}$, $C = 420 \text{ pF}$, $R_2 = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $R_1 = 8.93 \text{ k}\Omega$
- c. $f = 120 \text{ kHz}$, $C = 220 \text{ pF}$, $R_2 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $R_1 = 27.3 \text{ k}\Omega$

Fig. 82-1

1 kHz SQUARE WAVE OSCILLATOR



Note: Output Voltage Through a 10K Load to Ground

Fig. 82-2

TTL OSCILLATOR

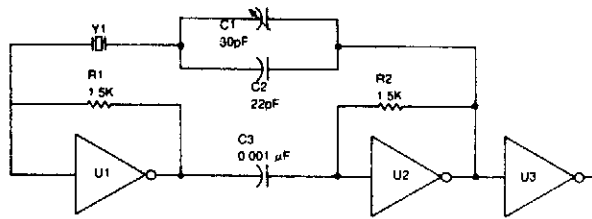


Fig. 82-3

Circuit Notes

TTL inverter stages, U1 and U2, are cross-connected with a crystal Y1. A resistor in each stage biases the normally digital gates into a region where they operate as amplifiers. Inverter stage U3 is used as a buffer.

SQUARE WAVE OSCILLATOR

Oscillator Frequency for Various Capacitor Values

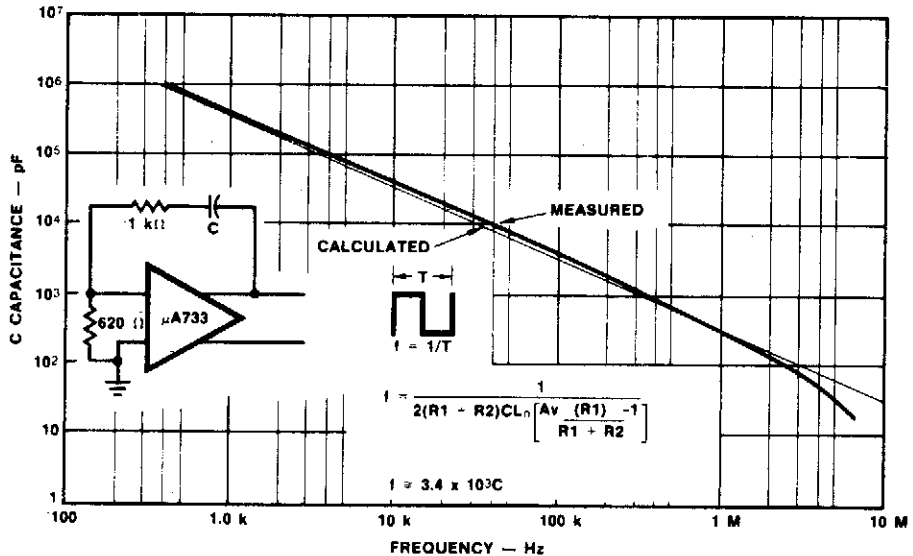


Fig. 82-4

ADJUSTABLE TTL CLOCK (MAINTAINS 50% DUTY CYCLE)

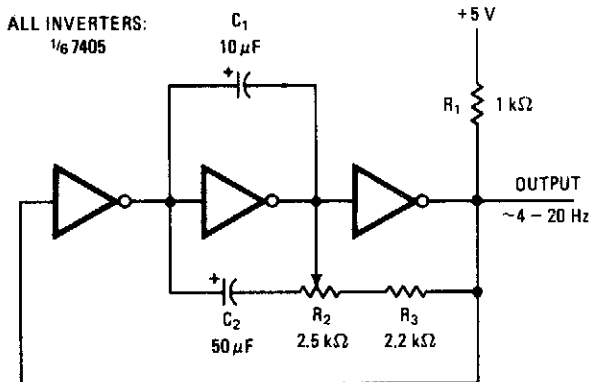


Fig. 82-5

Circuit Notes

Symmetry of the square-wave output is maintained by connecting the right side of R2 through resistor R3 to the output of the third amplifier stage. This changes the charging current to the capacitors in proportion to the setting of frequency-adjusting potentiometer R2. Thus, a duty cycle of 50% is constant over the entire range of oscillation. The lower fre-

quency limit is set by capacitor C2. With the components shown, the frequency of oscillation can be varied by R2 from about 4 to 20 hertz. Other frequency ranges can be obtained by changing the values of C1 and R3, which control the upper limit of oscillation, or C2, which limits the low-frequency end.

SQUARE WAVE OSCILLATOR

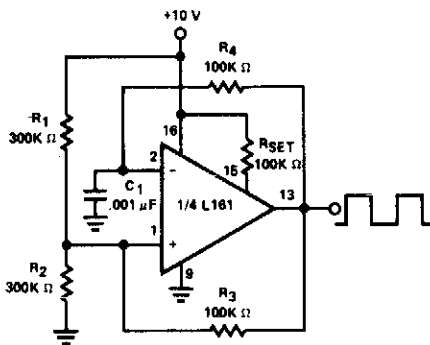
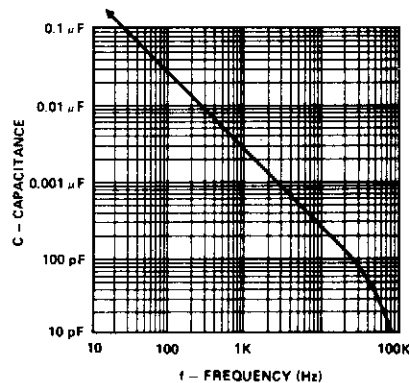


Fig. 82-6



Frequency vs the Value of C_1
for the Squarewave Oscillator

Circuit Notes

This generator is operable to over 100 kHz. The low frequency limit is determined by C1. Frequency is constant for supply voltages down to +5 V.

OSCILLATOR/CLOCK GENERATOR

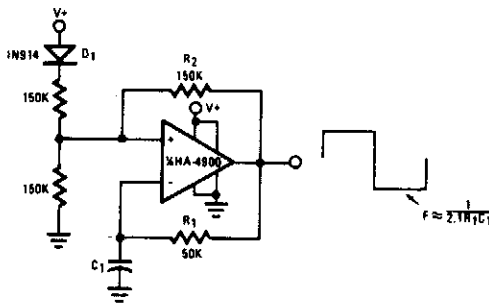


Fig. 82-7

Circuit Notes

This self-starting fixed frequency oscillator circuit gives excellent frequency stability. R1 and C1 comprise the frequency determining network while R2 provides the regenerative feedback. Diode D1 enhances the stability by compensating for the difference between V_{OH} and V_{Supply} . In applications where a precision clock generator up to 100 kHz is required, such as in automatic test equipment, C1 may be replaced by a crystal.

CMOS OSCILLATOR

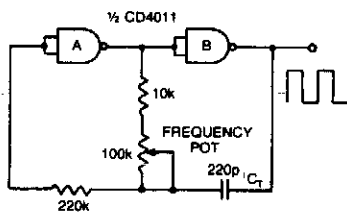


Fig. 82-8

Circuit Notes

Varying the 100 K pot changes the discharge rate of C_1 and hence the frequency. A square wave output is generated. The maximum frequency using CMOS is limited to 2 MHz.

FREE-RUNNING SQUARE-WAVE OSCILLATOR

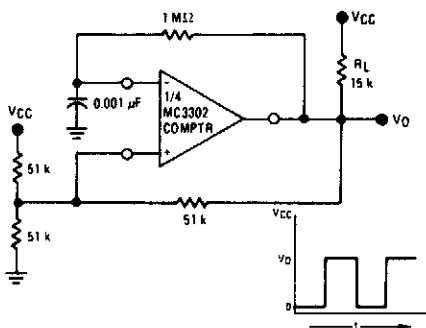
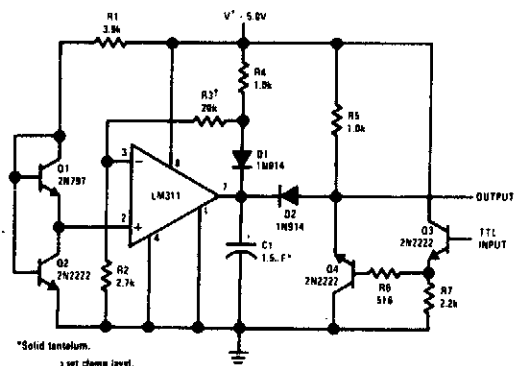


Fig. 82-9

PRECISION SQUARER



*Solid tantalum.
+ set clamp level.

Fig. 82-10

SQUARE WAVE OSCILLATOR

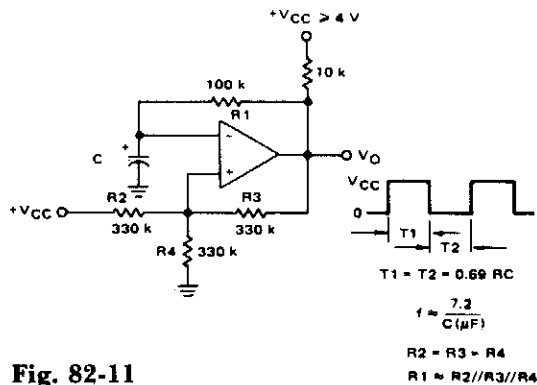


Fig. 82-11

0.5 Hz SQUARE-WAVE OSCILLATOR

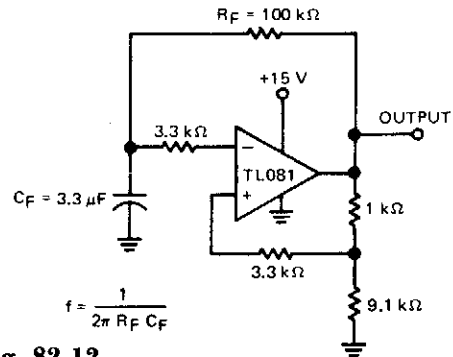


Fig. 82-12

SIMPLE TRIANGLE/SQUARE WAVE OSCILLATOR

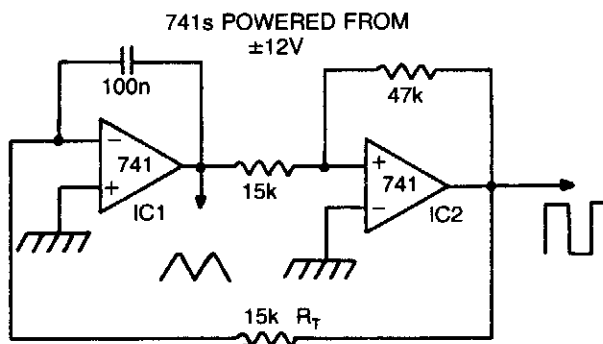


Fig. 82-13

Circuit Notes

By making R_T variable it is possible to alter the operating frequency over a 100 to 1 range. Versatile triangle/square-wave oscillator has a possible frequency range of 0.1 Hz to 100 kHz.

SQUAREWAVE OSCILLATOR

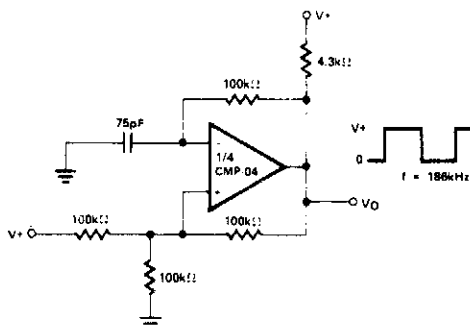


Fig. 82-14

83

Stereo Balance Circuits

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Stereo Balance Meter

Stereo Balancer

Stereo Balance Meter

STEREO BALANCER

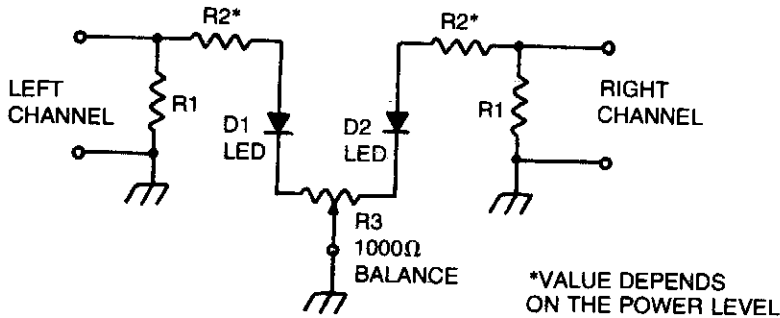


Fig. 83-2

Circuit Notes

This circuit will allow you to set the gain of two stereo channels to the same level. The signal across the two channel-load resistors is sampled by resistors R2. (Values of these resistors will depend upon the power level.) For most 20 milliamper LED, use approximately 2.5 K per watt. (For a 10-watt system use a 25,000 ohm resistor.) To set up, short the two inputs and connect them to one channel of a power amplifier. Apply a signal and adjust R3

until both LEDs glow at the same brightness level. The balancer is ready for use. Connect the inputs of the stereo balancer across the output of the power amplifier, and then turn up either the independent volume controls, or the balance control until both LEDs glow at the same level. To use this circuit in-line with loudspeakers, disconnect both R1s, and use the speakers as the load.

STEREO BALANCE METER

PARTS LIST FOR STEREO BALANCE METER

- D1, D2—Silicon rectifier rated 100 PIV at any low current
- M1—Zero-center DC mA meter (see text)
- R1, R2—1000-ohm, ½-watt resistor, 5% or 1%

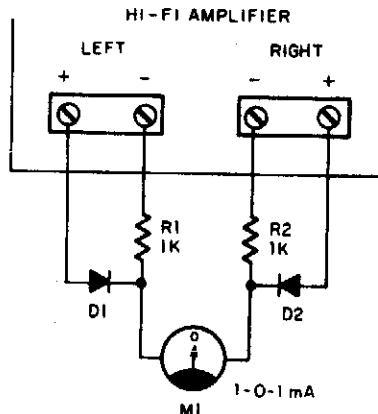


Fig. 83-3

Circuit Notes

Play any stereo disc or tape and then set the amplifier to mono. Adjust left and right channel balance until meter M1 indicates zero; then the left and right output level are identical.

84

Switches

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

DTL-TTL Controlled Buffered Analog
Switch

High Toggle Rate High Frequency Analog
Switch

Differential Analog Switch

High Frequency Switch

Two-Channel Switch

10 A, 25 VDC Solid State Relays

DTL-TTL CONTROLLED BUFFERED ANALOG SWITCH

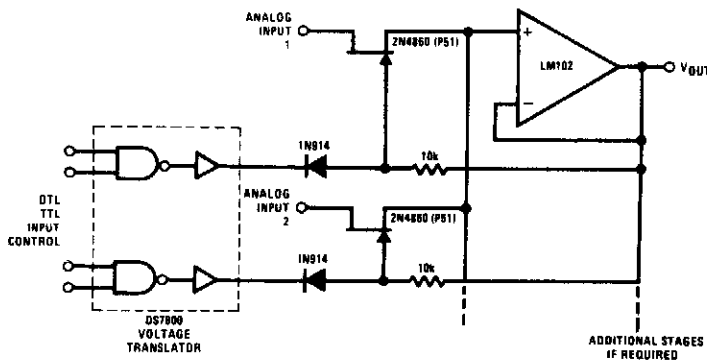


Fig. 84-1

Circuit Notes

This analog switch uses the 2N4860 JFET for its 25 ohm r_{on} and low leakage. The LM102 serves as a voltage buffer. This circuit can be adapted to a dual trace oscilloscope chopper.

The DS7800 monolithic IC provides adequate switch drive controlled by DTL/TTL logic levels.

HIGH TOGGLE RATE HIGH FREQUENCY ANALOG SWITCH

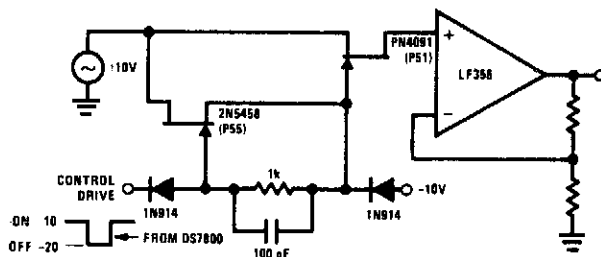


Fig. 84-2

Circuit Notes

Commutator circuit provides low impedance gate drive to the PN4091 analog switch for both on and off drive conditions. This circuit also approaches the ideal gate drive conditions

for high frequency signal handling by providing a low ac impedance for off drive and high ac impedance for on drive to the PN4091

DIFFERENTIAL ANALOG SWITCH

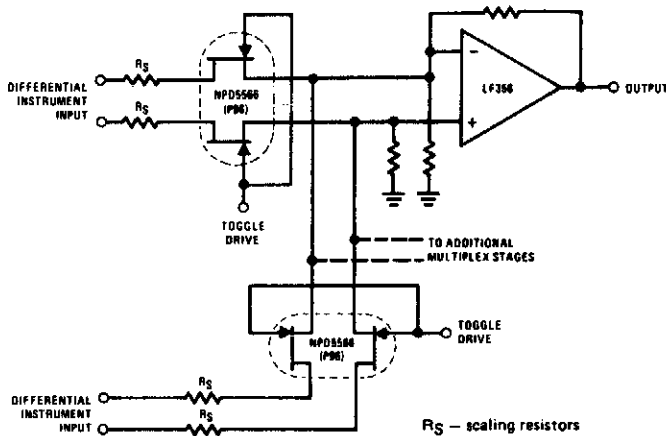


Fig. 84-3

Circuit Notes

The NPD5566 monolithic dual is used in a differential multiplex application where $R_{ds(ON)}$ should be closely matched. Since $R_{ds(ON)}$ for the monolithic dual tracks at better than $\pm 1\%$ over wide temperature ranges (-25°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$),

this makes it an unusual but ideal choice for an accurate multiplexer. This close tracking greatly reduces errors due to common-mode signals.

HIGH FREQUENCY SWITCH

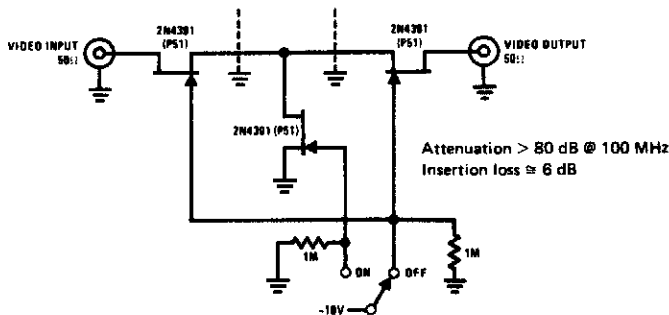
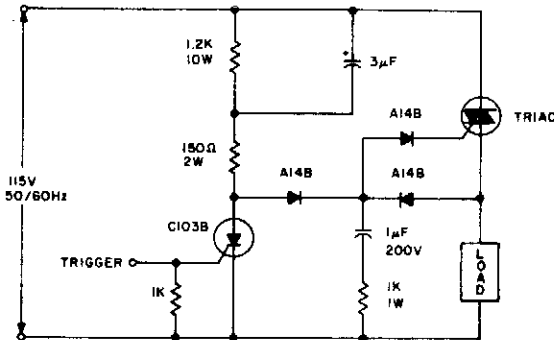


Fig. 84-4

Circuit Notes

The 2N4391 provides a low ON resistance of 30 ohm and a high OFF impedance ($< 0.2\text{ pF}$) when off. With proper layout and an ideal switch, the performance stated above can be readily achieved.

TRIAC ZERO VOLTAGE SWITCHING

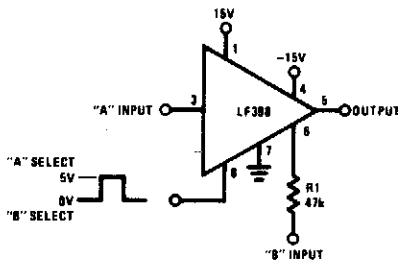


Circuit Notes

The triac will be gated on at the start of the positive half cycle by current flow through the $3\mu\text{F}$ capacitor as long as the C103 SCR is off. The load voltage then charges up the $1\mu\text{F}$ capacitor so that the triac will again be energized during the subsequent negative half cycle of line voltage. A selected gate triac is required because of the III+ triggering mode.

Fig. 84-5

TWO-CHANNEL SWITCH



	A	B
Gain	$1 \pm 0.02\%$	$1 \pm 0.2\%$
Z_{IN}	$10^{10}\Omega$	$47\text{ k}\Omega$
BW	$\approx 1\text{ MHz}$	$\approx 400\text{ kHz}$
Crosstalk @ 1 kHz	-90 dB	-90 dB
Offset	$\leq 6\text{ mV}$	$\leq 75\text{ mV}$

Fig. 84-6

10 A, 25 Vdc SOLID STATE RELAYS

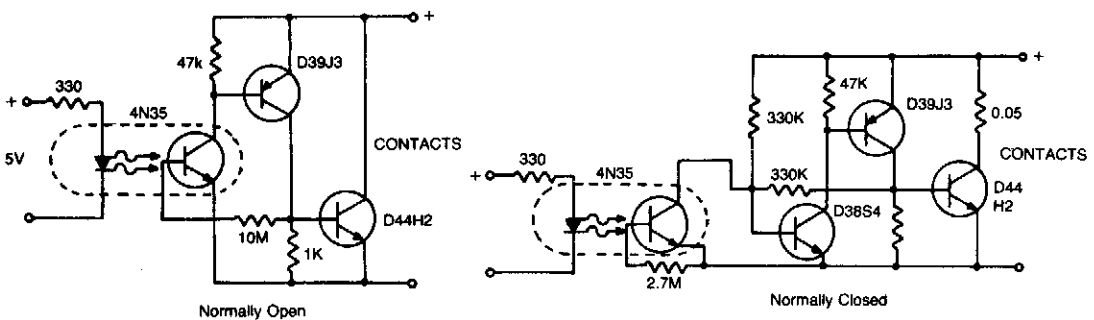


Fig. 84-7

85

Telephone Related Circuits

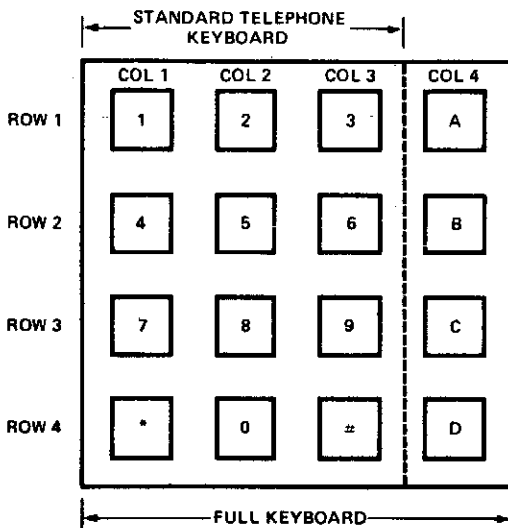
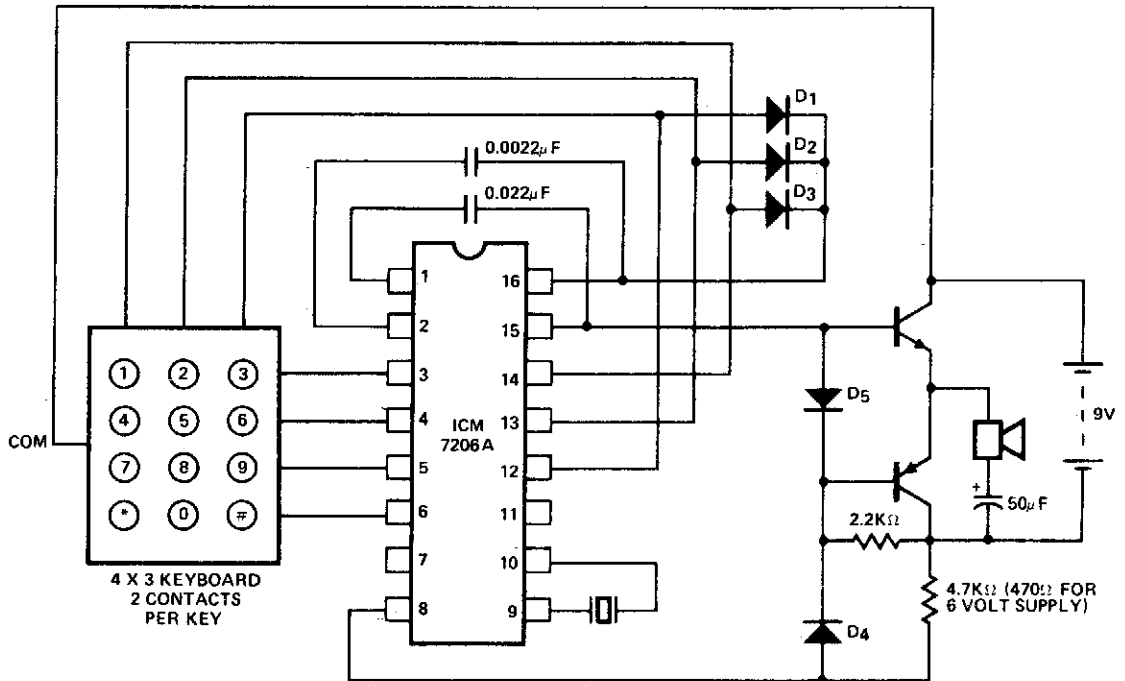
The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Portable Tone Generator
Telephone Status Monitor Using an Op-
toisolator
Telephone Tone Ringer
F.C.C. Approved Telephone Tone Ringer
Telephone or Extension Tone Ringer
Telephone Line Monitor
Tone Dial Generator
Tone Dial Encoder
Tone Dial Sequence Decoder
Remote Ring Extender Switch

Tone Dial Decoder
Telephone Relay
Telephone-Controlled Tape Starter (TCTS)
Telephone Line Powered Repertory Dialer
Telephone Off-Hook Indicator
Telephone Handset Tone Dial Encoder
Low Line Loading Ring Detector
Phone Auto Answer and Ring Indicator
Autopatch Telephone Phone Line Interface
Telephone Ringer Uses Piezoelectric De-
vice

Electronic Phone Bell

PORTABLE TONE GENERATOR



KEY	LOW BAND FREQ. Hz	HI BAND FREQ. Hz
1	697	1209
2	697	1336
3	697	1477
4	770	1209
5	770	1336
6	770	1477
7	852	1209
8	852	1336
9	852	1477
*	941	1209
0	941	1336
#	941	1477
A	697	1633
B	770	1633
C	852	1633
D	941	1633

Fig. 85-1

TELEPHONE STATUS MONITOR USING AN OPTOISOLATOR

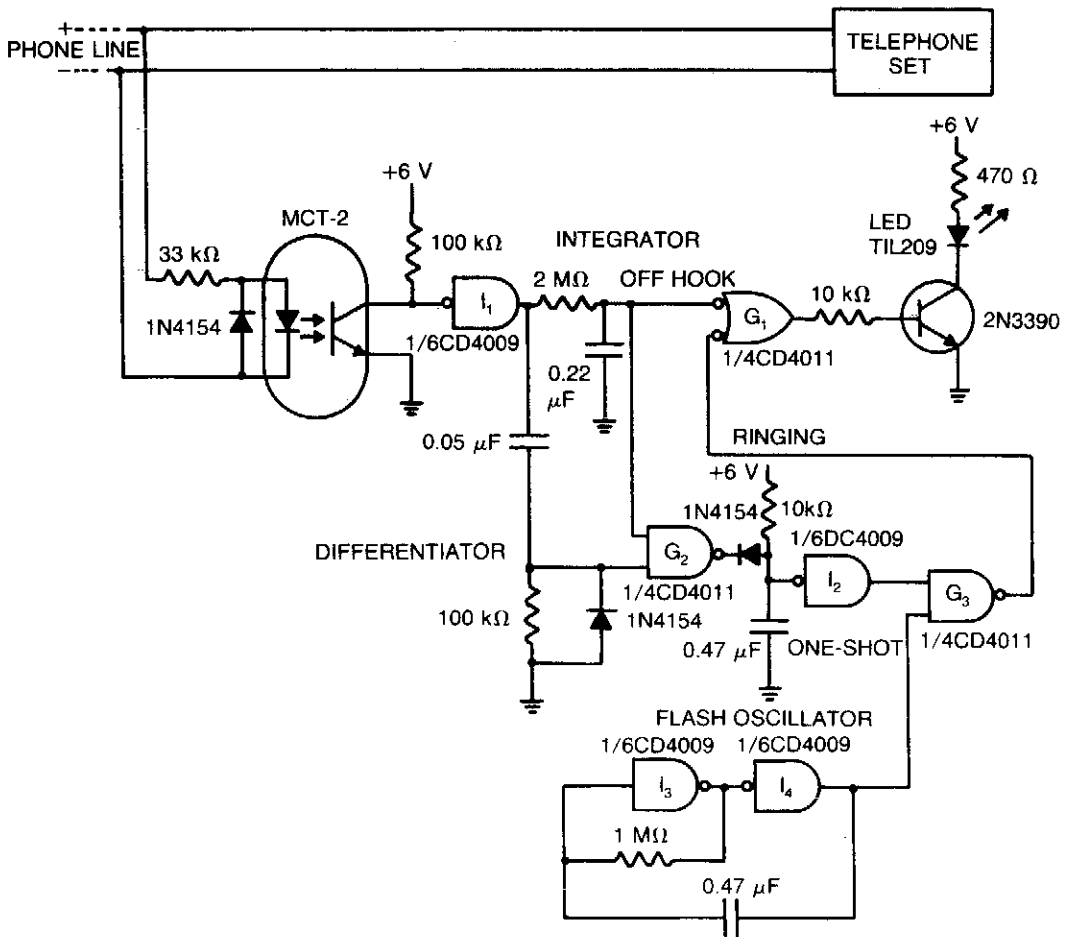


Fig. 85-2

Circuit Notes

The LED indicates the status of a remote telephone. The light is off if the phone is hung up. It shines steadily if the phone is off hook, and it flashes on and off while phone rings and for 5 seconds after ringing stops. The flashing

oscillator operates continuously but can drive the LED only when a ringing signal discharges the one shot capacitor to enable NAND gate G3. Thus, one oscillator handles several phone lines.

TELEPHONE TONE RINGER

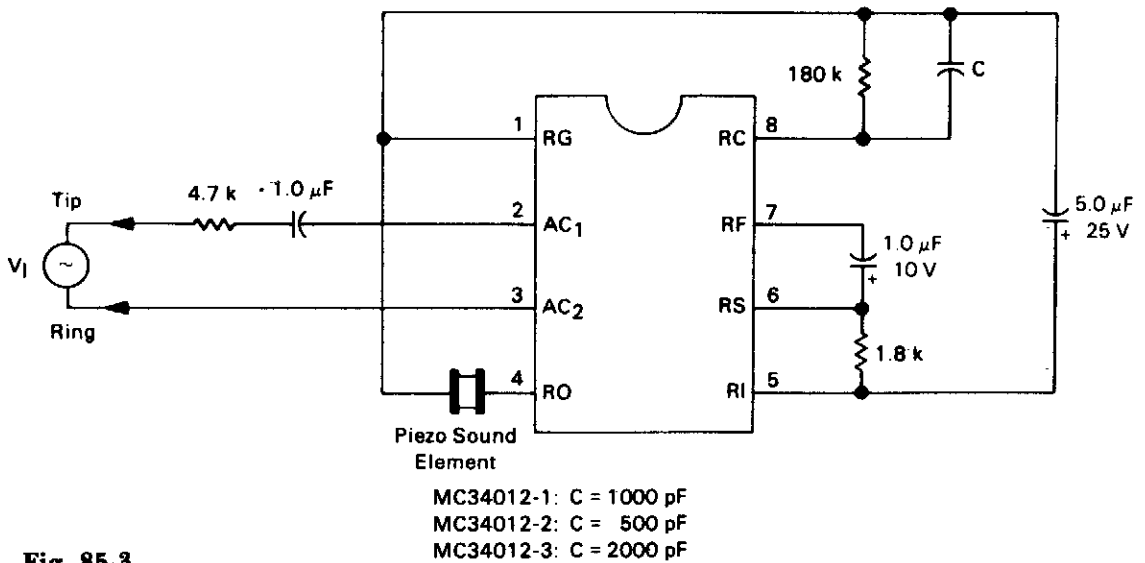


Fig. 85-3

Circuit Notes

This is a complete telephone bell replacement circuit with minimum external components with on-chip diode bridge and transient protection and direct drive for piezoelectric transducers.

F.C.C. APPROVED TELEPHONE TONE RINGER

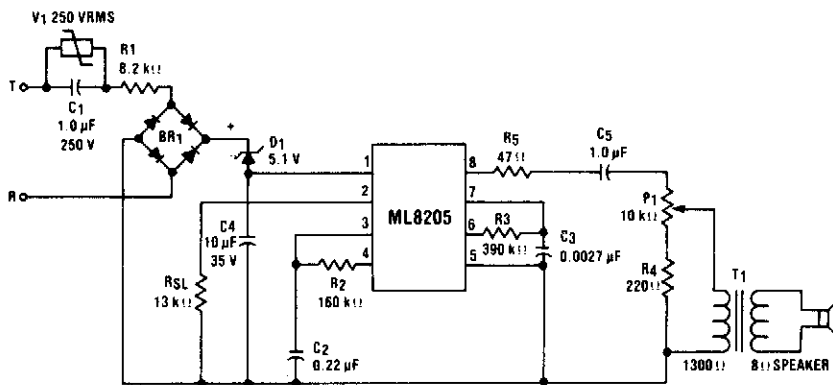


Fig. 85-4

TELEPHONE OR EXTENSION TONE RINGER

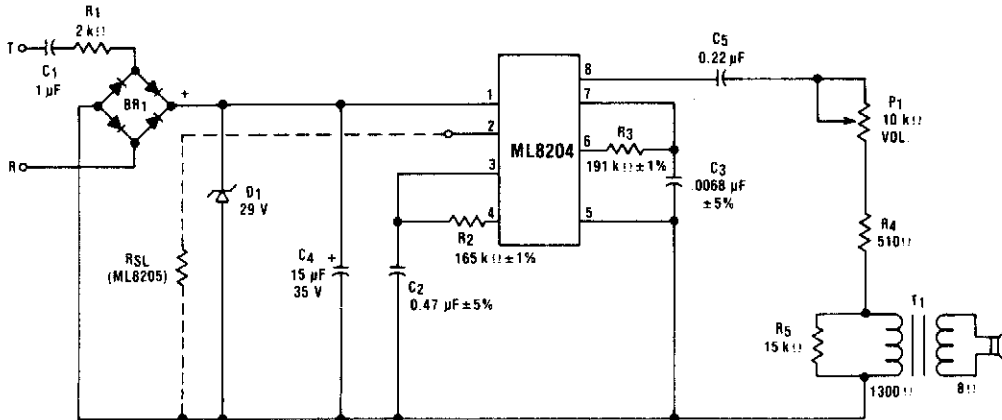


Fig. 85-5

Circuit Notes

This circuit uses ML8204/ML8205 devices. With the components shown, the output frequency chops between 512 Hz (f_{H1}) and 640 Hz (f_{H2}) at a 10 Hz (f_L) rate.

TELEPHONE LINE MONITOR

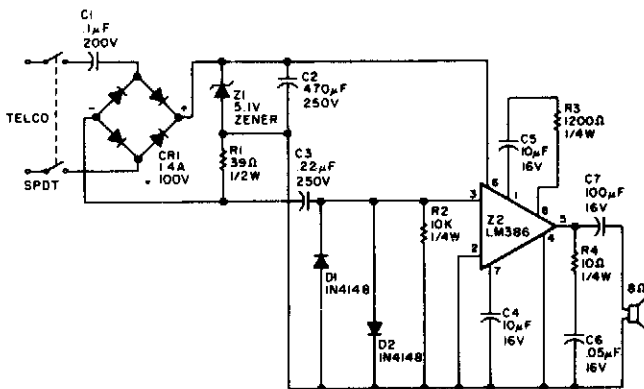


Fig. 85-6

Circuit Notes

Using rectified audio as a power supply, this monitor will send the telephone line audio into an 8 ohm speaker.

TONE DIAL SEQUENCE DECODER

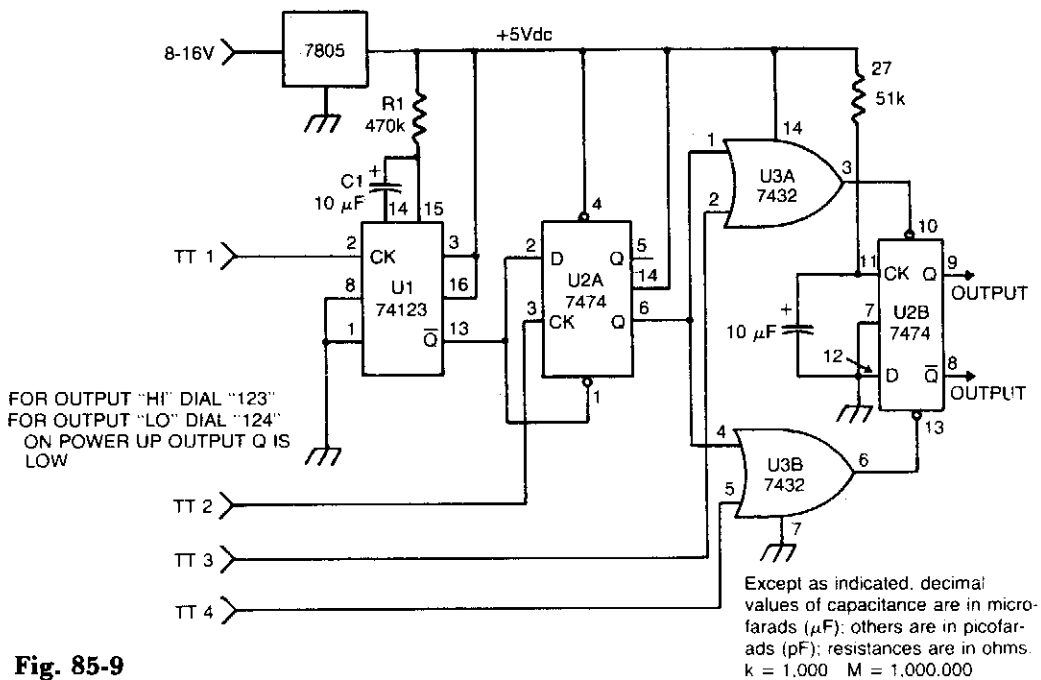
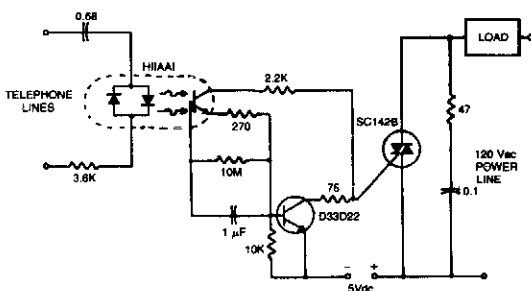


Fig. 85-9

Circuit Notes

The circuit takes active low inputs from a Touch Tone decoder and reacts to a proper sequence of digits. The proper sequence is determined by which Touch Tone digits the user connects to the sequence decoder inputs TT1, TT2, TT3, and TT4.

REMOTE RING EXTENDER SWITCH



Circuit Notes

The circuit can operate lamps and buzzers from the 120 V, 60 Hz power line while maintaining positive isolation between the telephone line and the power line. Use of the isolated tab triac simplifies heat sinking by removing the constraint of isolating the triac heat sink from the chassis.

Fig. 85-10

TONE DIAL DECODER

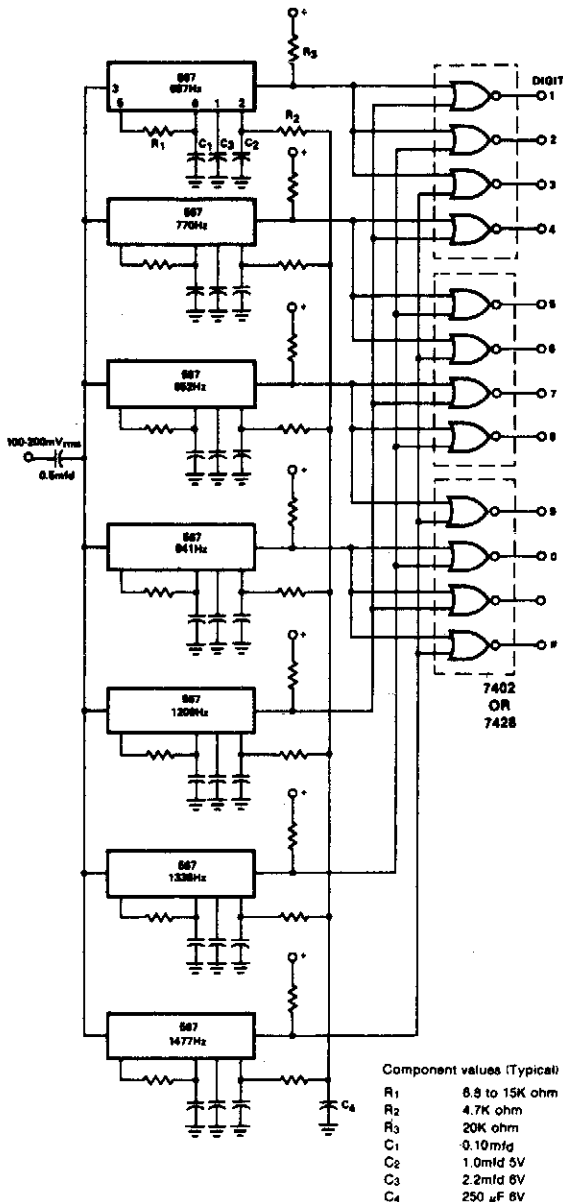
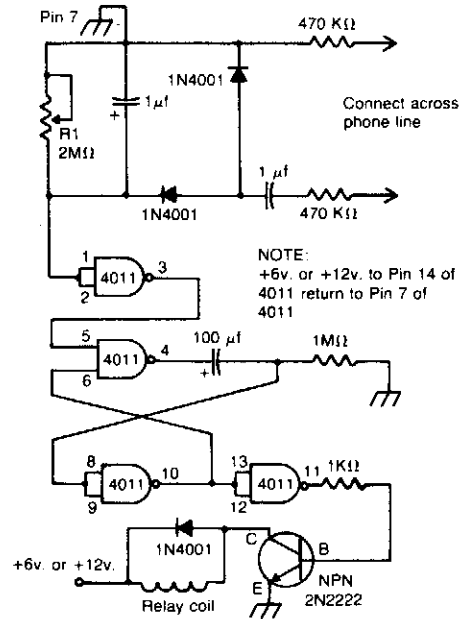


Fig. 85-11

TELEPHONE RELAY



Circuit Notes

Connected across the bell circuit of phone, this circuit closes a relay when the phone is ringing. Use the delay contacts to actuate any bell, siren, buzzer or lamp.

Fig. 85-12

TELEPHONE-CONTROLLED TAPE STARTER (TCTS)

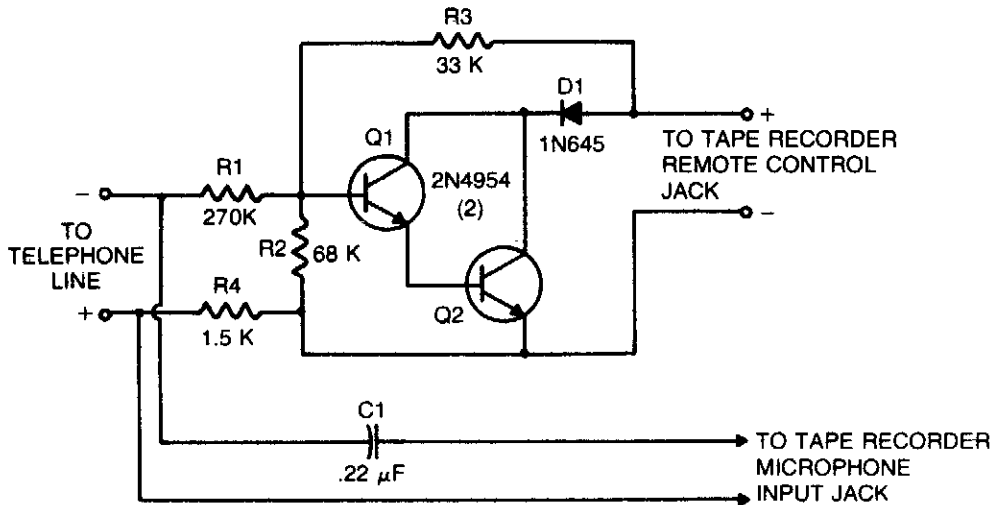


Fig. 85-13

Circuit Notes

This circuit converts a tape recorder into a completely automatic telephone conversation recording instrument that needs no external power source. Voltage at the switch terminals of tape recorder applied to a pair of Darlington-connected transistors, Q1 and Q2, will turn on and start the tape recorder. To turn the transistors off, and thereby stop the machine, apply a negative voltage to the base of Q1 from the phone line. When the telephone

receiver is on the hook, there is typically about 50 volts dc across the phone divided across R1, R2, and R4 in such a way that the base of Q1 is sufficiently negative to keep the tape recorder off. When the phone's receiver is picked up, the voltage on the telephone line drops to about 5 volts, which leaves insufficient negative voltage on the base of Q1 to keep it cut off, so the tape recorder starts and begins to record.

TELEPHONE-LINE POWERED REPERTORY DIALER

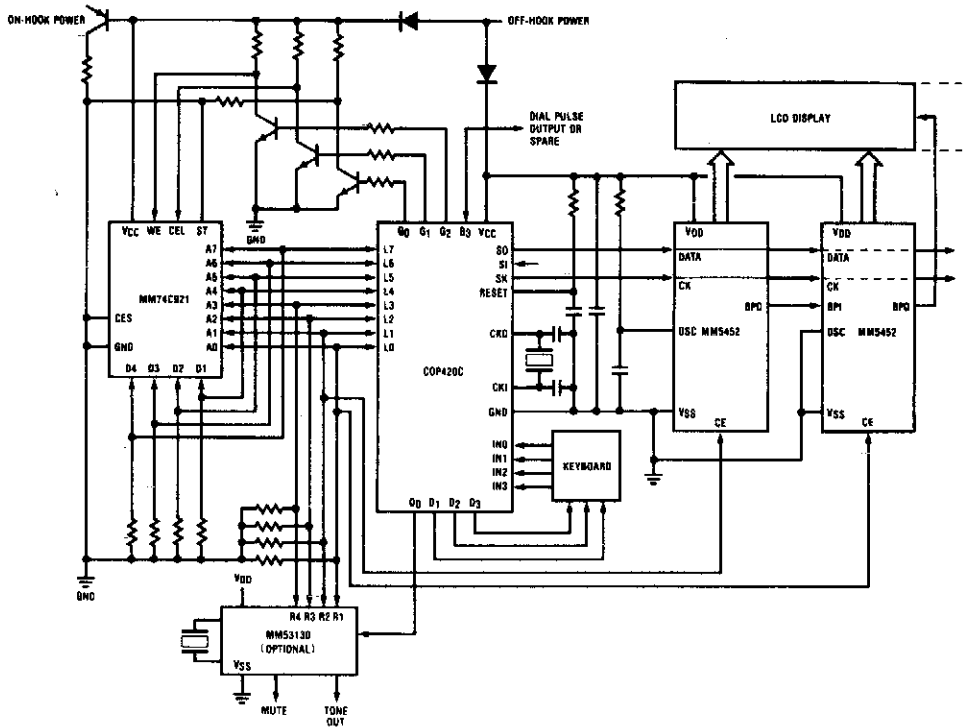


Fig. 85-14

Circuit Notes

Repertory dialer phone has a library of fifteen frequently used numbers, (plus the last number dialed) stored in a standard CMOS RAM. A pushbutton keyboard enables tele-

phone numbers to be keyed in and dialed out directly or a telephone number to be stored in the RAM and dialed automatically.

TELEPHONE OFF-HOOK INDICATOR

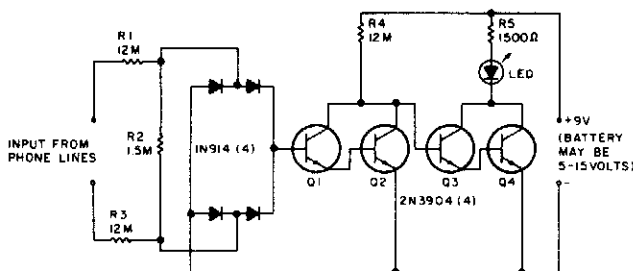


Fig. 85-15

Circuit Notes

The LED flickers when the phone is ringing or being dialed. It glows steadily when the phone is off the hook.

TELEPHONE HANDSET TONE DIAL ENCODER

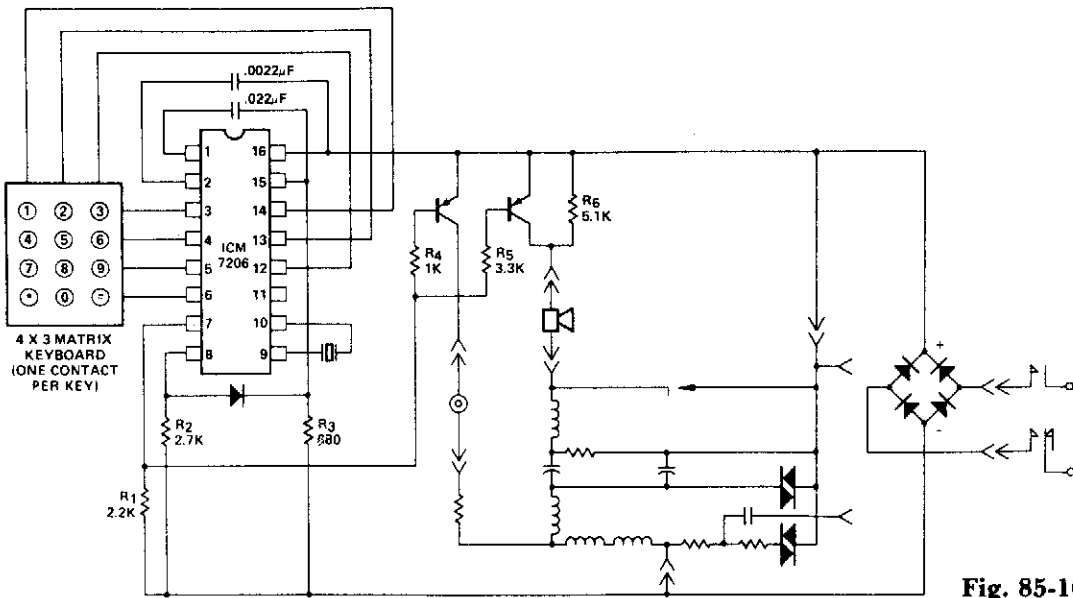


Fig. 85-16

Circuit Notes

This encoder uses a single contact per key keyboard and provides all other switching function electronically. The diode between terminals 8 and 15 prevents the output going more

than 1 volt negative with respect to the negative supply V_- . The circuit operates over the supply voltage range from 3.5 volts to 15 volts.

LOW LINE LOADING RING DETECTOR

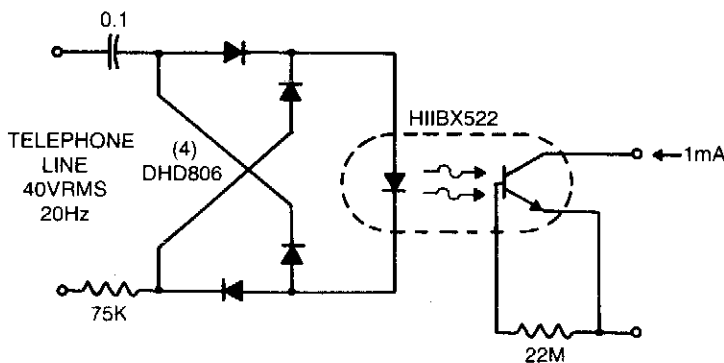
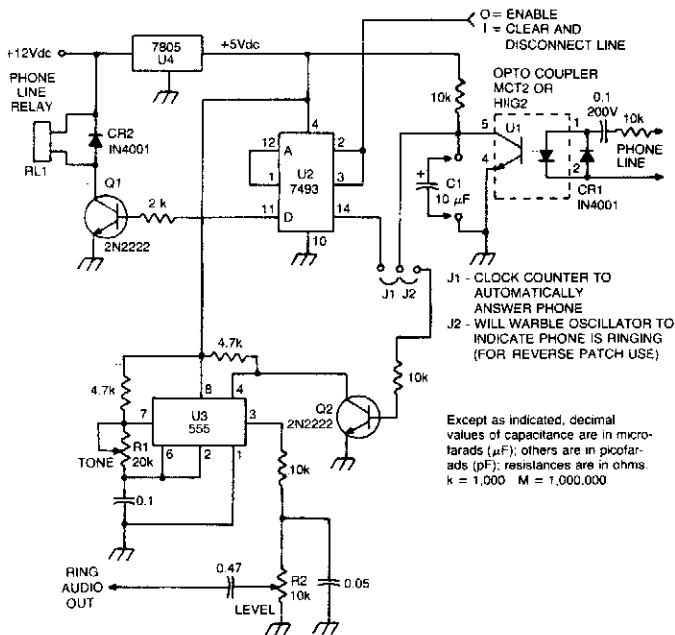


Fig. 85-17

Circuit Notes

Low line current loading is provided by the H11BX522 photodarlington optocoupler, which provides a 1 mA output from a 0.5 mA input.

PHONE AUTO ANSWER AND RING INDICATOR



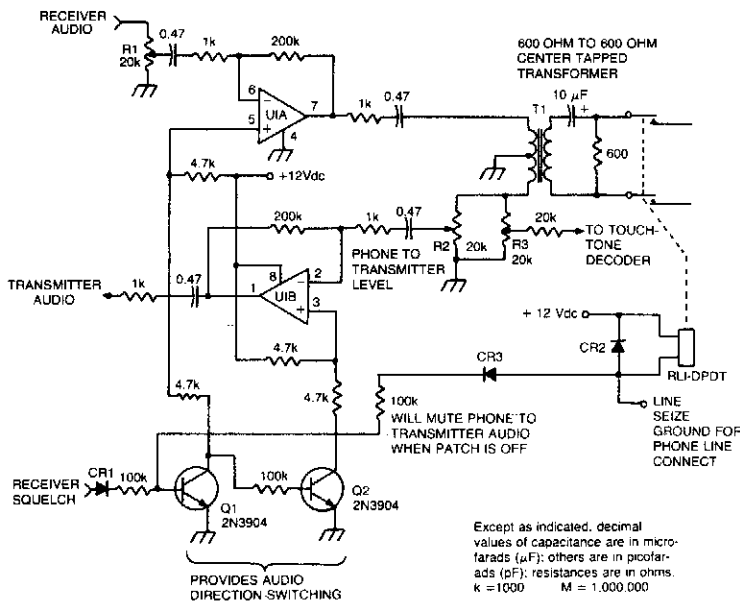
Circuit Notes

Ring detect circuit for automatic phone answering or tone generation for reverse autopatch use.

Except as indicated, decimal values of capacitance are in microfarads (μF); others are in picofarads (pF); resistances are in ohms. k = 1,000 M = 1,000,000

Fig. 85-18

AUTOPATCH TELEPHONE LINE INTERFACE



Circuit Notes

This circuit provides for the receiver-to-phone line and phone line-to-transmitter link, with both using an op amp for gain.

Except as indicated, decimal values of capacitance are in microfarads (μF); others are in picofarads (pF); resistances are in ohms.
k = 1000 M = 1,000,000

Fig. 85-19

TELEPHONE RINGER USES PIEZOELECTRIC DEVICE

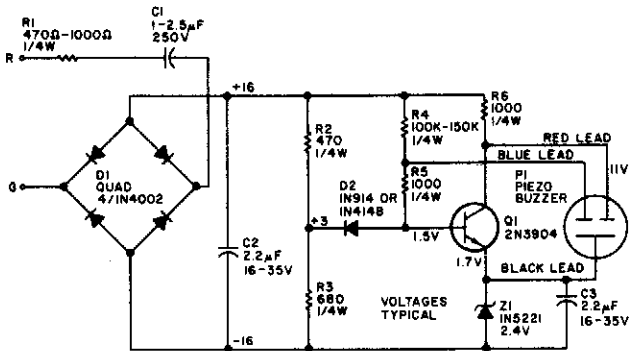


Fig. 85-20

Circuit Notes

The electronic bell needs no power supply. Most of the resistors are not critical, although C2, R2, and R3 work best at the values given. Leaving out R1 will make the unit ring louder. The piezo buzzer may vary from store

to store. If it has two leads, connect the red lead to the collector and the black lead to the emitter of Q1. If a third (blue) lead is present, connect it to the base of Q1.

ELECTRONIC PHONE BELL

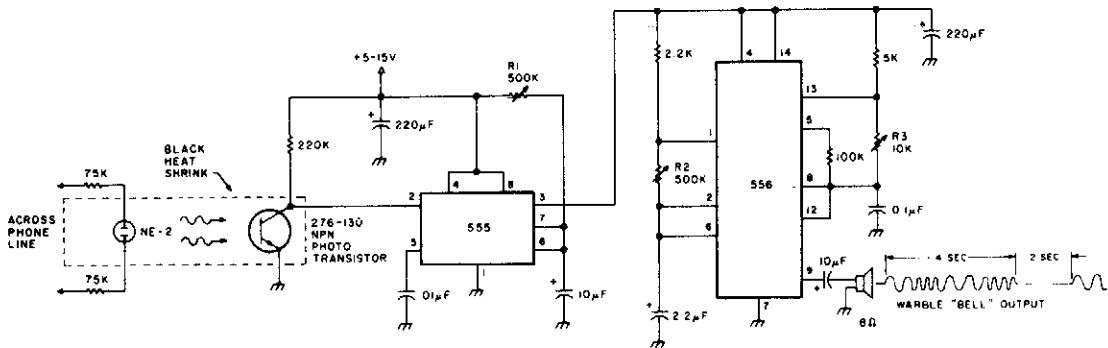


Fig. 85-21

Circuit Notes

The speaker emits a distinctive warble tone when ring pulses are applied to the phone line. Use this circuit as a remote bell or disconnect the phone's ringer for direct use. R1 adjusts the duration of the output; R2 and R3

control the tone's duty cycle and frequency. The transistor is a general-purpose NPN photodevice. The neon bulb and transistor are coupled with the heat-shrink tubing to form an optoisolator.

86

Temperature Controls

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Boiler Control	Temperature Controller
Heater Control	Single-Setpoint Temperature Controller
Two-Wire Remote AC Electronic Thermostat	Temperature Controller
Three-Wire Electronic Thermostat	Temperature Control
Temperature-Sensitive Heater Control	Temperature Controller
	Temperature Controller
Portable Calibrator	

BOILER CONTROL

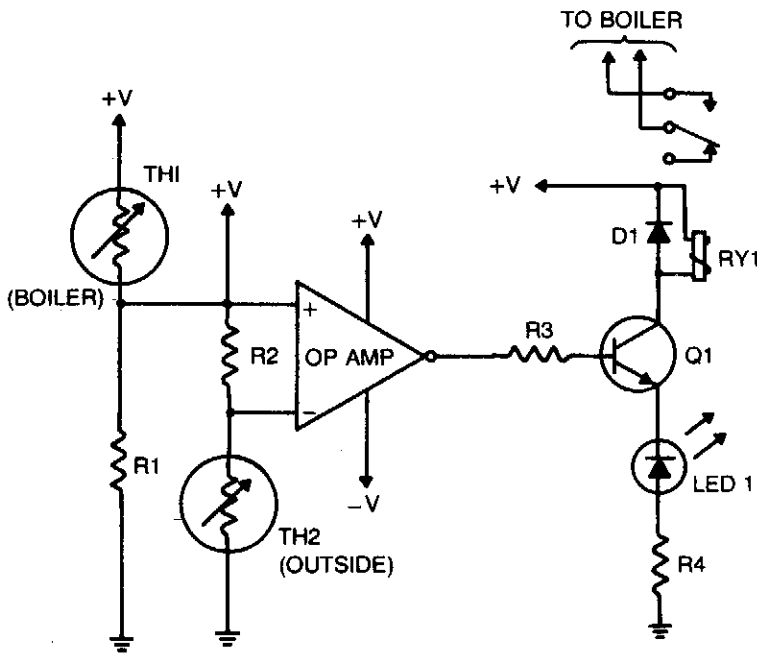


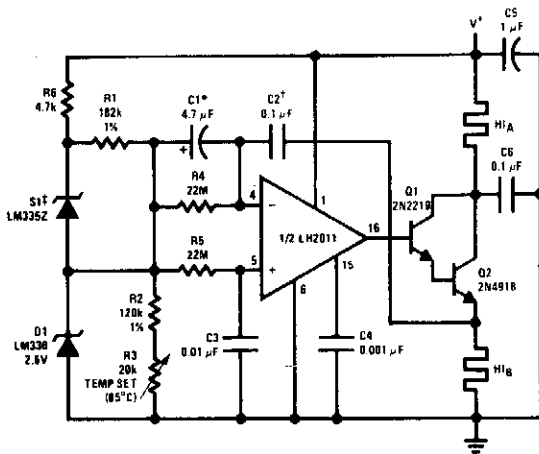
Fig. 86-1

Circuit Notes

The purpose of this circuit is to control the water temperature in a hot-water heating system. What it does is to lower the boiler temperature as the outside air temperature increases. The op amp is used as a comparator. Thermistor TH2 and R2 form a voltage divider that supplies a reference voltage to the op-amp's inverting input. Thermistor TH2 is placed outdoors, and the values of TH2 and R2 should be chosen so that when the outside temperature is 25 °F, the resistance of the thermistor and resistor are equal. Resistor R1

and thermistor TH1 make up a voltage divider that supplies a voltage to the op amp's noninverting input. Thermistor TH1 is placed inside the boiler and the values of TH1 and R1 should be chosen so that when the boiler's temperature is 160 °F, their resistances are equal. The output of the op amp controls Q1, which is configured as a transistor switch. When the logic output of the op amp is high, Q1 is turned on, energizing relay RY1. The relay's contacts should be wired so that the boiler's heat supply is turned off (relay energized).

HEATER CONTROL



Circuit Notes

This proportional control crystal oven heater uses lead/lag compensation for fast setting. The time constant is changed with R4 and compensating resistor R5. If Q2 is inside the oven, a regulated supply is recommended for 0.1 °C. control.

* solid tantalum

† mylar

‡ close thermal coupling between sensor and oven shell is recommended.

Fig. 86-2

TWO-WIRE REMOTE AC ELECTRONIC THERMOSTAT (GAS OR OIL FURNACE CONTROL)

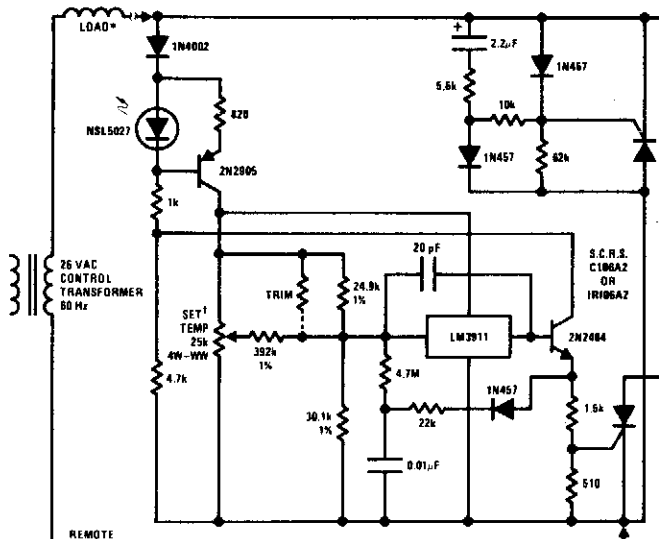


Fig. 86-3

* Solenoid or 6-15W heater

† Pot will provide about a 50 °F to 90 °F setting range. The trim resistor (100k) is selected to bring 70 °F near the middle of the pot rotation.

SCR heating, by proper positioning, can preheat the sensor giving control anticipation as is presently used in many home thermostats.

THREE-WIRE ELECTRONIC THERMOSTAT

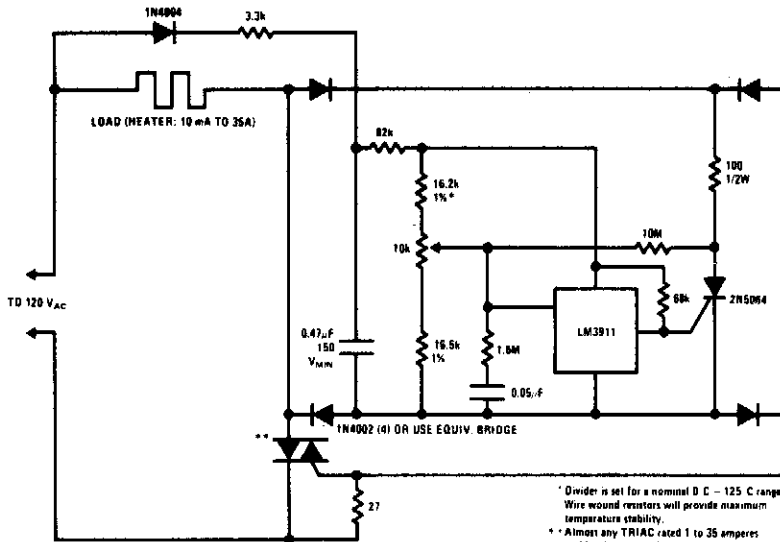


Fig. 86-4

TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE HEATER CONTROL

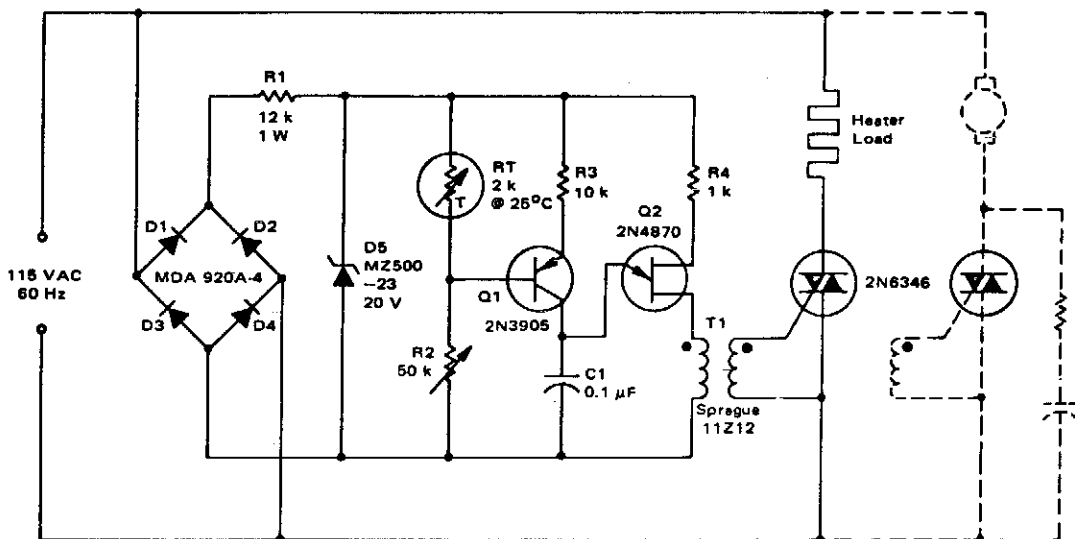


Fig. 86-5

TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

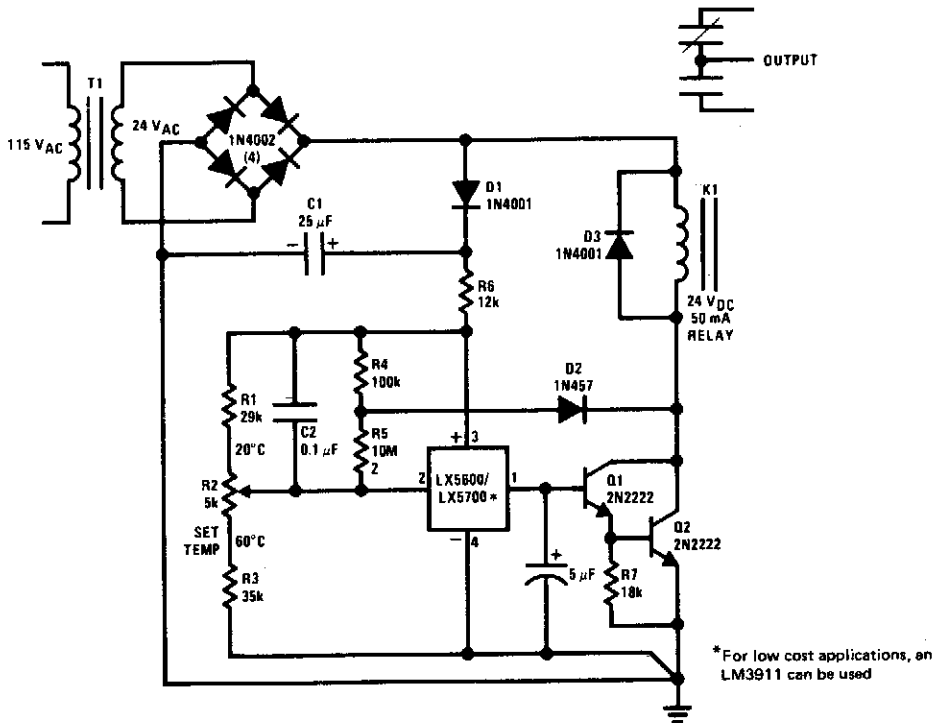


Fig. 86-8

Circuit Notes

The sensor is a standard TO-5 or TO-46 package. For surface or air temperature sensing. Small clip-on heat sinks can be used. A simple probe can be made using heat-shrink tubing and RTV silicon rubber. Three-leads-plus-shield cable is a good choice for wire with

the shield connected to pin 4. The controller can be used for baths, ovens, oven-temperature protection, or even home thermostats. Long-term stability and repeatability is better than 0.5 °C.

TEMPERATURE CONTROL

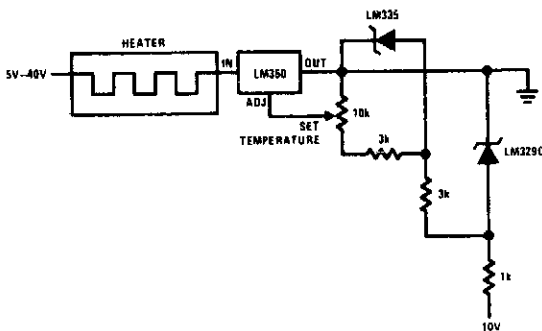


Fig. 86-9

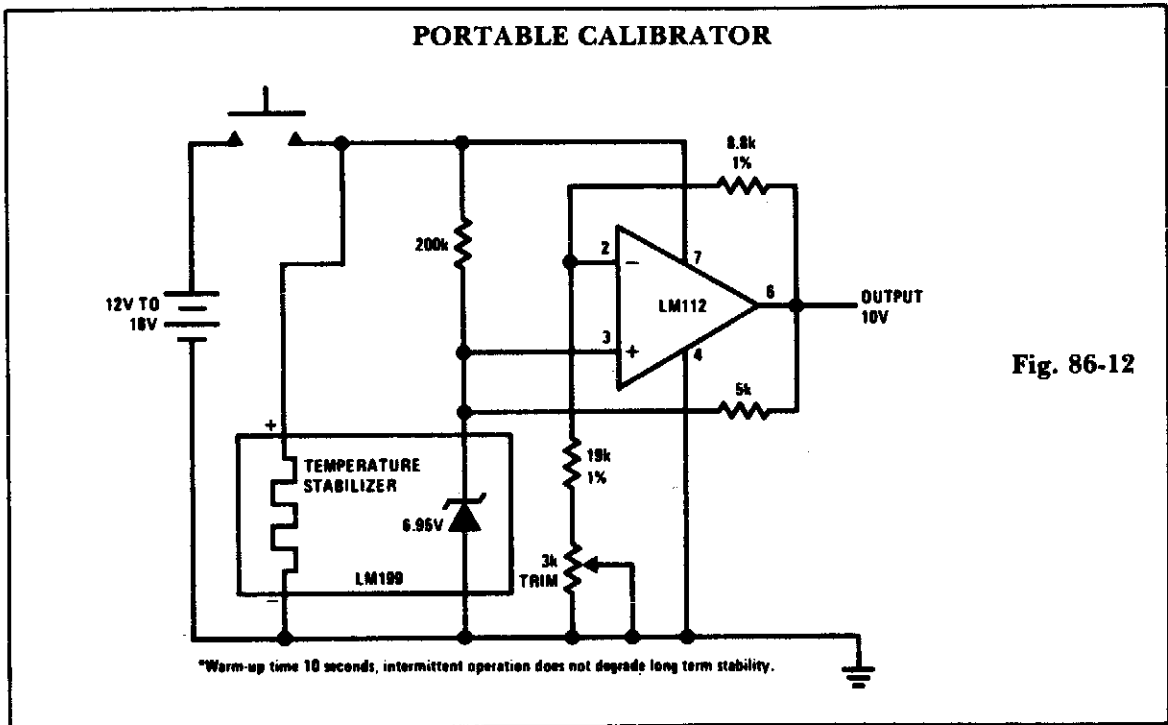


Fig. 86-12

87

Temperature Sensors

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Linear Temperature-to-Frequency

Transducer

Temperature Meter

Four-Channel Temperature Sensor

Temperature Sensor

Integrated Circuit Temperature Sensor

Precision Temperature Transducer with

Remote Sensor

Centigrade Calibrated Thermocouple

Thermometer

μ P Controlled Digital Thermometer

Isolated Temperature Sensor

Digital Thermometer

Variable Offset Thermometer

Differential Thermometer

Basic Digital Thermometer, Kelvin Scale

Basic Digital Thermometer, Kelvin Scale

with Zero Adjust

Thermocouple Amplifier

Optical Pyrometer

Remote Temperature Sensing

Simple Differential Temperature Sensor

Differential Temperature Sensor

Centigrade Thermometer

Meter Thermometer with Trimmed Output

Kelvin Thermometer with Ground Referred
Output

Lower Power Thermometer

0 °F-50 °F Thermometer

Temperature-to-Frequency Converter

0 °C-100 °C Thermometer

Ground Referred Fahrenheit Thermometer

Ground Referred Centigrade Thermometer

Ground Referred Centigrade Thermometer

Temperature Sensor

Positive Temperature Coefficient Resistor

Temperature Sensor

Basic Digital Thermometer

Fahrenheit Thermometer

LINEAR TEMPERATURE-TO-FREQUENCY TRANSDUCER

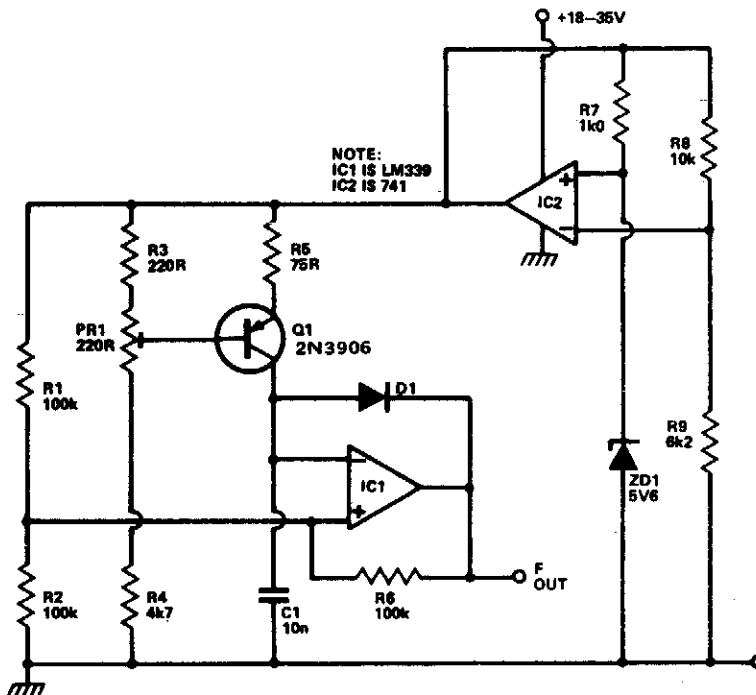


Fig. 87-1

Circuit Notes

This circuit provides a linear increase of frequency of 10 Hz/°C over 0-100 °C and can thus be used with logic systems, including microprocessors. Temperature probes Q1 V_{be} changes 2.2 mV/°C. This transistor is incorporated in a constant current source circuit. Thus, a current proportional to temperature will be available to charge C1. The circuit is powered

via the temperature stable reference voltage supplied by the 741. Comparator IC1 is used as a Schmitt trigger whose output is used to discharge C1 via D1. To calibrate the circuit Q1 is immersed in boiling distilled water and PR1 adjusted to give 1 kHz output. The prototype was found to be accurate to within 0.2 °C.

TEMPERATURE METER

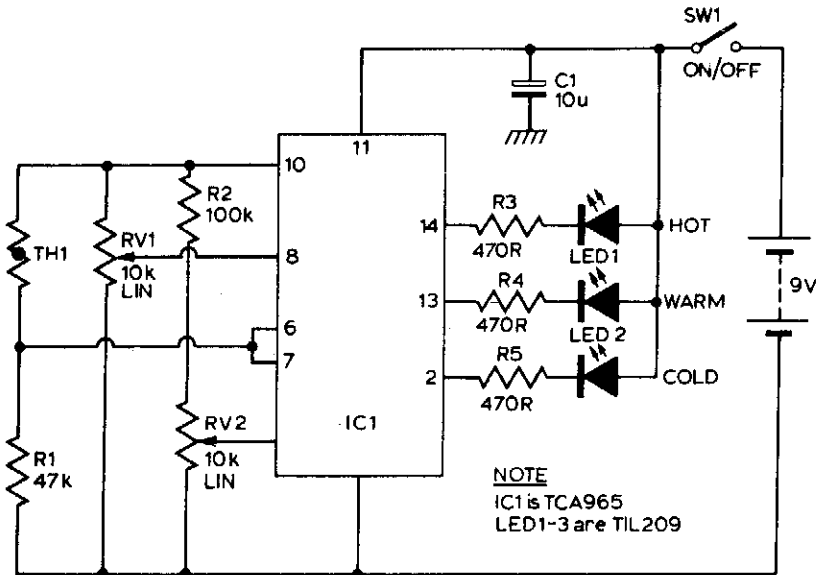


Fig. 87-2

Circuit Notes

TCA965 window discriminator IC allows the potentiometers RV1 and RV2 to set up a window height and window width respectively. R1 and thermistor TH1 for a potential divider connected across the supply lines. R1 is chosen such that at ambient temperature the voltage at the junction of these two components will be approximately half supply. As the temperature of the sensor changes, the voltage will change.

RV1 will set the point which corresponds to the center voltage of a window the width of which is set by RV2. The switching points of the IC feature a Schmitt characteristic with low hysteresis. The outputs of IC1 indicate whether the input voltage is within the window or outside by virtue of being either too high or too low. The outputs of IC1 drive the LEDs via a current limiting resistor.

FOUR-CHANNEL TEMPERATURE SENSOR (0-50 °C)

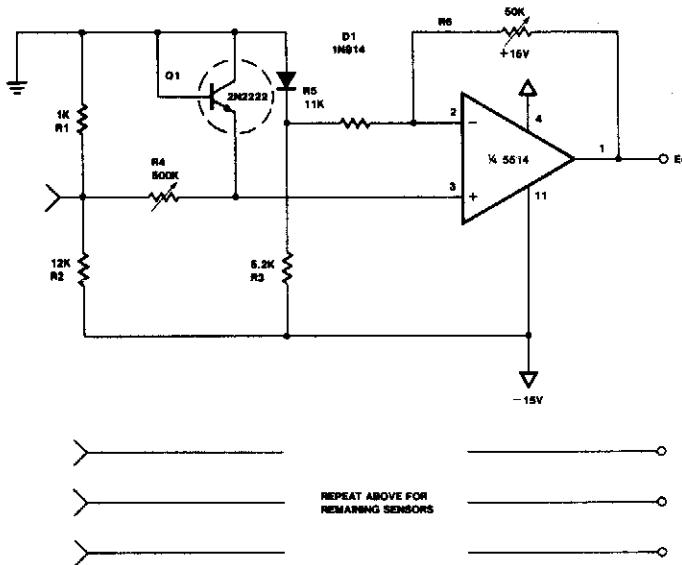


Fig. 87-3

TEMPERATURE SENSOR

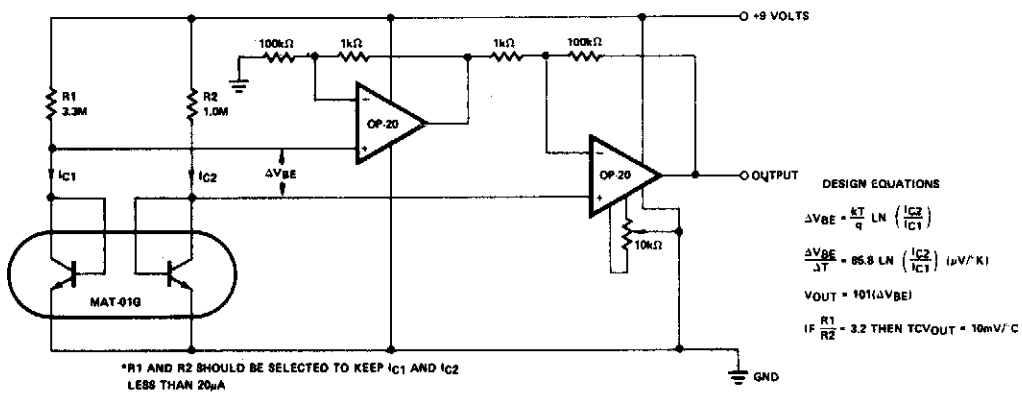


Fig. 87-4

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT TEMPERATURE SENSOR

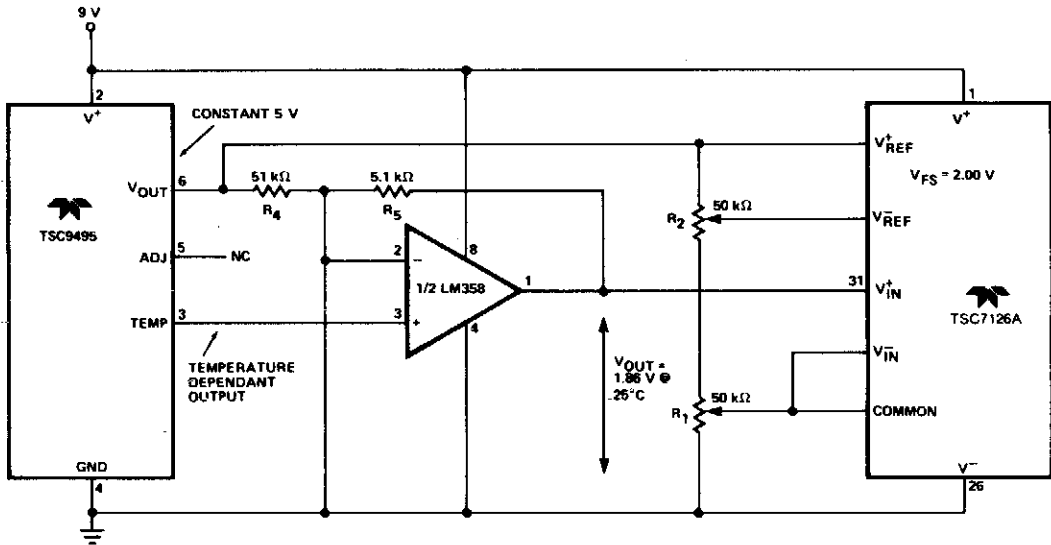
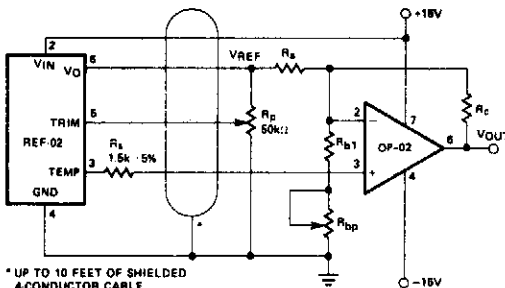


Fig. 87-5

PRECISION TEMPERATURE TRANSDUCER WITH REMOTE SENSOR



* UP TO 10 FEET OF SHIELDED 4-CONDUCTOR CABLE.

FOR THEORY OF OPERATION AND CALIBRATION PROCEDURE CONSULT APPLICATION NOTE 18, "THERMOMETER APPLICATIONS OF THE REF-02".

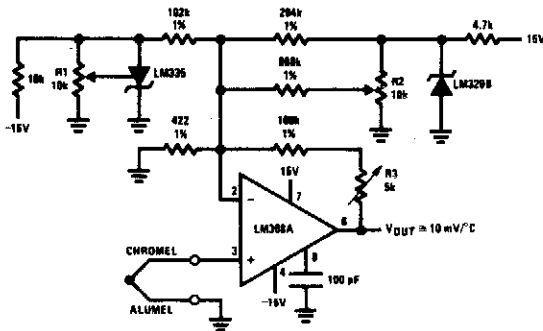
RESISTOR VALUES

TCV _{OUT} SLOPE (S)	10mV/°C	100mV/°C	10mV/°F
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55°C to +125°C	-55°C to +125°C	-67°F to +257°F
OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE	-0.55V to +1.25V	-5.5V to +12.5V	-0.87V to +2.57V
ZERO SCALE	0V @ 0°C	0V @ 0°C	0V @ 0°F
R _b (±1% resistor)	9.09kΩ	15kΩ	7.5kΩ
R _{b1} (±1% resistor)	1.5kΩ	1.82kΩ	1.21kΩ
R _{bp} (Potentiometer)	200Ω	500Ω	200Ω
R _c (±1% resistor)	5.11kΩ	84.5kΩ	8.25kΩ

* For 125°C operation, the op amp output must be able to swing to +12.5V, increase V_{IN} to +18V from +15V if this is a problem.

Fig. 87-6

CENTIGRADE CALIBRATED THERMOCOUPLE THERMOMETER



Terminate thermocouple reference junction in close proximity to LM335.

Adjustments:

1. Apply signal in place of thermocouple and adjust R3 for a gain of 245.7.
2. Short non-inverting input of LM308A and output of LM329B to ground.
3. Adjust R1 so that $V_{OUT} = 2.982V @ 25^{\circ}C$.
4. Remove short across LM329B and adjust R2 so that $V_{OUT} = 246 mV @ 25^{\circ}C$.
5. Remove short across thermocouple.

Fig. 87-7

μP CONTROLLED DIGITAL THERMOMETER

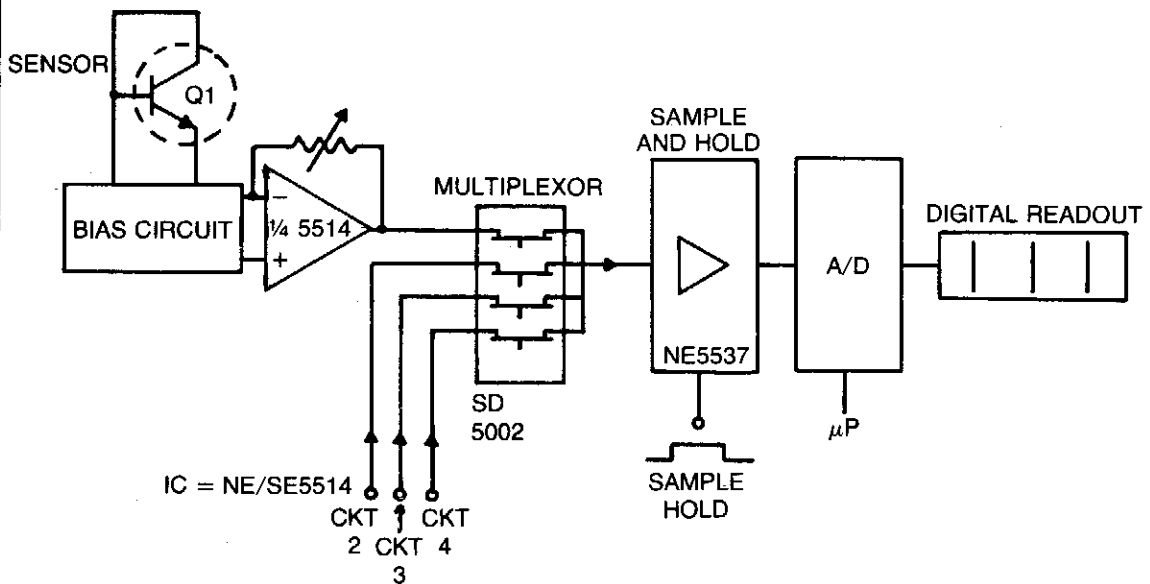


Fig. 87-8

ISOLATED TEMPERATURE SENSOR

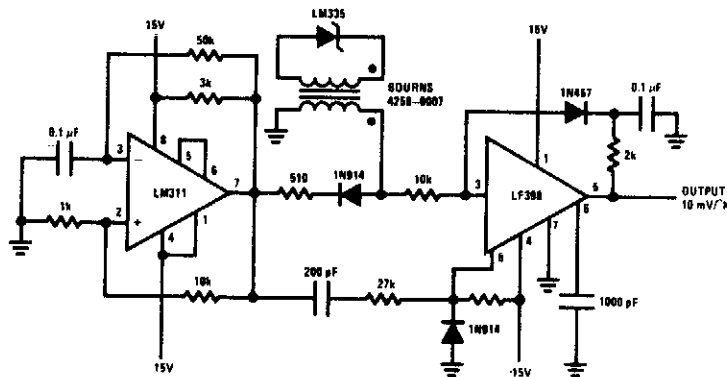


Fig. 87-9

DIGITAL THERMOMETER

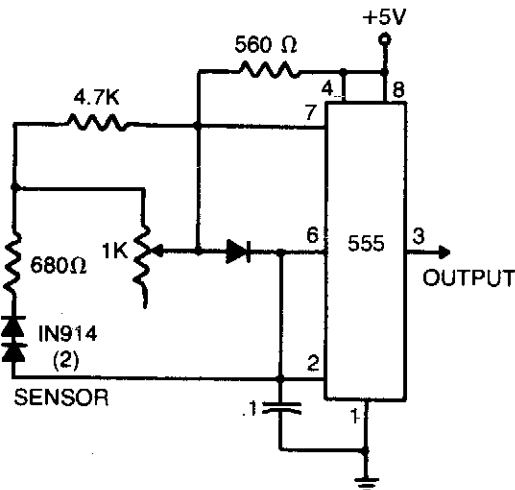
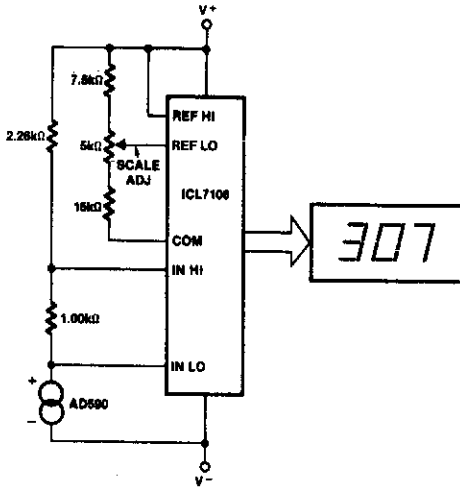


Fig. 87-10

Circuit Notes

The sensor consists of two series-connected 1N914s, part of the circuit of a 555 multivibrator. Wired as shown, the output pulse rate is proportional to the temperature of the diodes. This output is fed to a simple frequency-counting circuit.

BASIC DIGITAL THERMOMETER, KELVIN SCALE



Circuit Notes

The Kelvin scale version reads from 0 to 1999 °K theoretically, and from 223 °K to 473 °K actually. The 2.26 K resistor brings the input within the ICL7106 V_{CM} range: two general-purpose silicon diodes or an LED may be substituted.

Fig. 87-13

BASIC DIGITAL THERMOMETER, KELVIN SCALE WITH ZERO ADJUST

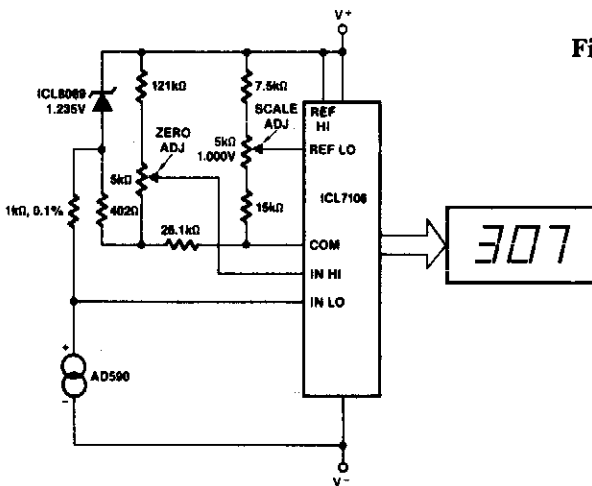


Fig. 87-14

Circuit Notes

This circuit allows zero adjustment as well as slope adjustment. The ICL8069 brings the input within the common-mode range, while the 5 K pots trim any offset at 218 °K (−55 °C), and set scale factor.

THERMOCOUPLE AMPLIFIER

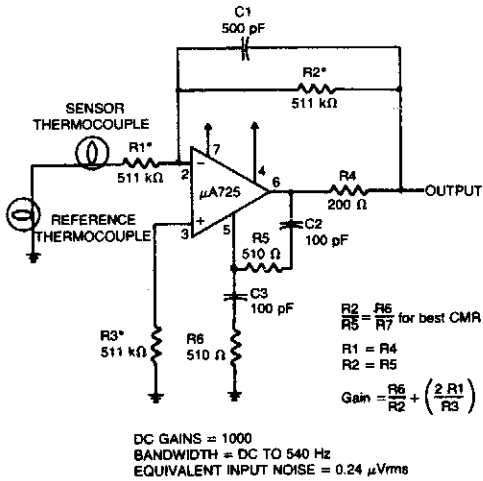


Fig. 87-15

REMOTE TEMPERATURE SENSING

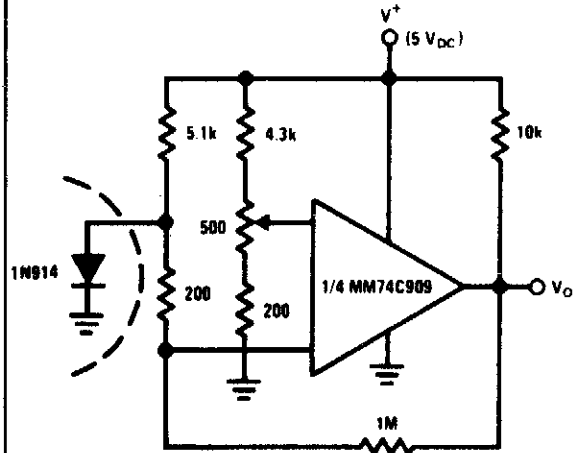


Fig. 87-17

OPTICAL PYROMETER

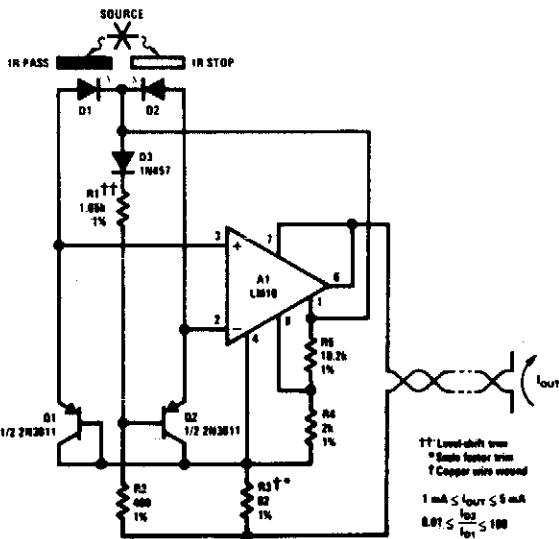


Fig. 87-16

SIMPLE DIFFERENTIAL TEMPERATURE SENSOR

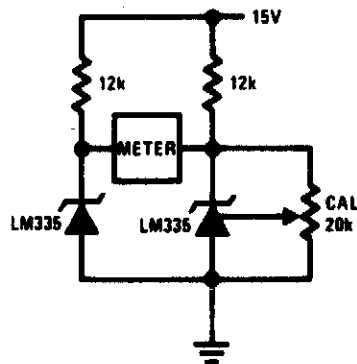
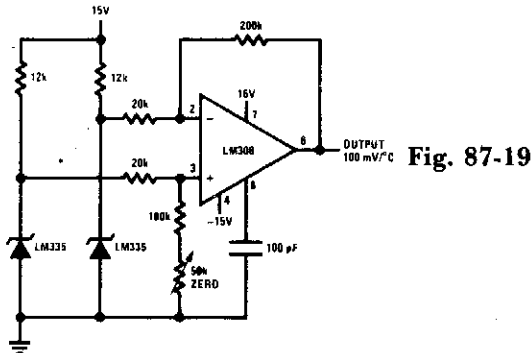
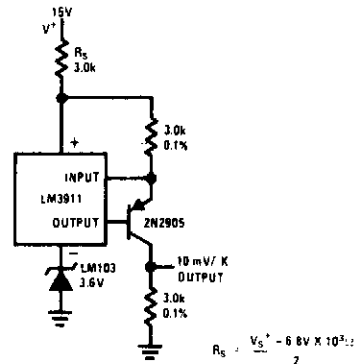


Fig. 87-18

DIFFERENTIAL TEMPERATURE SENSOR



KELVIN THERMOMETER WITH GROUND REFERRED OUTPUT



CENTIGRADE THERMOMETER

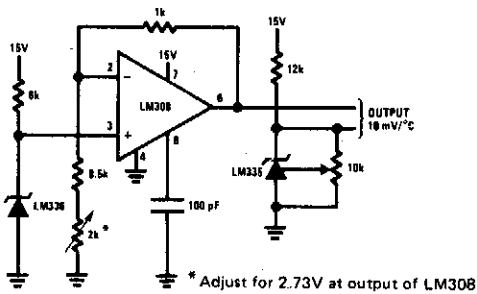
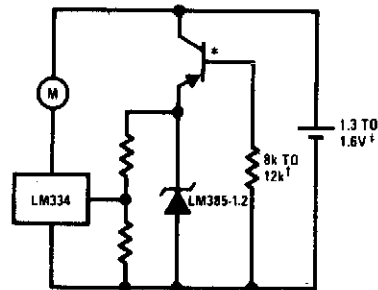


Fig. 87-20

LOWER POWER THERMOMETER



* 2N3638 or 2N2907 select for inverse $H_{FE} \approx 5$
 † Select for operation at 1.3V
 ‡ $I_Q \approx 600 \mu A$ to $900 \mu A$

Fig. 87-23

METER THERMOMETER WITH TRIMMED OUTPUT

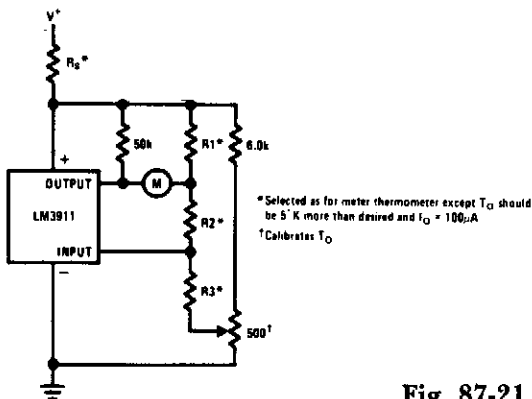


Fig. 87-21

0 °F-50 °F THERMOMETER

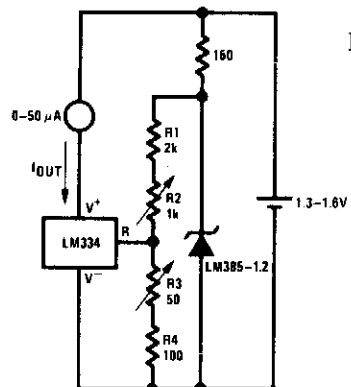


Fig. 87-24

Calibration

1. Short LM335-1.2, adjust R3 for $I_{OUT} = \text{temp at } 1.8 \mu A/^{\circ}K$
2. Remove short, adjust R2 for correct reading in °F

GROUND REFERRED CENTIGRADE THERMOMETER

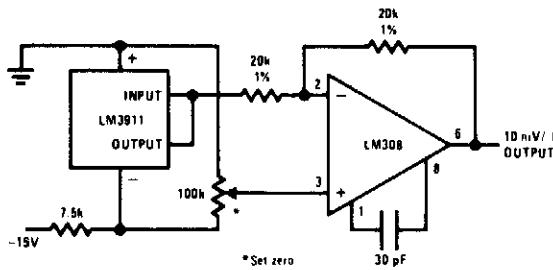


Fig. 87-28

TEMPERATURE SENSOR

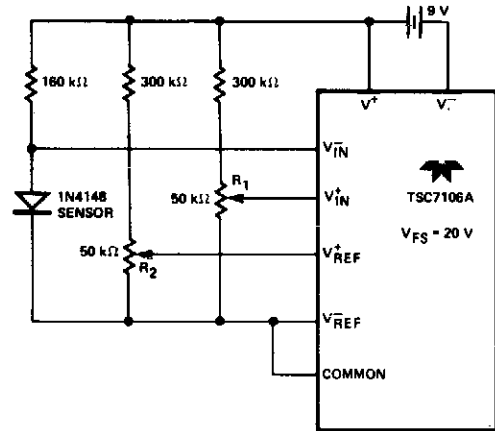


Fig. 87-30

GROUND REFERRED CENTIGRADE THERMOMETER

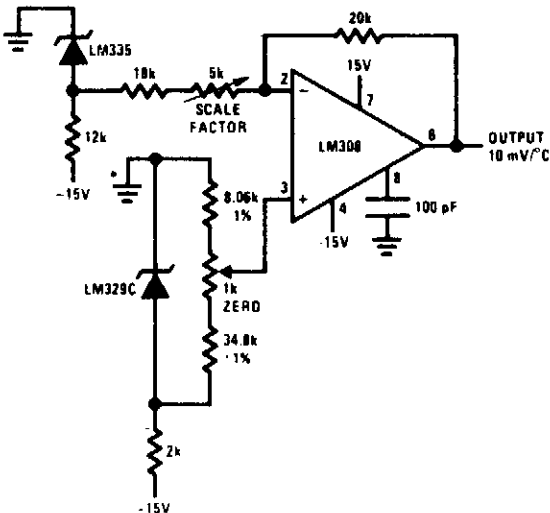


Fig. 87-29

POSITIVE TEMPERATURE SENSOR COEFFICIENT RESISTOR

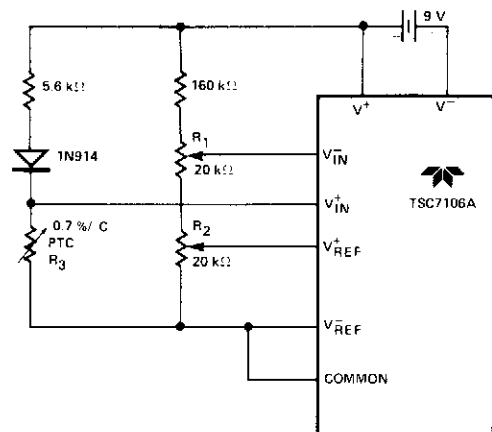


Fig. 87-31

BASIC DIGITAL THERMOMETER (CELSIUS AND FAHRENHEIT SCALES)

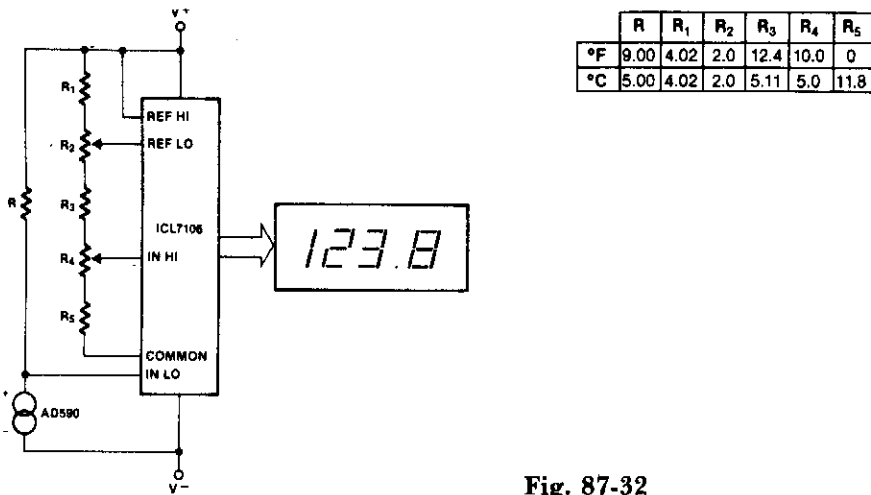


Fig. 87-32

Circuit Notes

Maximum reading on the Celsius range is 199.9 °C, limited by the (short-term) maximum allowable sensor temperature. Maximum reading on the Fahrenheit range is 199.9 °F (93.3 °C), limited by the number of display digits. V_{REF} for both scales is 500 mV.

FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER

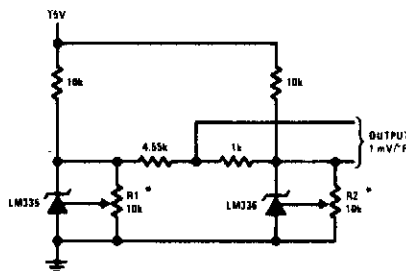


Fig. 87-33

* To calibrate adjust R2 for 2.554V across LM336.
Adjust R1 for correct output.

88

Timers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Thumbwheel Programmable Interval Timer

Sequential Timer

Sequential Timer

Sequential UJT Timer Circuit

Time-Delayed Relay

0.1 to 90 Second Timer

Sequential Timing

Solid-State Timer for Industrial Applications

Precision Solid State Time Delay Circuit

Electronic Egg Timer

On/Off Controller

Timing Circuit

Simple Timer

Long Interval RC Timer

Timer

741 Timer

Washer Timer

Simple Time Delay

THUMBWHEEL PROGRAMMABLE INTERVAL TIMER

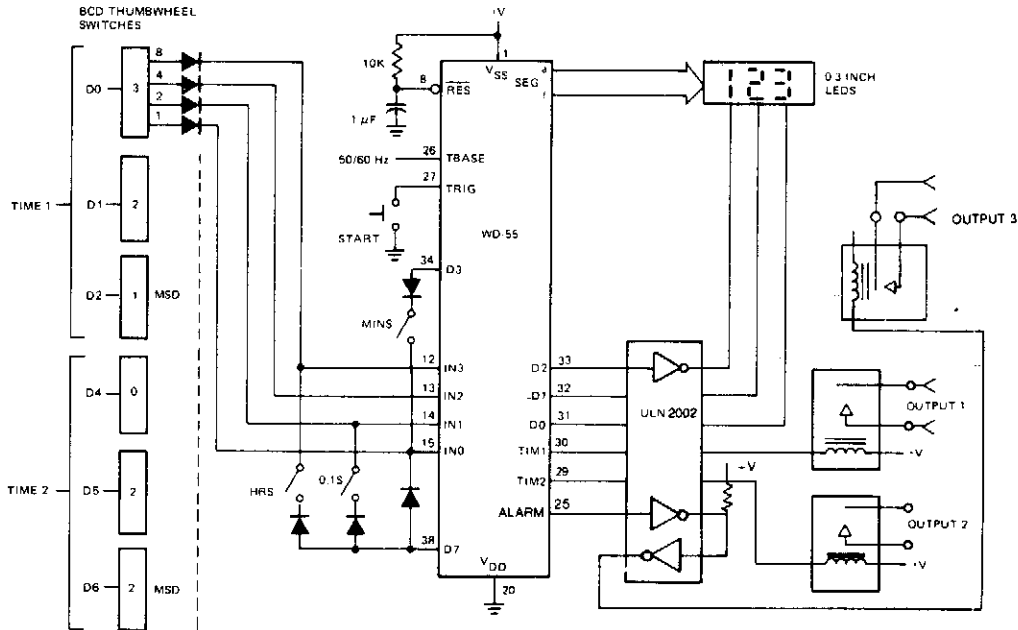


Fig. 88-1

Circuit Notes

Switch programmable on/off or interval timer, has three relay-switched outputs. Output one is active for the duration of time 1, output two is active for the duration of time 2, and output three is active for the duration of both one and two. Timing data is input through 6 BCD-encoded thumbwheel switches. Three SPST switches inform the WD-55 to interpret

this data as NNN seconds. NNN seconds, NNN minutes, or NNN hours. The LED display will show the time remaining and the countdown when operating. Since the data is input through switches, the display may be deleted. Also, since the timing information is read from switches, the data is nonvolatile and no battery backup is required.

SEQUENTIAL TIMER

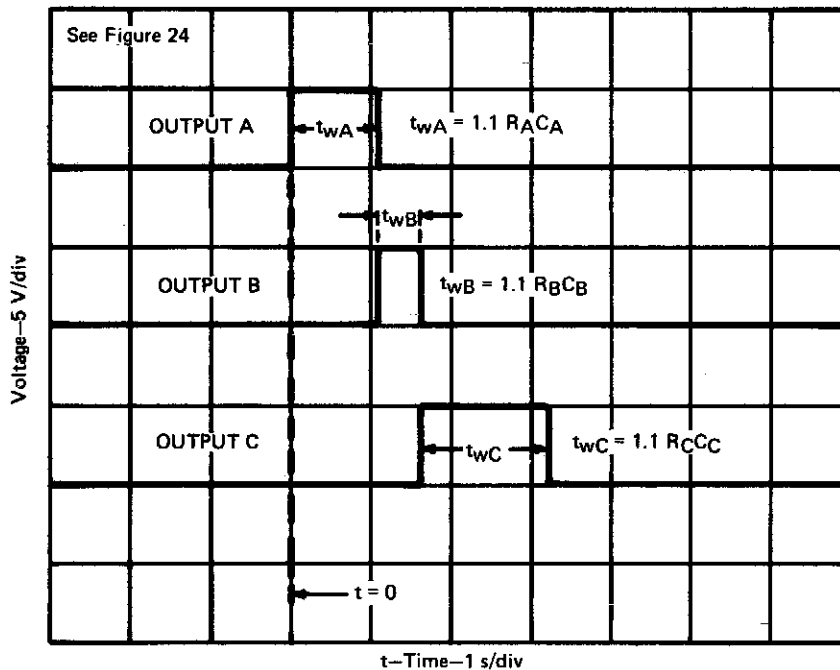
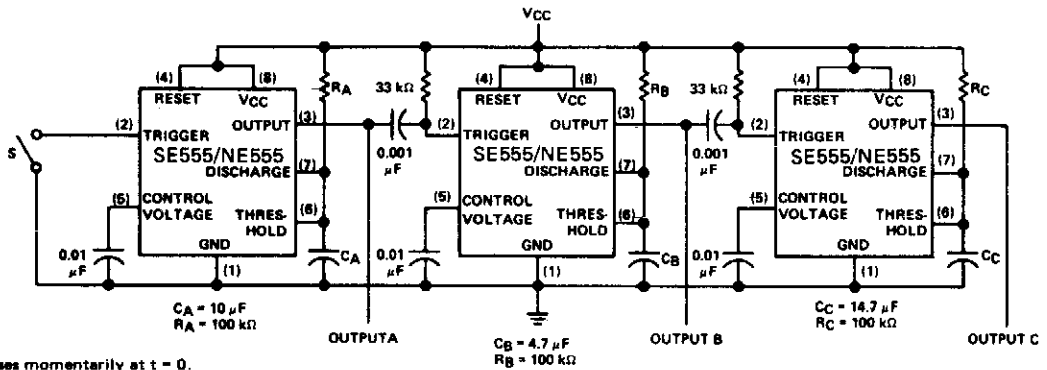


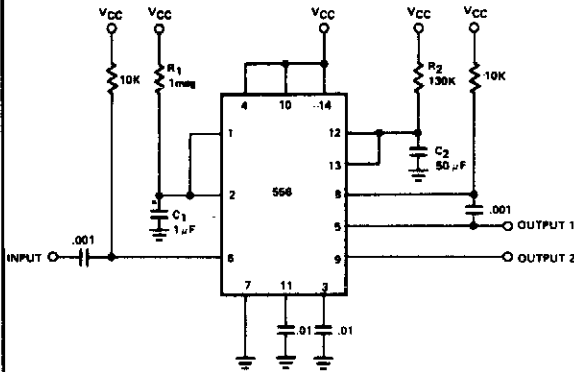
Fig. 88-2

Circuit Notes

Many applications, such as computers, require signals for initializing conditions during start-up. Other applications such as test equipment require activation of test signals in sequence. SE555/NE555 circuits may be con-

nected to provide such sequential control. The timers may be used in various combinations of astable or monostable circuit connections, with or without modulation, for extremely flexible waveform control.

SEQUENTIAL TIMER



ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS

Circuit Notes

By utilizing both halves of a dual timer it is possible to obtain sequential timing. By connecting the output of the first half to the input of the second half via a .001 μ F coupling capacitor sequential timing may be obtained. Delay t_1 is determined by the first half and t_2 by the second half delay. The first half of the timer is started by momentarily connecting pin 6 to ground. When it is turned out (determined by 1.1R1C1), the second half begins. Its duration is determined by 1.1R2C2.

Fig. 88-3

SEQUENTIAL UJT TIMER

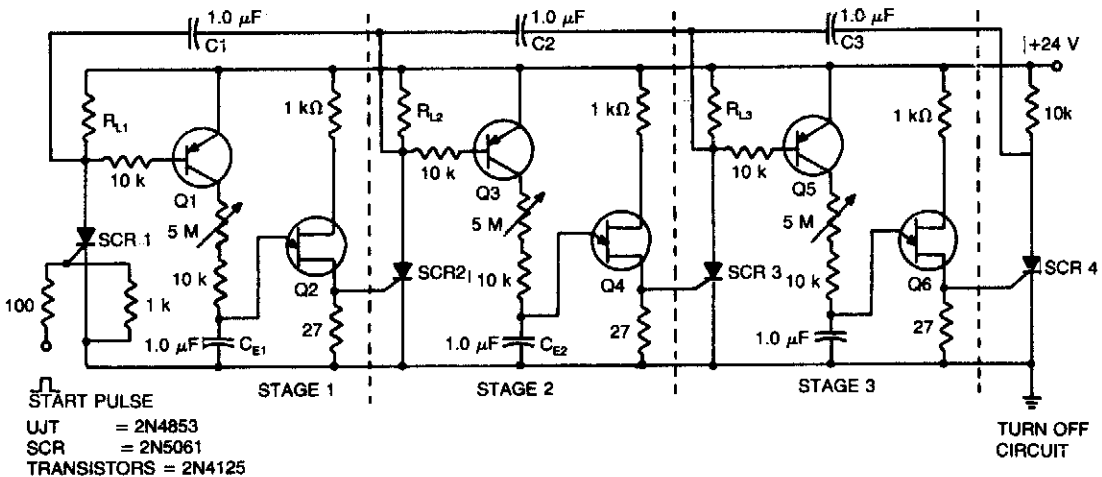


Fig. 88-4

TIME-DELAYED RELAY (FOR PATIO-LIGHT, GARAGE LIGHT, ENLARGER PHOTOTIMER, ETC.)

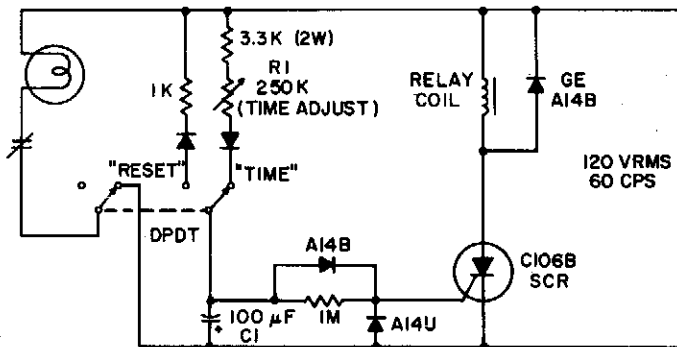


Fig. 88-5

NOTE: ALL RESISTORS 1/2 WATT

Circuit Notes

This simple timing circuit can delay an output switching function from .01 seconds to about 1 minute. The SCR is triggered by only a few microamps from the timing network R1-C1 to energize the output relay.

0.1 TO 90 SECOND TIMER

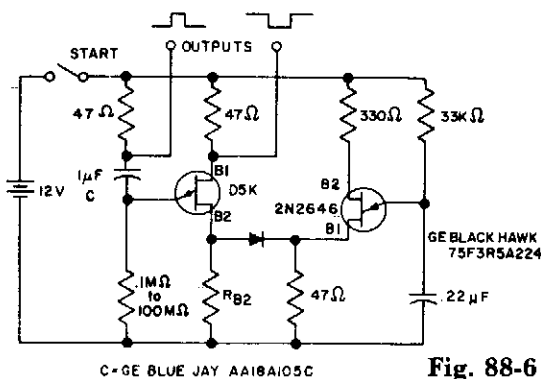


Fig. 88-6

Circuit Notes

The timer interval starts when power is applied to circuit and terminates when voltage is applied to load. 2N2646 is used in oscillator which pulses base 2 of D5K. This reduces the effective I_b of D5K and allows a much larger timing resistor and smaller timing capacitor to be used than would otherwise be possible.

SEQUENTIAL TIMING

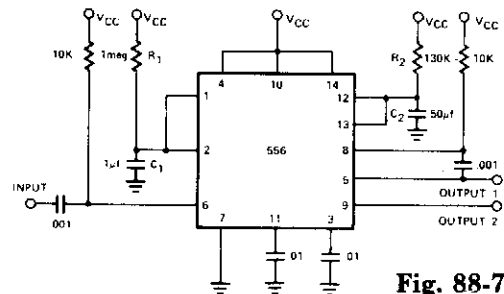


Fig. 88-7

Circuit Notes

By utilizing both halves of the dual timer it is possible to obtain sequential timing. By connecting the output of the first half to the input of the second half via a .001 μ F coupling capacitor, sequential timing may be obtained. Delay t_1 is determined by the first half and t_2 by the second half delay. The first half of the timer is started by momentarily connecting pin 6 to ground. When it is timed out (determined by $1.1R_1C_1$) the second half begins. Its time duration is determined by $1.1R_2C_2$.

SOLID-STATE TIMER FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

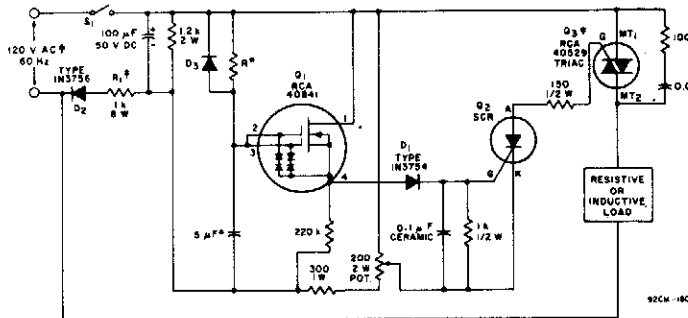


Fig. 88-8

- * Cornell-Dubilier Electronics—Type MMW or equivalent.
- * R controls duration of time delay. At R = 60 MΩ up to 5-minute delay (IRC resistor, Type CGH or equivalent).
- * This circuit can also be used at supply voltages of 240 V AC and 24V AC (60 Hz) by changing the values of R1 and Q3.

TIMING CIRCUIT CHARACTERISTICS
 $T_A = -25^{\circ}\text{C to } +60^{\circ}\text{C}$
 Accuracy: $\pm 10\%$ (over temperature)
 Repeatability: $\pm 3\%$ (at 25°C)
 Reset Time: Less than 150 ms

Q2: $V_{DRM} = 60\text{V}$
 $I_{GT} = 200\mu\text{A}$
 $I_T = 0.8\text{A}$
 D3: $I_R = 1\text{mA}$
 $V_R = 80\text{V}$

PRECISION SOLID STATE TIME DELAY CIRCUIT

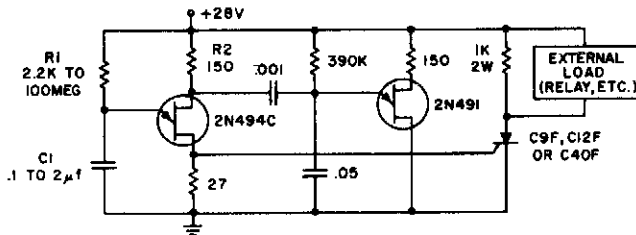


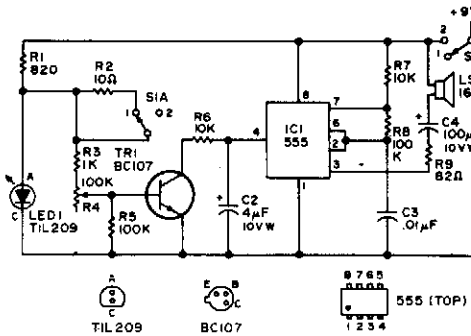
Fig. 88-9

Circuit Notes

Time delays from 0.3 milliseconds to over three minutes are possible with this circuit without using a tantalum or electrolytic capacitor. The timing interval is initiated by applying power to the circuit. At the end of the timing interval, which is determined by the value of R1C1, the 2N494C fires the controlled rectifier. This places the supply voltage minus

about one volt across the load. Load currents are limited only by the rating of the controlled rectifier which is from 1 ampere up to 25 amperes for the types specified in the circuit. A calibrated potentiometer could be used in place of R1 to permit setting a predetermined time delay after one initial calibration.

ELECTRONIC EGG TIMER



Circuit Notes

The IC functions as an af multivibrator which is controlled by the external transistor. S1A/B is the on-off toggle switch.

Fig. 88-10

ON/OFF CONTROLLER

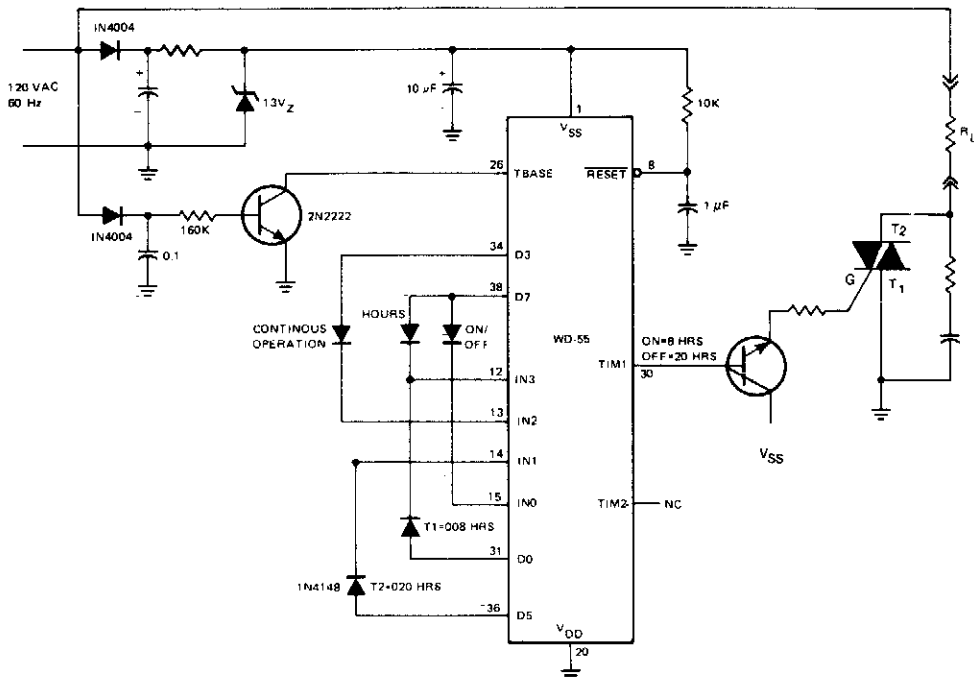


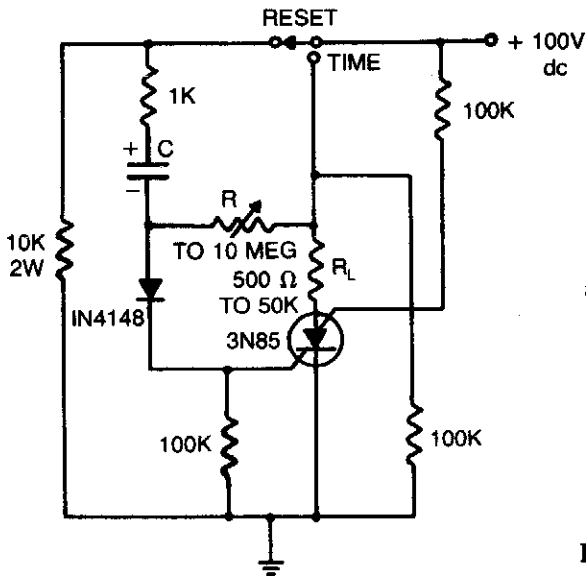
Fig. 88-11

Circuit Notes

The ac line-operated on/off controller is a simple, reliable solid-state alternative to a motive driven cam switch. Time 1 and time 2 are programmed by diodes to be 8 hours and 20 hours respectively. The TIM1 output is buf-

fered by a transistor to supply gate current to a triac which switches the output load. When power is applied to the circuit, the output load is switched on for 8 hours then off for 20 hours repeatedly.

TIMING CIRCUIT



Circuit Notes

Load current starts approximately 0.5 RC after the switch is thrown.

Fig. 88-12

SIMPLE TIMER

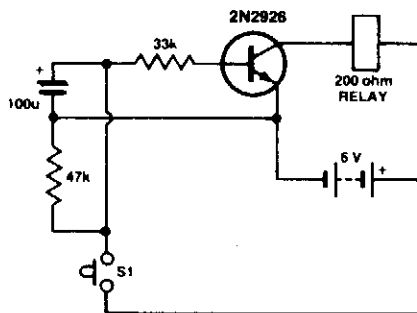


Fig. 88-13

Circuit Notes

Press S1. The 100 μ F electrolytic capacitor rapidly charges up at about 0.7 V. The transistor will be forward biased, and collector current will flow operating the relay. Release S1. The capacitor will begin to discharge via the 33 K resistor at the base of the transistor. When the voltage across the capacitor gets down to half a volt or so, the transistor base will no longer be forward biased, collector current

will cease, and the relay will drop out. The capacitor will continue to discharge via the 47 K resistor. With the values shown, the relay will remain operated for about eight seconds. Long times are possible with lower values of capacitance by substituting a Darlington pair for the 2N2926. In this case, increase the two resistor values into the megohm range.

LONG INTERVAL RC TIMER

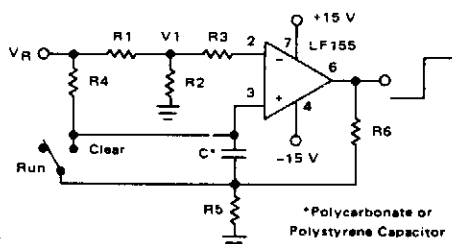


Fig. 88-14

Time (t) = $R_4 C \ln(V_R / (V_R - V_1))$, $R_3 = R_4$, $R_5 = 0.1 R_6$
 If $R_1 = R_2$: $t = 0.693 R_4 C$

Design Example: 100 Second Timer

$V_R = 10 \text{ V}$ $C = 1 \mu\text{F}$ $R_3 = R_4 = 144 \text{ M}$

$R_6 = 20 \text{ k}$ $R_5 = 2 \text{ k}$ $R_1 = R_2 = 1 \text{ k}$

741 TIMER

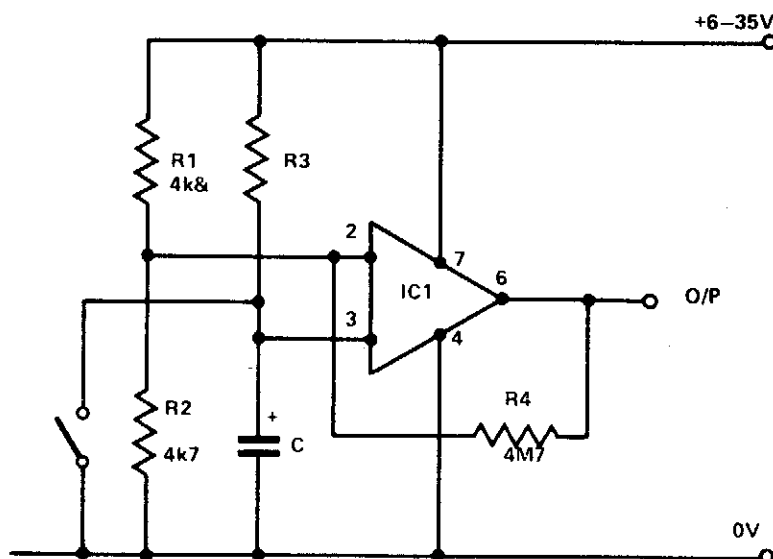


Fig. 88-15

Circuit Notes

R1 and R2 hold the inverting input at half supply voltage. R4 applies feedback to increase the input impedance at pin 3. Pin 3, the noninverting input, is connected to the junction of R3 and C. After the switch is opened, C charges via R3. When the capacitor has charged sufficiently for the potential at pin 3 to exceed that at pin 2 the output abruptly changes from 0 V to posi-

tive line potential. If reverse polarity operation is required, simply transpose R3 and C. R3 and C can be any values. Time delays from a fraction of a second to several hours can be obtained by judicious selection. The time delay—independent of supply voltage—is $0.7CR$ seconds where C is in farads.

TIMER

Circuit Notes

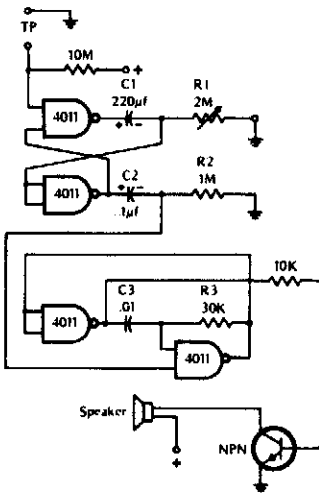


Fig. 88-16

The timer can be used wherever time periods of up to seven minutes duration are needed. To turn on just touch the turn-on plate, and after the selected time has elapsed, an alarm will sound for a short period, then automatically turn off. The turn-on touch plate, labeled TP in the diagram, is made up of two metal strips about 1/16-inch apart. Bridging the gap with your finger activates the timer. For more time range, increase R1 and/or C1. R2 and C2 determine the period of time that the alarm will sound. Increasing either will extend the time. The tone of the alarm is determined by R3 and C3. Increasing either lowers the tone, decreasing them raises the tone.

WASHER TIMER

LENGTH OF CYCLE IS SWITCH PROGRAMMABLE
WITH THIS SOLID STATE CONFIGURATION

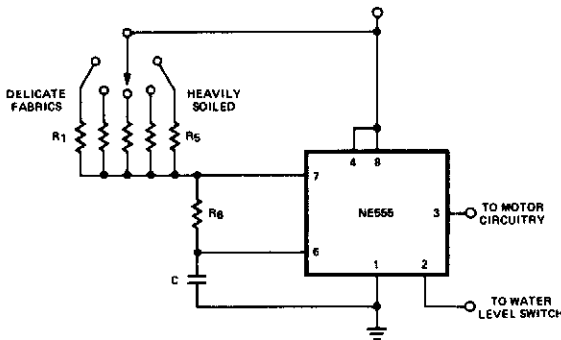


Fig. 88-17

SIMPLE TIME DELAY

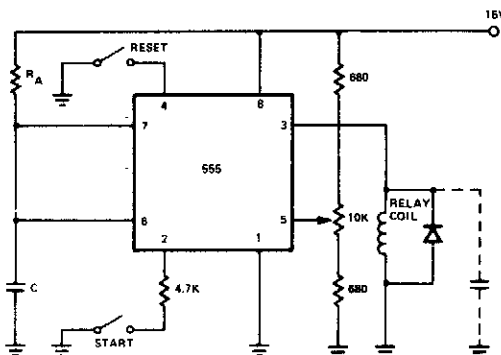


Fig. 88-18

89

Tone Controls

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Stereo Phonograph Amplifier with Bass
Tone Control
Equalizer
Three-Channel Tone Control
IC Preamplifier with Tone Control
Amplifier with Bass Boost
Active Bass and Treble Tone Control with
Buffer

Passive Bass and Treble Tone Control
Baxendall Tone-Control Circuit
High Quality Tone Control
Microphone Preamplifier with Tone
Control
Hi-Fi Tone Control Circuit
Three-Band Active Tone Control
Tone Control Circuit

STEREO PHONOGRAPH AMPLIFIER WITH BASS TONE CONTROL

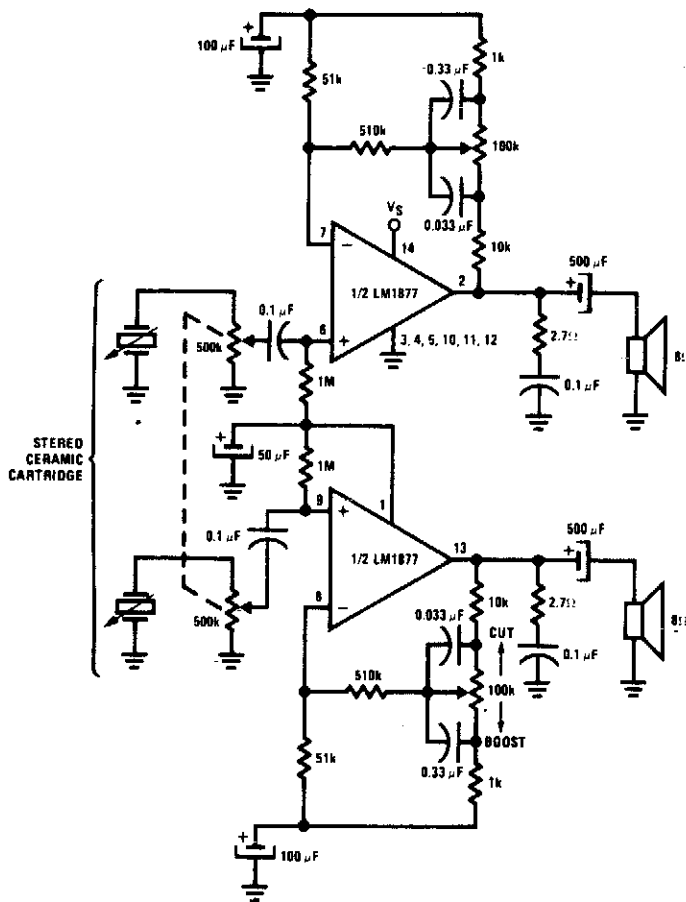
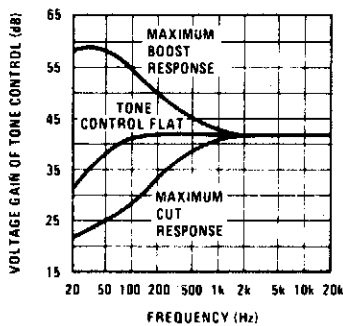
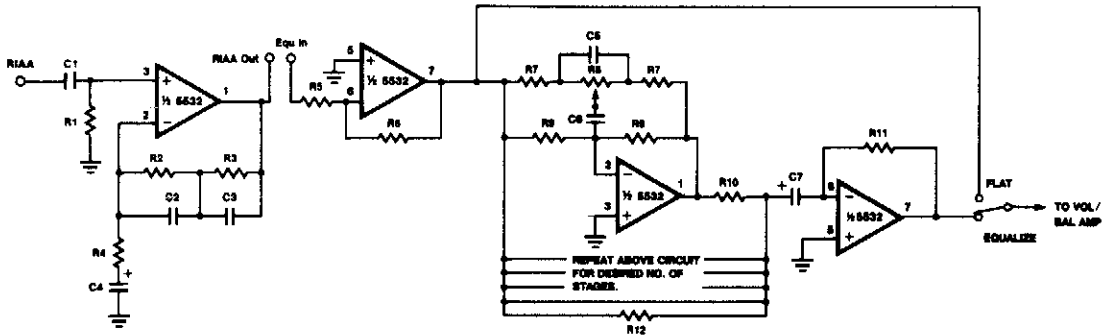


Fig. 89-1



EQUALIZER



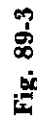
COMPONENT VALUE TABLES

R8 = 25k R7 = 2.4k R9 = 240k			R8 = 50k R7 = 5.1k R9 = 510k			R8 = 100k R7 = 10k R9 = 1meg		
fo	C5	C6	fo	C5	C6	fo	C5	C6
23 Hz	1μF	.1μF	25 Hz	.47μF	.047μF	12 Hz	.47μF	.047μF
50 Hz	.47μF	.047μF	36 Hz	.33μF	.033μF	18 Hz	.33μF	.033μF
72 Hz	.33μF	.033μF	54 Hz	.22μF	.022μF	27 Hz	.22μF	.022μF
108 Hz	.22μF	.022μF	79 Hz	.15μF	.015μF	39 Hz	.15μF	.015μF
158 Hz	.15μF	.015μF	119 Hz	.1μF	.01μF	59 Hz	.1μF	.01μF
238 Hz	.1μF	.01μF	145 Hz	.082μF	.0082μF	72 Hz	.082μF	.0082μF
290 Hz	.082μF	.0082μF	175 Hz	.068μF	.0068μF	87 Hz	.068μF	.0068μF
360 Hz	.068μF	.0068μF	212 Hz	.056μF	.0056μF	106 Hz	.056μF	.0056μF
425 Hz	.056μF	.0056μF	253 Hz	.047μF	.0047μF	128 Hz	.047μF	.0047μF
506 Hz	.047μF	.0047μF	360 Hz	.033μF	.0033μF	180 Hz	.033μF	.0033μF
721 Hz	.033μF	.0033μF	541 Hz	.022μF	.0022μF	270 Hz	.022μF	.0022μF
1082 Hz	.022μF	.0022μF	794 Hz	.015μF	.0015μF	397 Hz	.015μF	.0015μF
1588 Hz	.015μF	.0015μF	1191 Hz	.01μF	.001μF	595 Hz	.01μF	.001μF
2382 Hz	.01μF	.001μF	1452 Hz	.0082μF	820pF	726 Hz	.0082μF	820pF
2904 Hz	.0082μF	820pF	1751 Hz	.0068μF	680pF	875 Hz	.0068μF	680pF
3502 Hz	.0068μF	680pF	2126 Hz	.0056μF	560pF	1063 Hz	.0056μF	560pF
4253 Hz	.0056μF	560pF	2534 Hz	.0047μF	470pF	1287 Hz	.0047μF	470pF
5068 Hz	.0047μF	470pF	3609 Hz	.0033μF	330pF	1804 Hz	.0033μF	330pF
7218 Hz	.0033μF	330pF	5413 Hz	.0022μF	220pF	2706 Hz	.0022μF	220pF
10827 Hz	.0022μF	220pF	7940 Hz	.0015μF	150pF	3970 Hz	.0015μF	150pF
15880 Hz	.0015μF	150pF	11910 Hz	.001μF	100pF	5955 Hz	.001μF	100pF
23820 Hz	.001μF	100pF	14524 Hz	820pF	82pF	7262 Hz	820pF	82pF
			17514 Hz	680pF	68pF	8757 Hz	680pF	68pF
			21267 Hz	560pF	56pF	10633 Hz	560pF	56pF
						12870 Hz	470pF	47pF
						18045 Hz	330pF	33pF

COMPONENT VALUES		
R1	1meg	C1 22μF
R2	100k	C2 750pF
R3	1meg	C3 .0033μF
R4	1.1k	C4 33μF
R5	100k	C5 SEE TABLE
R6	100k	C6 SEE TABLE
R7	SEE TABLE	C7 2.2μF
R8	(pot) SEE TABLE	
R9	SEE TABLE	
R10	100k	
R11	100k	
R12	20k (6 STAGES)	

Fig. 89-2

The Real Muslims Portal



The input signal is fed via SK1 to the first active stage built around IC1. Configured as a noninverting amplifier whose gain is set by the ratio of R3 and R1. In this case, the gain is set at unity. This initial stage is required to isolate the following stage from any loading effects.

IC PREAMPLIFIER WITH TONE CONTROL

IC PREAMPLIFIER RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

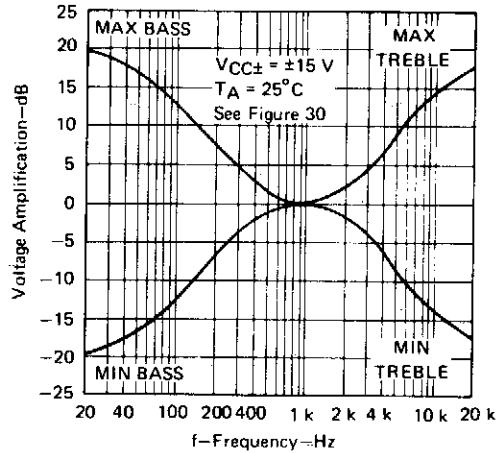
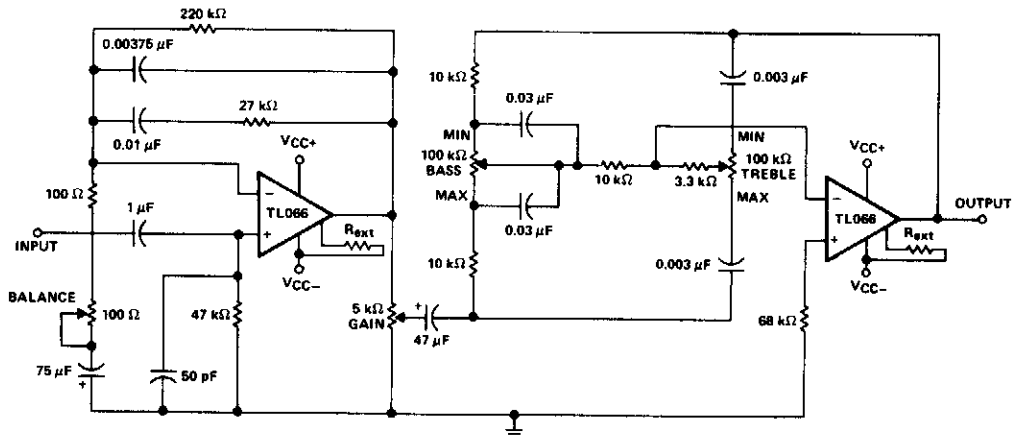


Fig. 89-4



AMPLIFIER WITH BASS BOOST

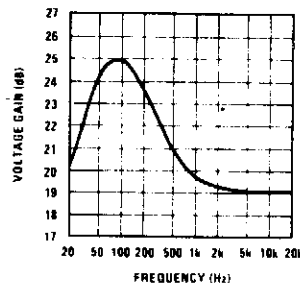
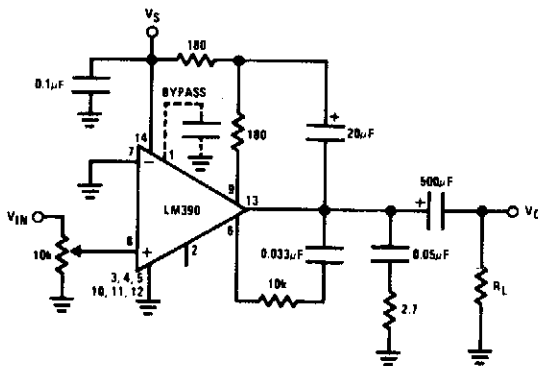


Fig. 89-5

ACTIVE BASS & TREBLE TONE CONTROL WITH BUFFER

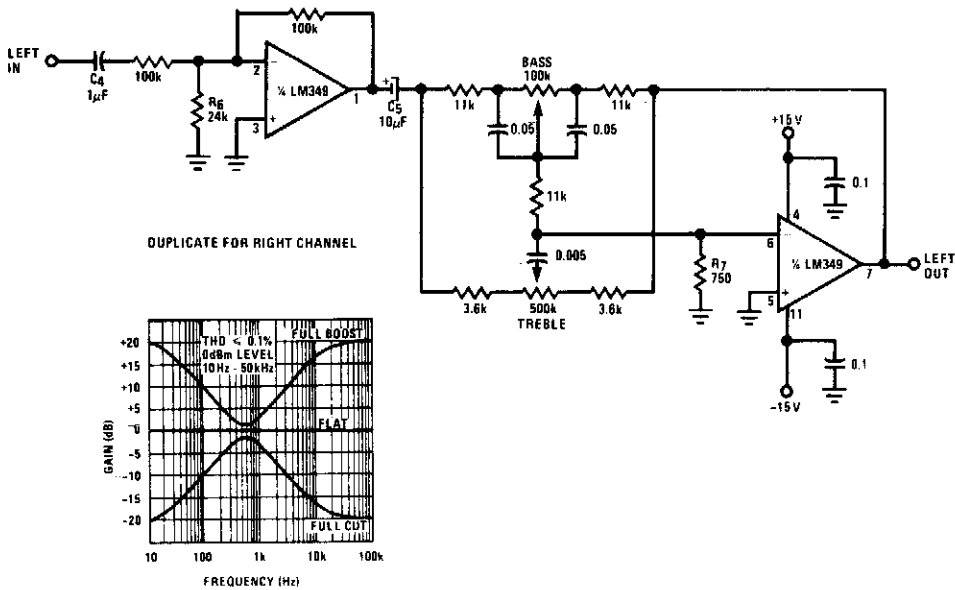


Fig. 89-6

PASSIVE BASS & TREBLE TONE CONTROL

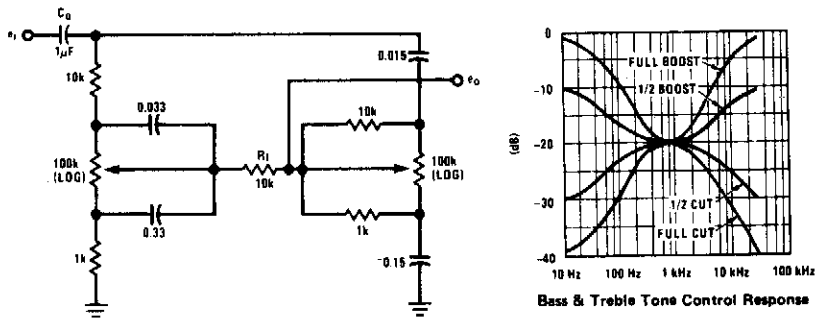


Fig. 89-7

BAXENDALL TONE - CONTROL CIRCUIT

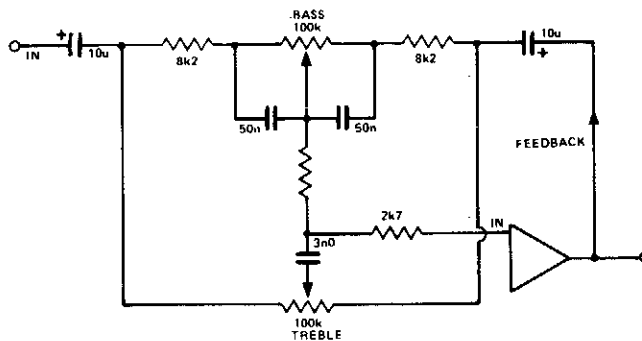
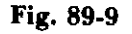


Fig. 89-8



stage can be switched in or out. The design is suitable for inputs between 100 mV and 1 V and provides a good overload margin at low distortion for the accurate reproduction of transients. The usual screening precautions against hum should be carried out.

Fig. 89-10

HI-FI TONE CONTROL CIRCUIT (HIGH Z INPUT)

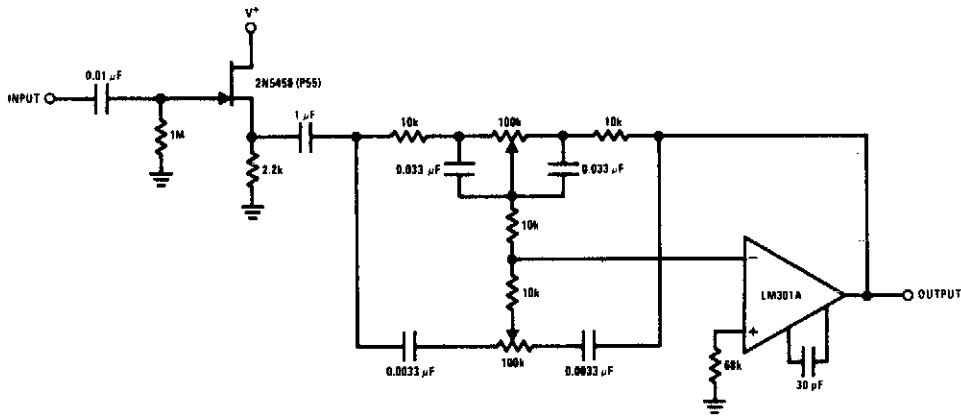


Fig. 89-11

Circuit Notes

The 2N5458 JFET provides the function of a high input impedance and low noise characteristics to buffer an op amp feedback tone control circuit.

THREE-BAND ACTIVE TONE CONTROL

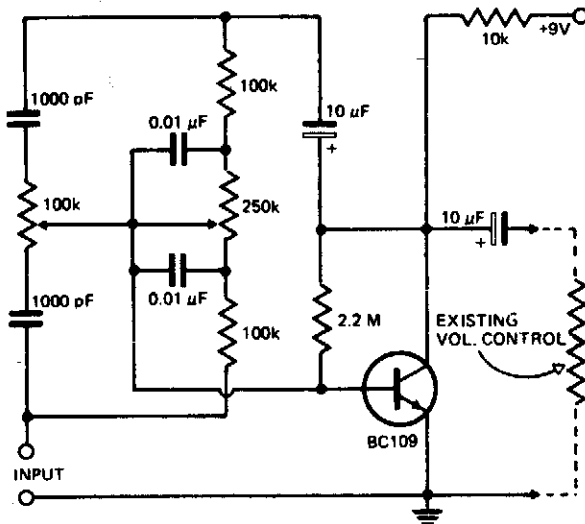
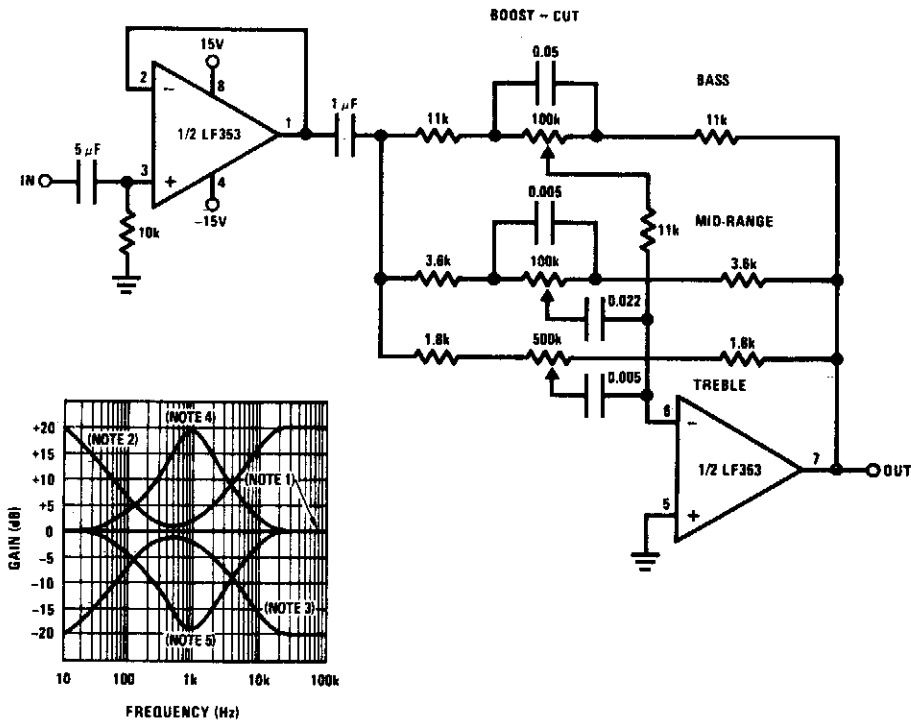


Fig. 89-12

TONE CONTROL CIRCUIT



- Note 1: All controls flat.
- Note 2: Bass and treble boost, mid flat.
- Note 3: Bass and treble cut, mid flat.
- Note 4: Mid boost, bass and treble flat.
- Note 5: Mid cut, bass and treble flat.

- All potentiometers are linear taper
- Use the LF347 Quad for stereo applications

Fig. 89-13

Circuit Notes

A simple single-transistor circuit will give approximately 15 dB boost or cut at 100 Hz and 15 kHz respectively. A low noise audio type transistor is used, and the output can be fed

directly into any existing amplifier volume control to which the tone control is to be fitted. The gain of the circuit is near unity when controls are set in the flat position.

90

Transmitters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Wireless AM Microphone
27 MHz and 49 MHz RF Oscillator/
Transmitter

1-2 MHz Broadcaster Transmitter
One Tube, 10 Watt C.W. Transmitter
Simple FM Transmitter

WIRELESS AM MICROPHONE

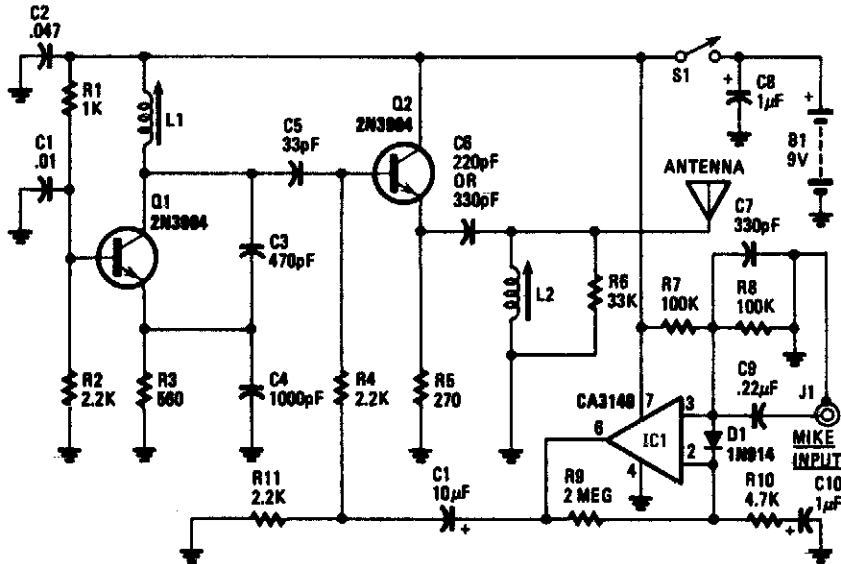


Fig. 90-1

Circuit Notes

Transistor Q1 and its associated components comprise a tuneable rf oscillator. The rf signal is fed to transistor Q2, the modulator. Operational amplifier IC1 increases the audio signal and applies it through resistor R4 to the base of Q2. Tune an AM radio to an unused frequency between 800 to 1600 kHz. Tune L1 for a change in the audio level coming from the radio. Peak the output by adjusting L2. If L1 is disturbed, it may be necessary to readjust L2 for peak performance. Depending on the impedance of the microphone audio sensitivity can be increased by decreasing the value of R10 and vice versa.

ONE TUBE, 10 WATT C.W. TRANSMITTER

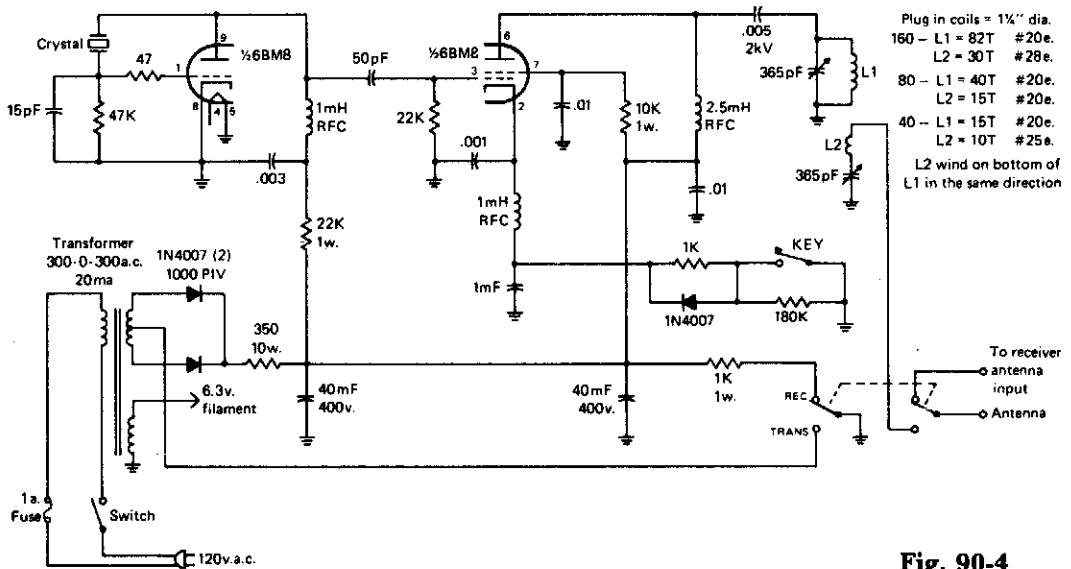


Fig. 90-4

SIMPLE FM TRANSMITTER

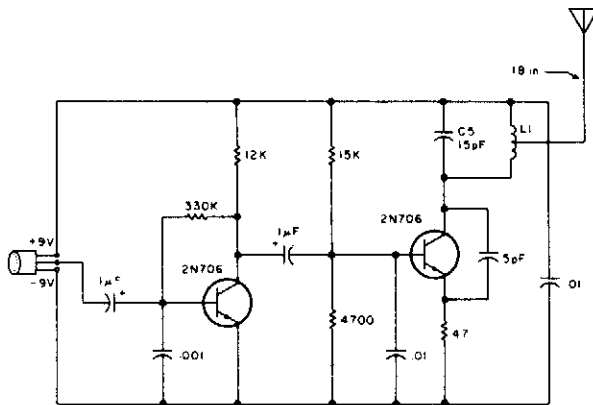


Fig. 90-5

Circuit Notes

This transmitter can be tuned to the FM broadcast band, 2 meters, or other VHF bands by changing C5 and L1. The values given for C5 and L1 will place the frequency somewhere in the FM broadcast band. L1 is 4 turns of #20 enameled wire airwound, 1/4 inch in diameter, 5mm long and center-tapped. The microphone is an electret type and the antenna is 18 inches of any type of wire. Keep all leads as short as possible to minimize stray capacitance. The range of the transmitter is several hundred yards.

91

Ultrasonics

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Ultrasonic Switch

Ultrasonic Pest Repeller

Ultrasonic Bug-Chaser

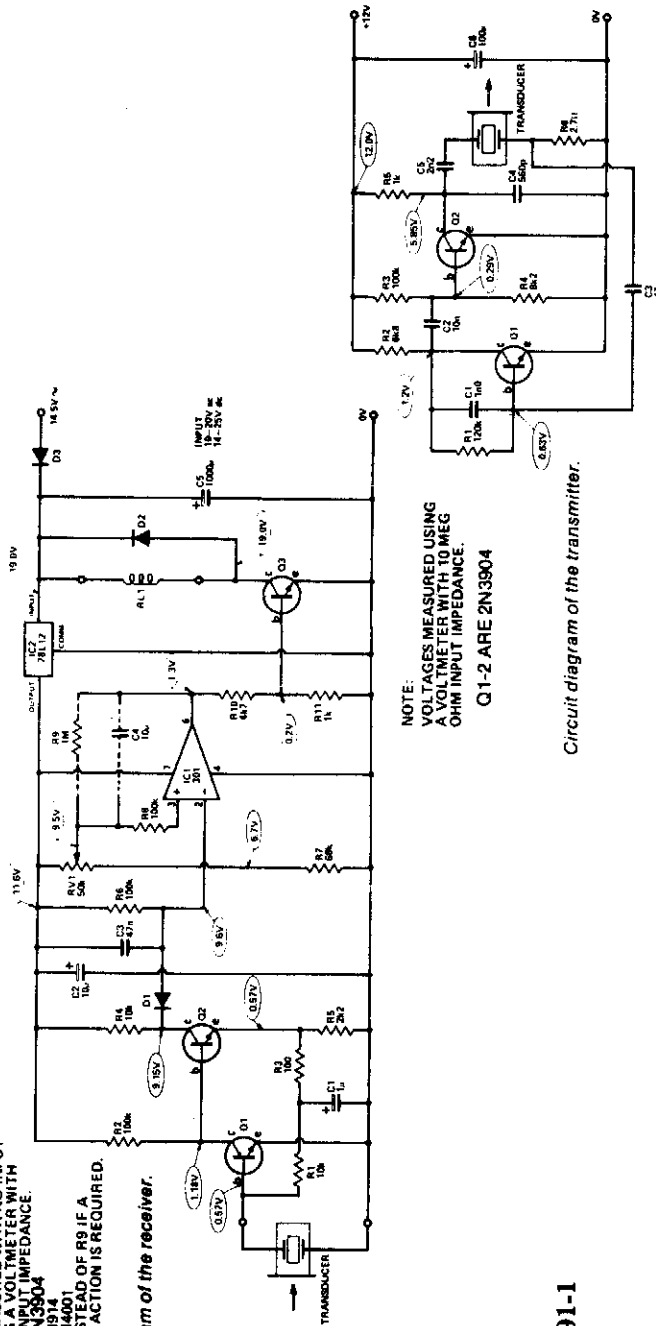
Mosquito-Repelling Circuit

40 kHz Ultrasonic Transmitter

ULTRASONIC SWITCH

NOTES:
VOLTAGES MEASURED WITH NO INPUT
SIGNAL USING A VOLTMETER WITH
10 MEG OHM INPUT IMPEDANCE.
Q1-Q3 ARE 2N3904
IS 1N914
C4 IS USED INSTEAD OF R9 IF A
MONOSTABLE ACTION IS REQUIRED.

Circuit diagram of the receiver.



NOTE:
VOLTAGES MEASURED USING
A VOLTMETER WITH 10 MEG
OHM INPUT IMPEDANCE.

Q1-2 ARE 2N3904

Fig. 91-1

Circuit diagram of the transmitter.

Circuit Notes

Receiver. Output from the transducer is amplified by Q1 and Q2, and rectified by D1. Voltage on pin 2 of IC1 will go more negative as the input signal increases. IC1 is used as a comparator and checks the voltage on pin 2 (i.e., the sound level), to that on pin 3 which is the reference level. If pin 2 is at a lower voltage than pin 3 (i.e., a signal is present), the output of IC1 will be high (about 10.5 volts) and this will turn on Q3 which will close the relay. The

converse occurs if pin 2 is at a higher voltage than pin 3.

Transmitter. The oscillator frequency is determined by the transducer characteristics [(minimum (series resonance) at 39.8 kHz followed by a maximum (parallel resonance) at 41.5 kHz.)] Two transistors from a noninverting amplifier and positive feedback is supplied via the transducer, R6 and C3. At the series resonant frequency, this feedback is strong enough to cause oscillation.

ULTRASONIC BUG-CHASER

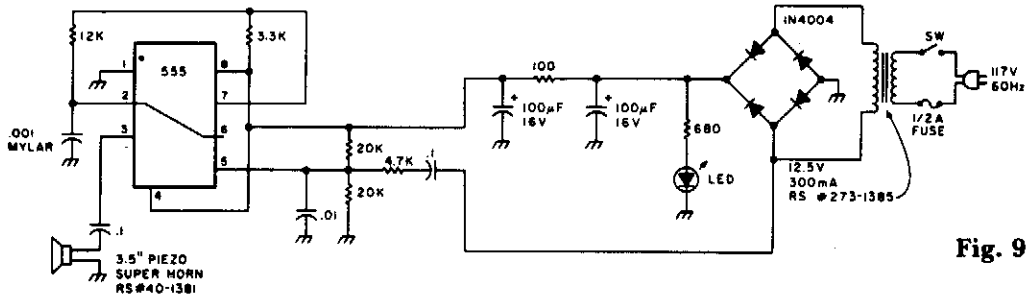


Fig. 91-2

Circuit Notes

Low-intensity ultrasonic sound waves in the 30-45 kHz frequency band repel insects and small rodents. The unit is designed to generate a swept square wave from 30 to 45 kHz. The LM555 IC is wired as an ultrasonic oscillator

driving a piezoelectric speaker of the hi-fi super-tweeter type. The output of the oscillator is swept by a 60-Hz signal from the ac input of the bridge rectifier. The LED acts as a pilot.

MOSQUITO-REPELLING CIRCUIT

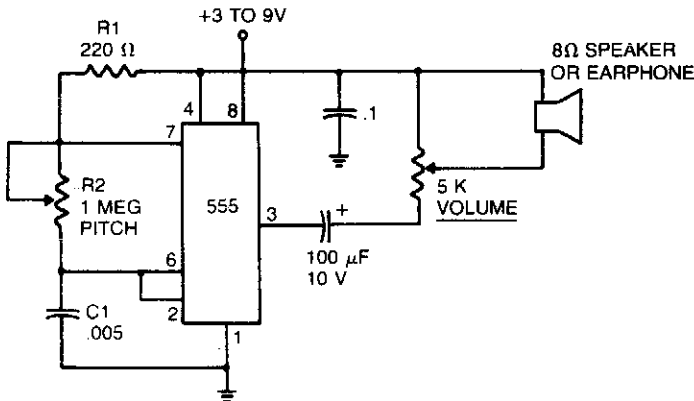
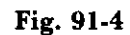


Fig. 91-3

Circuit Notes

In the 555 oscillator circuit, adjusting R2 will provide output frequencies from below 200 Hz to above 62 kHz. Use a good quality mini-

ature speaker so that it will produce frequencies on the order of 20 kHz.



45,000 Hz. The 25-65 kHz sweep is accomplished by coupling the voltage across C2 (the timing capacitor for the first half of the 556) via Q1 to the control voltage terminal (pin 11) of the second half of the 556. The device that radiates the ultrasonic sound is a piezo tweeter.

Fig. 91-5

92

Video Amplifiers

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Video IF Amplifier and Low-Level Video
Detector Circuit

Television IF Amplifier and Detector Using
an MC1330 and an MC1352

Two-Stage Wideband Amplifier

Video IF Amplifier and Low-Level Video
Detector Circuit

TV Sound IF or FM IF Amplifier with Quad-
rature Detector

IF Amplifier

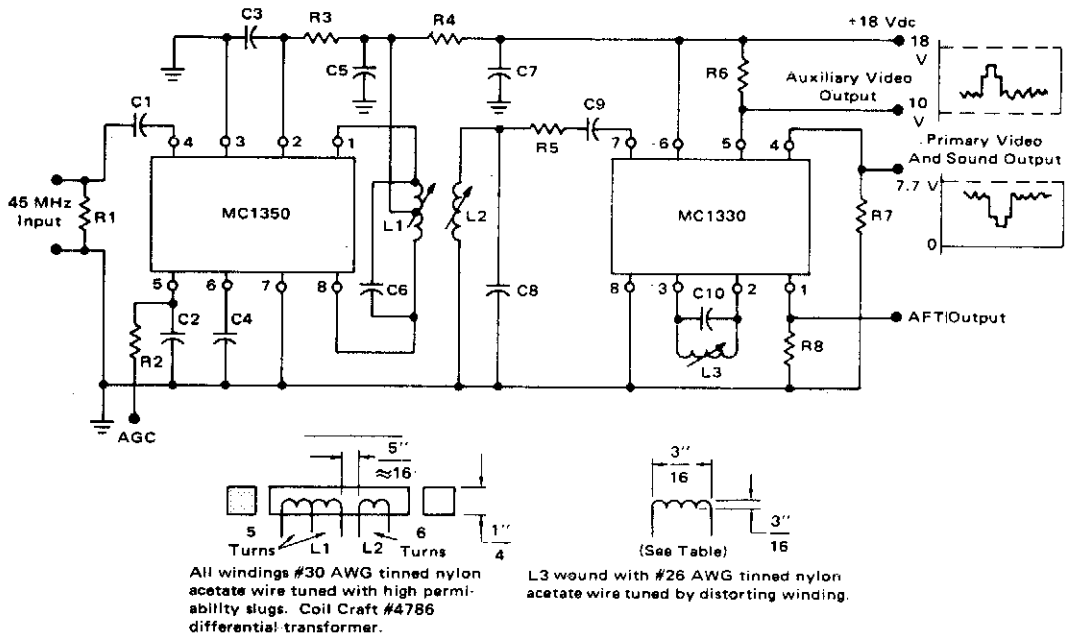
FET Cascode Video Amplifier

High Impedance Low Capacitance Amplifier

JFET Bipolar Cascode Video Amplifier
Video Amplifier

Video Amplifier

VIDEO IF AMPLIFIER AND LOW-LEVEL VIDEO DETECTOR CIRCUIT



C1 = 0.001 μ F
 C2 = 0.002 μ F
 C3 = 0.002 μ F
 C4 = 0.002 μ F
 C5 = 0.002 μ F
 C6 = See Table
 C7 = 0.1 μ F
 C8 = See Table
 C9 = 68 pF
 C10 = See Table
 R1 = 50 Ω
 R2 = 5 k
 R3 = 470 Ω
 R4 = 220 Ω
 R5 = 22 Ω
 R6 = 3.3 k Ω
 R7 = 3.9 k Ω
 R8 = 3.9 k Ω
 All Resistors
 1/4-W $\pm 10\%$

Table of Component Values

Component	36 MHz	.45 MHz	58 MHz
C6	24 pF	15 pF	10 pF
C8	18 pF	12 pF	10 pF
C10	33 pF	33 pF	18 pF
L3	12 Turns	10 Turns	10 Turns

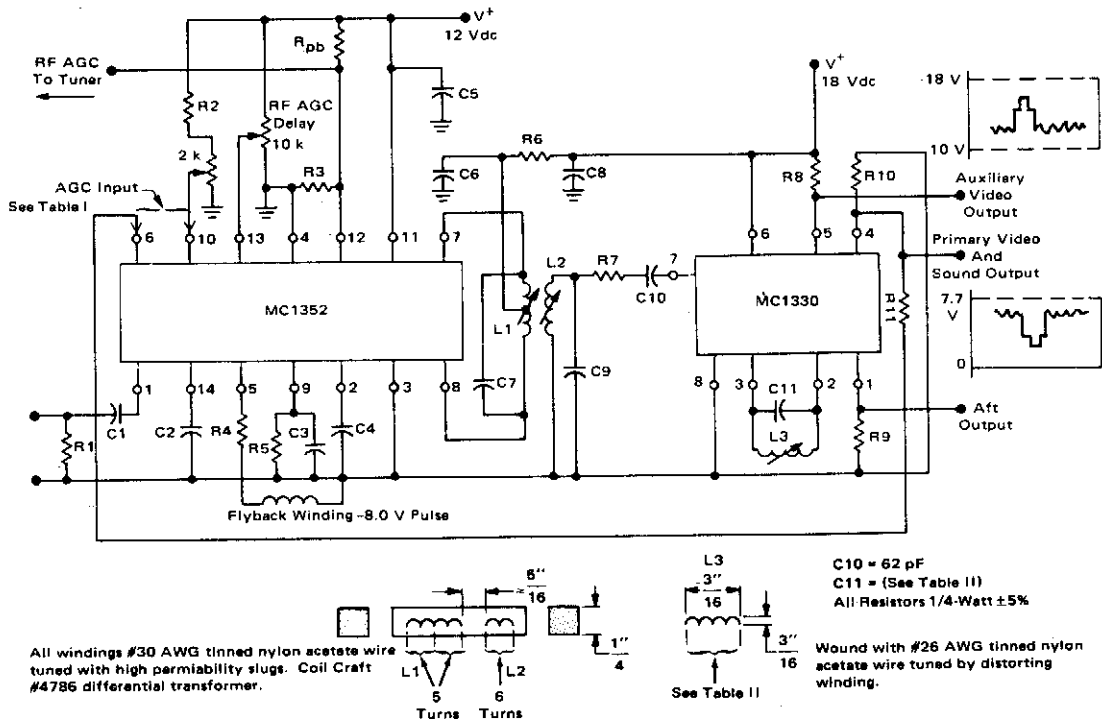
Fig. 92-1

Circuit Notes

The circuit has a typical voltage gain of 84 dB and a typical AGC range of 80 dB. It gives very small changes in bandpass shape, usually less than 1 dB tilt for 60 dB compression. There are no shielded sections. The detector

uses a single tuned circuit (L3 and C10). Coupling between the two integrated circuits is achieved by a double tuned transformer (L1 and L2).

TELEVISION IF AMPLIFIER AND DETECTOR USING AN MC1330 AND AN MC1352



All windings #30 AWG tinned nylon acetate wire tuned with high permeability slugs. Coil Craft #4786 differential transformer.

TABLE I

Video Polarity	Pin 6 Voltage	Pin 10 Voltage	R4
Negative-Going Sync.	5.5 2.0 0	Adj. 1.0-4.0 Vdc Nom 2.0 V	0
Positive-Going Sync.	Adj. 1.0-8.0 Vdc Nom 4.5 V	4.5 0	3.9 k

TABLE II

Component	36 MHz	45 MHz	58 MHz
C7	24 pF	15 pF	10 pF
C9	18 pF	12 pF	10 pF
C11	33 pF	33 pF	18 pF
L3	12 Turns	10 Turns	10 Turns

R_{pb} (See Text)

R1 = 50 Ω

R2 = 3.9 k Ω

R3 = (See Text)

R4 = (See Table I)

R5 = 220 k Ω

R6 = 220 Ω

R7 = 22 Ω

R8 = 3.3 k Ω

R9 = 3.9 k Ω

R10 = 3.9 k Ω

R11 = 4.7 k Ω

C1 = 0.001 μ F

C2 = 0.1 μ F

C3 = 0.25 μ F

C5 = 0.1 μ F

C6 = 0.1 μ F

C7 = (See Table II)

C8 = 0.1 μ F

C9 = (See Table II)

Fig. 92-2

TWO-STAGE WIDEBAND AMPLIFIER

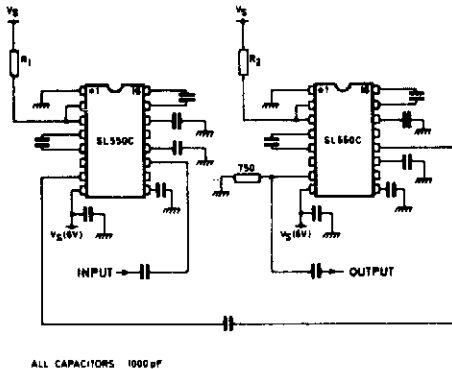


Fig 92-3

Circuit Notes

A wideband high gain configuration using two SL550s connected in series. The first stage is connected in common emitter configuration, the second stage is a common base circuit. Stable gains of up to 65 dB can be achieved by the proper choice of R1 and R2. The bandwidth is 5 to 130 MHz, with a noise figure only marginally greater than the 2.0 dB specified for a single stage circuit.

VIDEO IF AMPLIFIER AND LOW-LEVEL VIDEO DETECTOR CIRCUIT

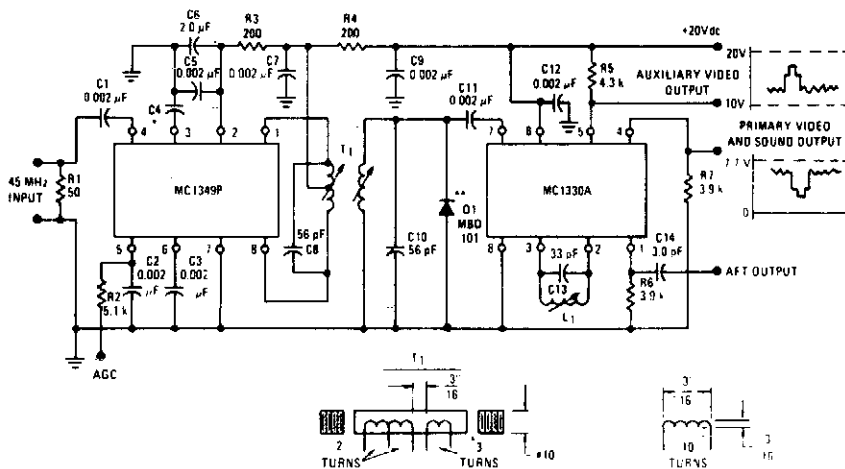
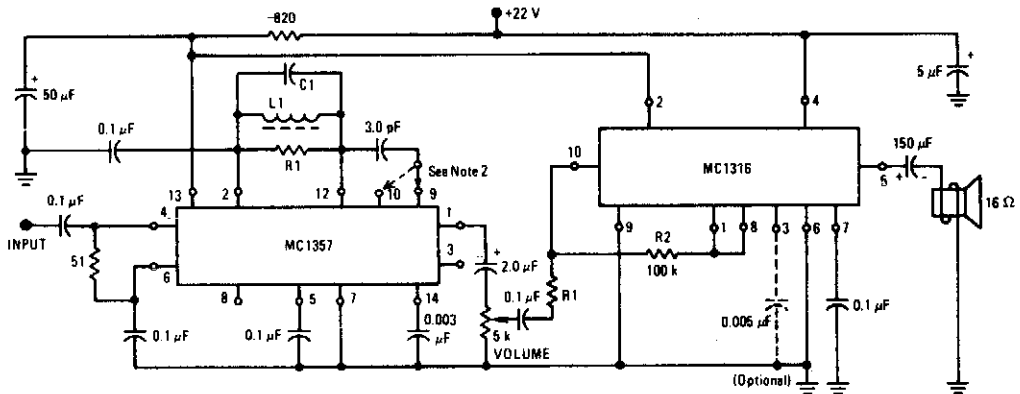


Fig. 92-4

All windings 22 AWG tinned nylon acetate wire tuned with Carcraft #61 slugs, size 10-32, or equivalent

*See Note 1 (page 3), and C4, Parts List (page 4) for this specification on the MC1349P Data Sheet
**See Input Overload Section of the Design Characteristics Page 3, and General Information, Page 5, Note 6

TV SOUND IF OR FM IF AMPLIFIER WITH QUADRATURE DETECTOR



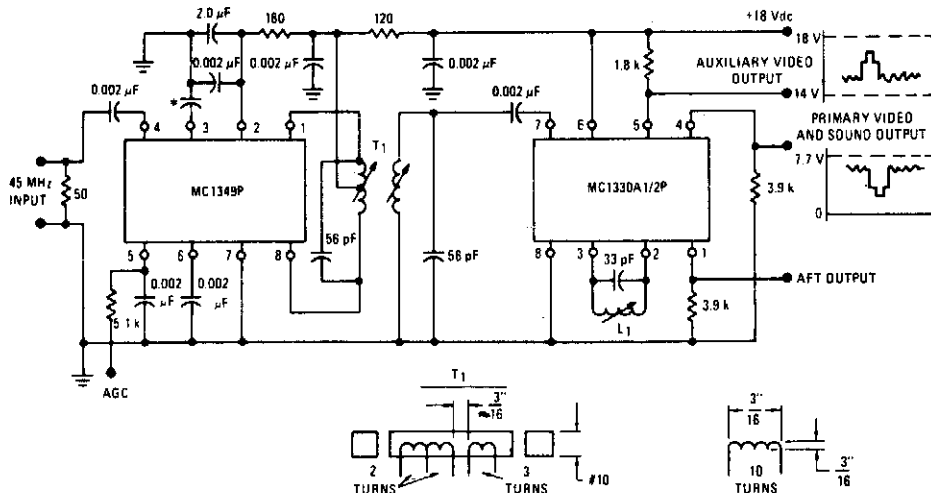
Typical Performance:
2 Watts Output
2% Distortion
250 μ V Sensitivity (3 dB Lim.)

C1 = 120 pF
L1 = 14 μ H
R1 = 20 k Ω
Q = 30

Fig. 92-5

IF AMPLIFIER

— TYPICAL APPLICATION OF MC1349P VIDEO IF AMPLIFIER
and MC1330A1/2P LOW-LEVEL VIDEO DETECTOR CIRCUIT



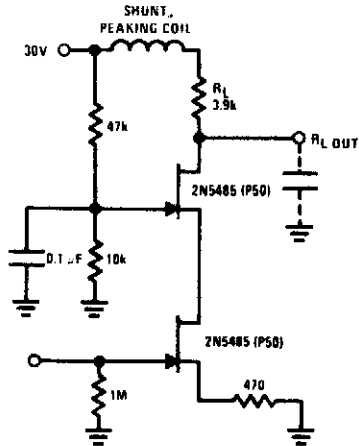
All windings #22 AWG tinned nylon acetate wire tuned with Colcraft #61 slugs, size 10 32, or equivalent.

*See Note 1 (page 3), and C4, Parts List (page 4) of this specification.

L1 wound with #26 AWG tinned nylon acetate wire tuned by distorting winding.

Fig. 92-6

FET CASCODE VIDEO AMPLIFIER



Circuit Notes

The FET cascode video amplifier features very low input loading and reduction of feedback to almost zero. The 2N5485 is used because of its low capacitance and high Y_{fs} . Bandwidth of this amplifier is limited by R_L and load capacitance.

Fig. 92-7

HIGH IMPEDANCE LOW CAPACITANCE AMPLIFIER

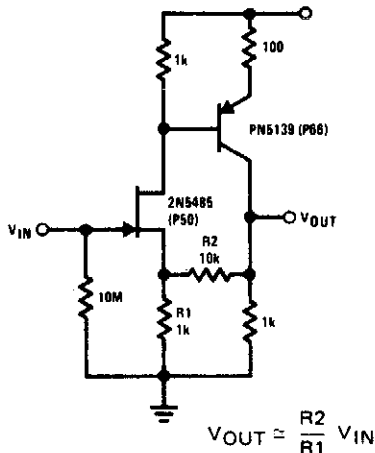
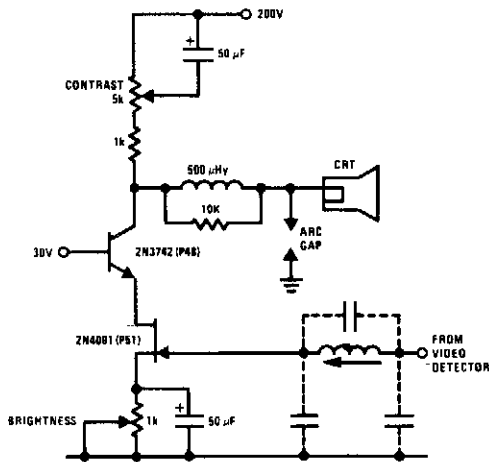


Fig. 92-8

Circuit Notes

This compound series-feedback circuit provides high input impedance and stable, wide-band gain for general purpose video amplifier applications.

JFET BIPOLAR CASCODE VIDEO AMPLIFIER



Circuit Notes

The JFET-bipolar cascode circuit will provide full video output for the CRT cathode drive. Gain is about 90. The cascode configuration eliminates Miller capacitance problems with the 2N4091 JFET, thus allowing direct drive from the video detector. An m-derived filter using stray capacitance and a variable inductor prevents 4.5 MHz sound frequency from being amplified by the video amplifier.

Fig. 92-9

VIDEO AMPLIFIER

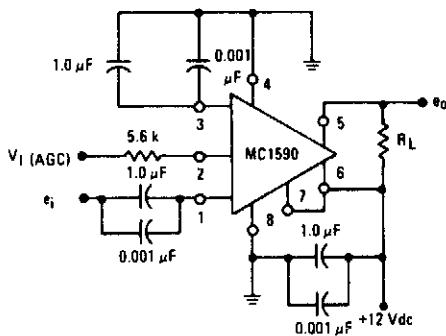
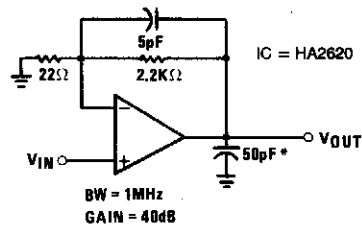


Fig. 92-10

VIDEO AMPLIFIER



*A small load capacitance of at least 30pF (including stray capacitance) is recommended to prevent possible high frequency oscillations.

Fig. 92-11

93

Voltage and Current Sources and References

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Bilateral Current Source
 0 V to 20 V Power Reference
 Programmable Voltage Source
 Bilateral Current Source
 Noninverting Bipolar Current Source
 Voltage Reference
 Low Voltage Adjustable Reference Supply
 Voltage Reference
 Low Power Regulator Reference
 High Stability Voltage Reference
 ± 3 V Reference
 ± 5 V Reference
 Zenerless Precision Millivolt Source
 ± 10 V Reference
 Precision Reference Square Wave Voltage
 Reference

Inverting Bipolar Current Source
 Precision Reference Micropower 10 V
 Reference
 Precision Reference Low Noise Buffered
 Reference
 Constant Current Source
 Precision Dual Tracking Voltage Referen-
 ces
 Precision Reference Bipolar Output Refer-
 ence
 Precision Reference 0 V to 20 V Power
 Reference
 Precision Reference Standard Cell Re-
 placement

BILATERAL CURRENT SOURCE

Circuit Notes

The circuit will produce the current relationship to within 2% using 1% values for R1 through R5. This includes variations in R_L from 100 ohm to 2000 ohm. The use of large resistors for R1 through R4 minimizes the error due to R_L variations. The large resistors are possible because of the excellent input bias current performance of the OP-08.

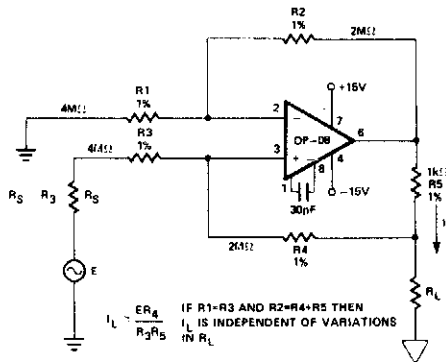


Fig. 93-1

0 V TO 20 V POWER REFERENCE

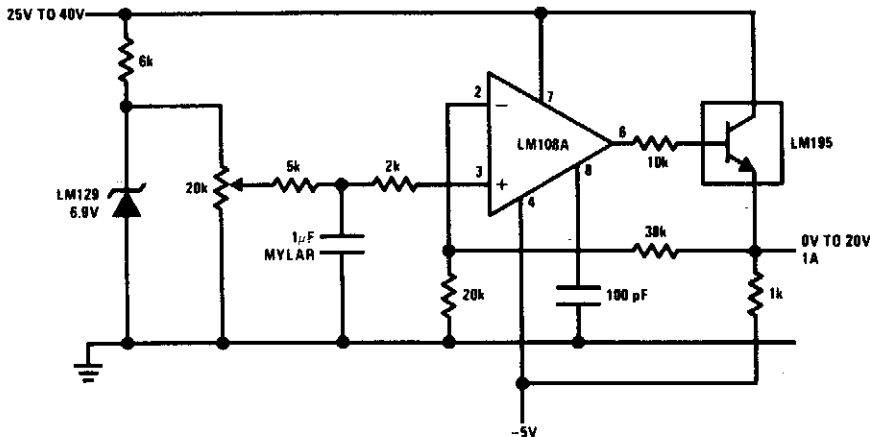


Fig. 93-2

PROGRAMMABLE VOLTAGE SOURCE

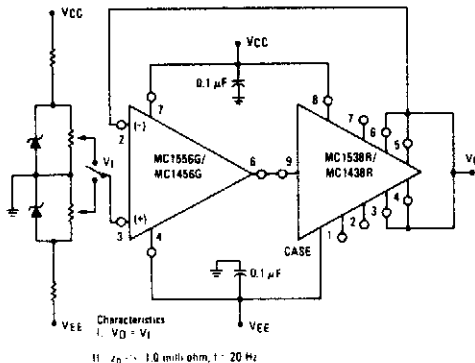


Fig. 93-3

BILATERAL CURRENT SOURCE

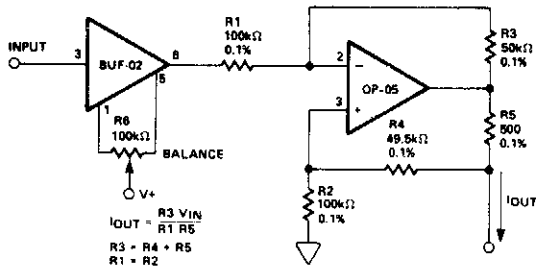


Fig. 93-4

LOW VOLTAGE ADJUSTABLE REFERENCE SUPPLY

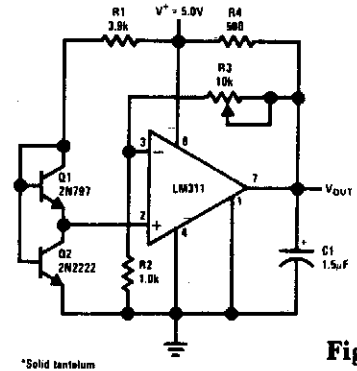


Fig. 93-7

NONINVERTING BIPOLAR CURRENT SOURCE

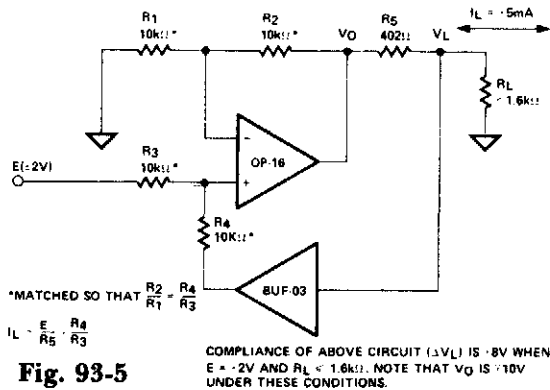


Fig. 93-5

VOLTAGE REFERENCE

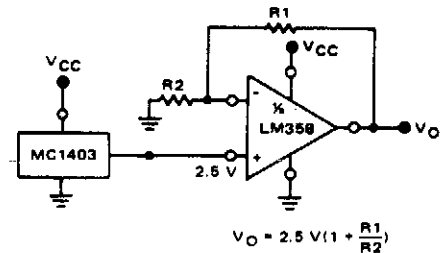


Fig. 93-8

VOLTAGE REFERENCE

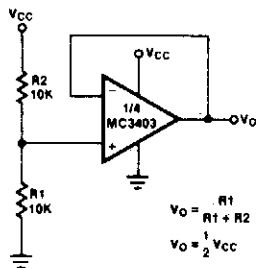


Fig. 93-6

LOW POWER REGULATOR REFERENCE

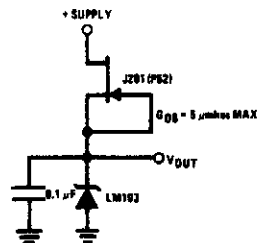


Fig. 93-9

Circuit Notes

This simple reference circuit provides a stable voltage reference almost totally free of supply voltage hash. Typical power supply rejection exceeds 100 dB.

HIGH STABILITY VOLTAGE REFERENCE

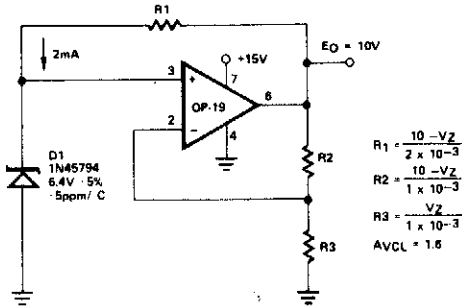


Fig. 93-10

ZENERLESS PRECISION MILLIVOLT SOURCE

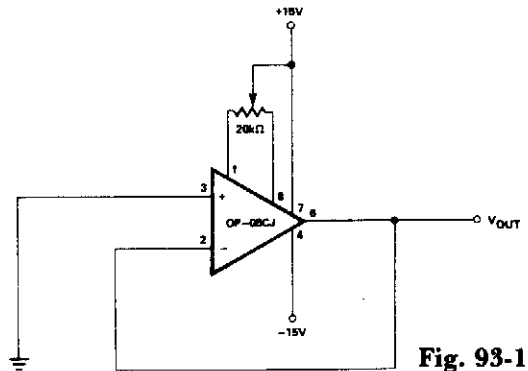


Fig. 93-13

± 3 V REFERENCE

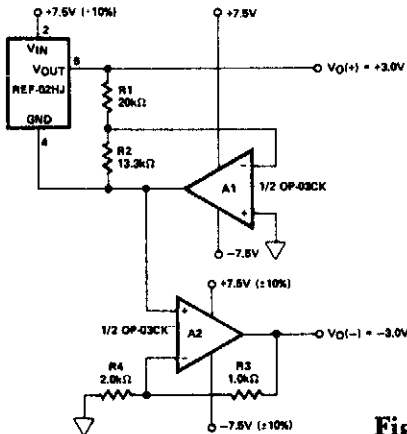


Fig. 93-11

± 10 V REFERENCE

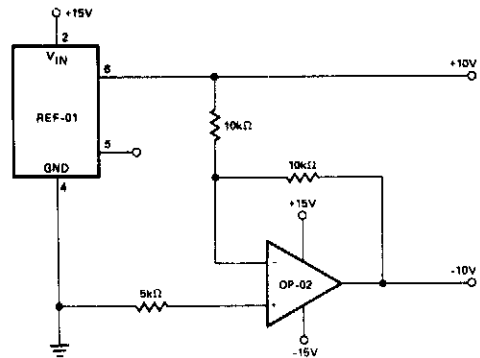


Fig. 93-14

± 5 V REFERENCE

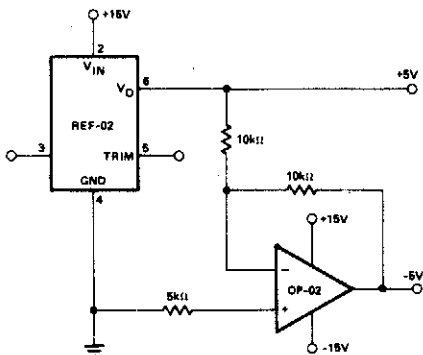


Fig. 93-12

PRECISION REFERENCE SQUARE WAVE VOLTAGE REFERENCE

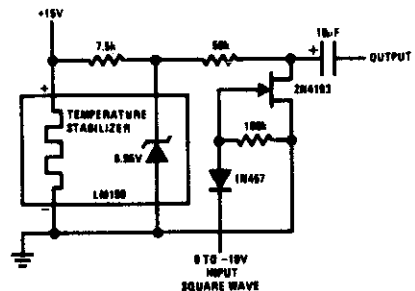


Fig. 93-15

INVERTING BIPOLAR CURRENT SOURCE (HIGH SPEED)

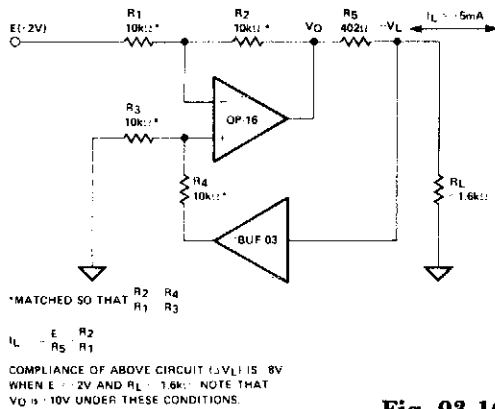


Fig. 93-16

PRECISION REFERENCE MICROPOWER 10 V REFERENCE

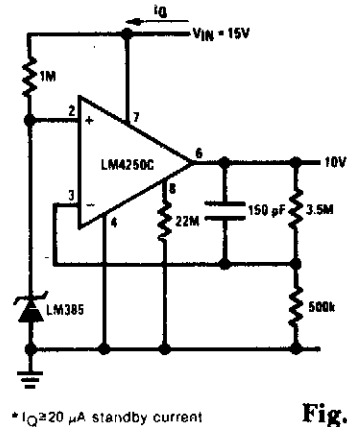


Fig. 93-17

PRECISION REFERENCE LOW NOISE BUFFERED REFERENCE

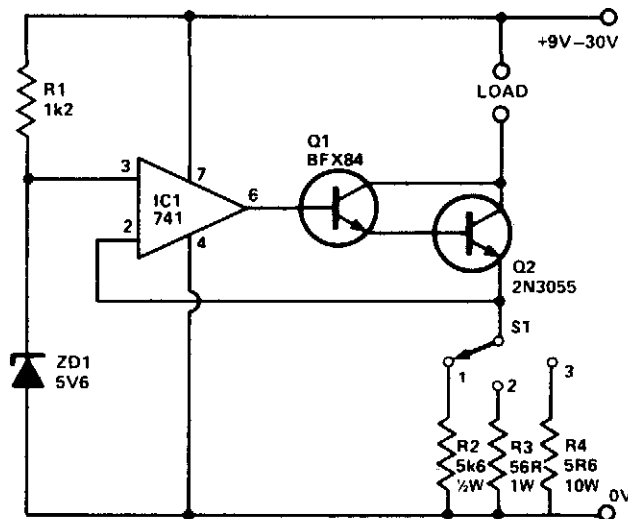


Fig. 93-18

Circuit Notes

The circuit will provide 3 preset currents which will remain constant despite variations of ambient temperature or line voltage. ZD1 produces a temperature stable reference voltage which is applied to the noninverting input of IC1. 100% feedback is applied from the output to the inverting input holding the voltage at

Q2s emitter at the same potential as the noninverting input. The current flowing into the load therefore is defined solely by the resistor selected by S1. With the values employed here, a preset current of 10 mA, 100 mA or 1 A can be selected. Q2 should be mounted on a suitable heatsink.

CONSTANT CURRENT SOURCE

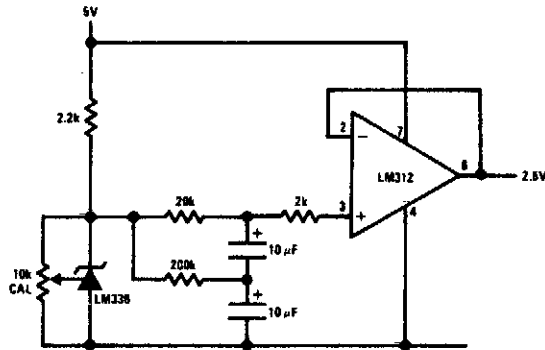


Fig. 93-19

PRECISION DUAL TRACKING VOLTAGE REFERENCES

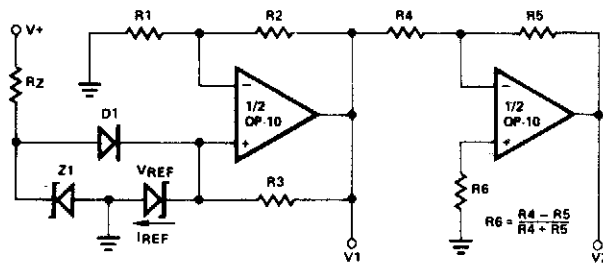


Fig. 93-20

PRECISION REFERENCE BIPOLAR OUTPUT REFERENCE

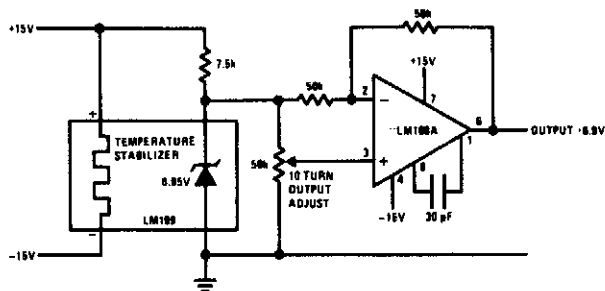


Fig. 93-21

PRECISION REFERENCE 0 V TO 20 V POWER REFERENCE

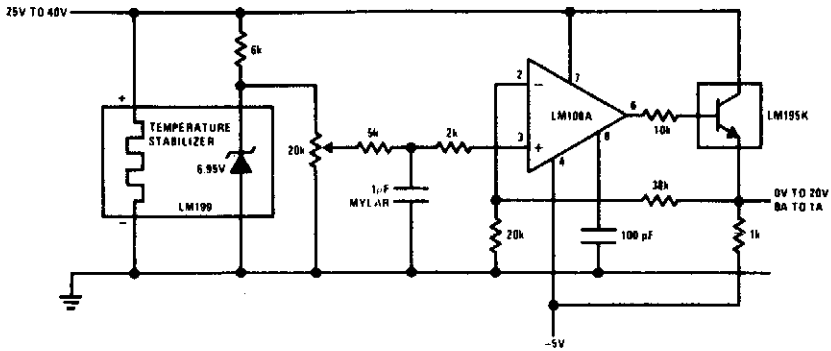


Fig. 93-22

PRECISION REFERENCE STANDARD CELL REPLACEMENT

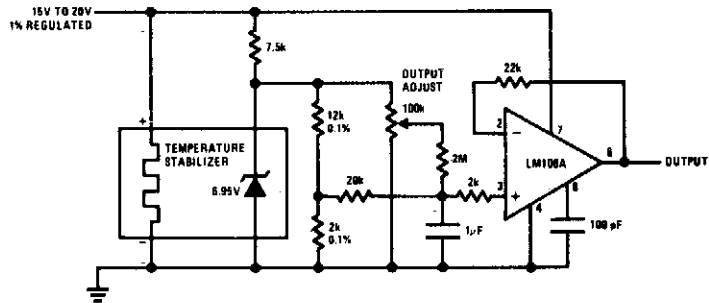


Fig. 93-23

94

Voltage- Controlled Oscillators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Linear Voltage Controlled Oscillator
10 Hz to 10 kHz Voltage Controlled Oscillator
Precision Voltage Controlled Oscillator
Voltage Controlled Oscillator

Simple Voltage Controlled Oscillator
Three Decades VCO
Two-Decade High-Frequency VCO
Voltage Controlled Oscillator
Voltage Controlled Oscillator

PRECISION VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR

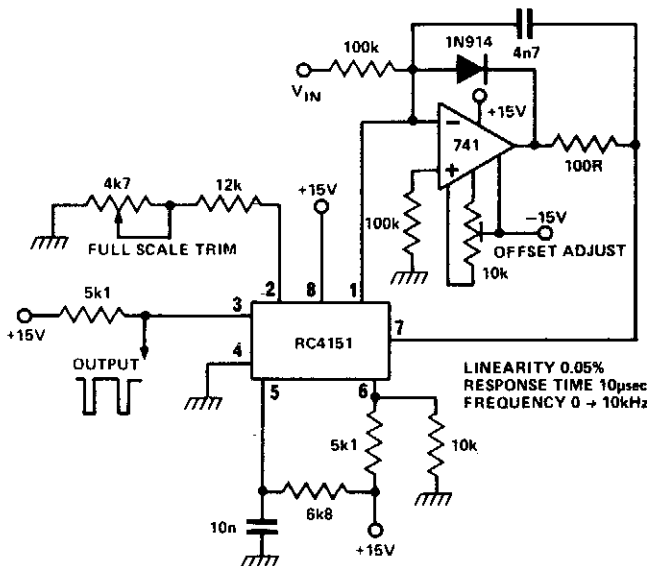
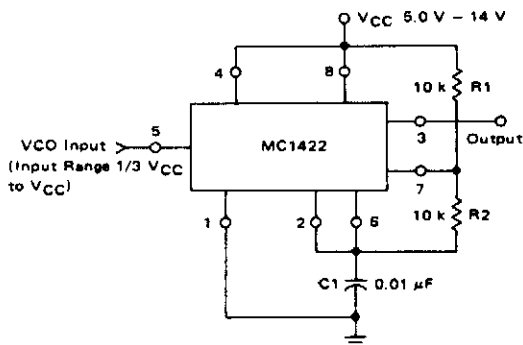


Fig. 94-3

Circuit Notes

RC 4151 precision voltage-to-frequency converter generates a pulse train output linearly proportional to the input voltage.

VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR



Circuit Notes

The VCO circuit, which has a nonlinear transfer characteristic, will operate satisfactorily up to 200 kHz. The VCO input range is effective from $\frac{1}{3} V_{CC}$ to $V_{CC} - 2 V$, with the highest control voltage producing the lowest output frequency.

Fig. 94-4

SIMPLE VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR

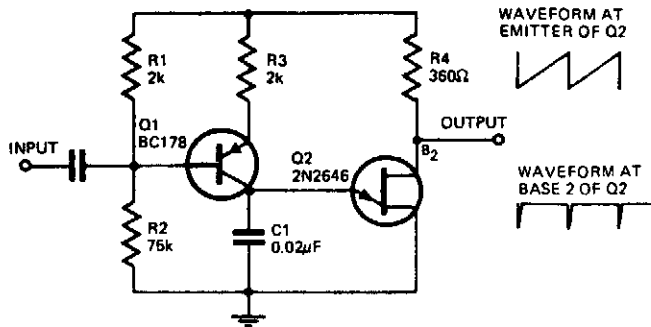


Fig. 94-5

Circuit Notes

With the component values shown, the oscillator has a frequency of 8 kHz. When an input signal is applied to the base of Q1 the current flowing through Q1 is varied, thus varying the time required to charge C1. Due to the phase inversion in Q1 the direction of output frequency change is 180 degrees out of phase with the input signal. The output may be used to trigger a bistable flip-flop.

THREE DECADES VCO

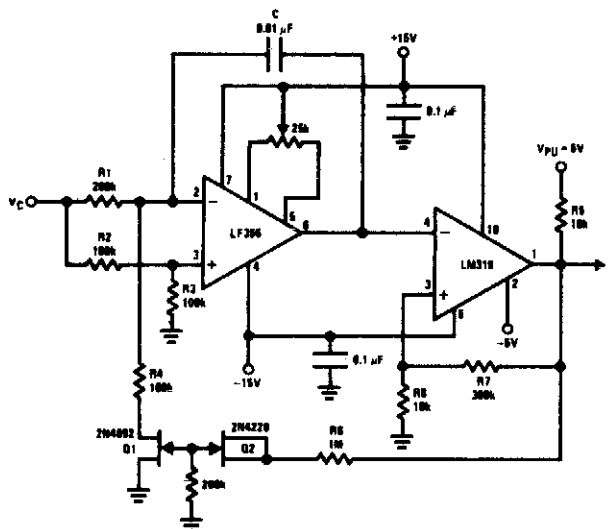


Fig. 94-6

$$f = \frac{V_C (R_B + R_7)}{[8 V_{PU} R_8 R_1] C}, \quad 0 \leq V_C \leq 30V, \quad 10 \text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 10 \text{ kHz}$$

R1, R4 matched. Linearity 0.1% over 2 decades.

95

Voltage-to-Frequency Converters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

10 Hz to 10 kHz Voltage/Frequency Converter

Voltage-to-Frequency Converter

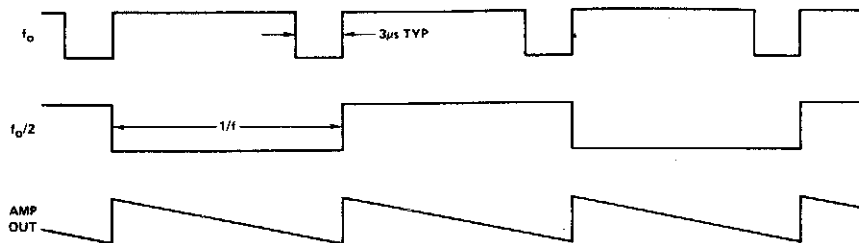
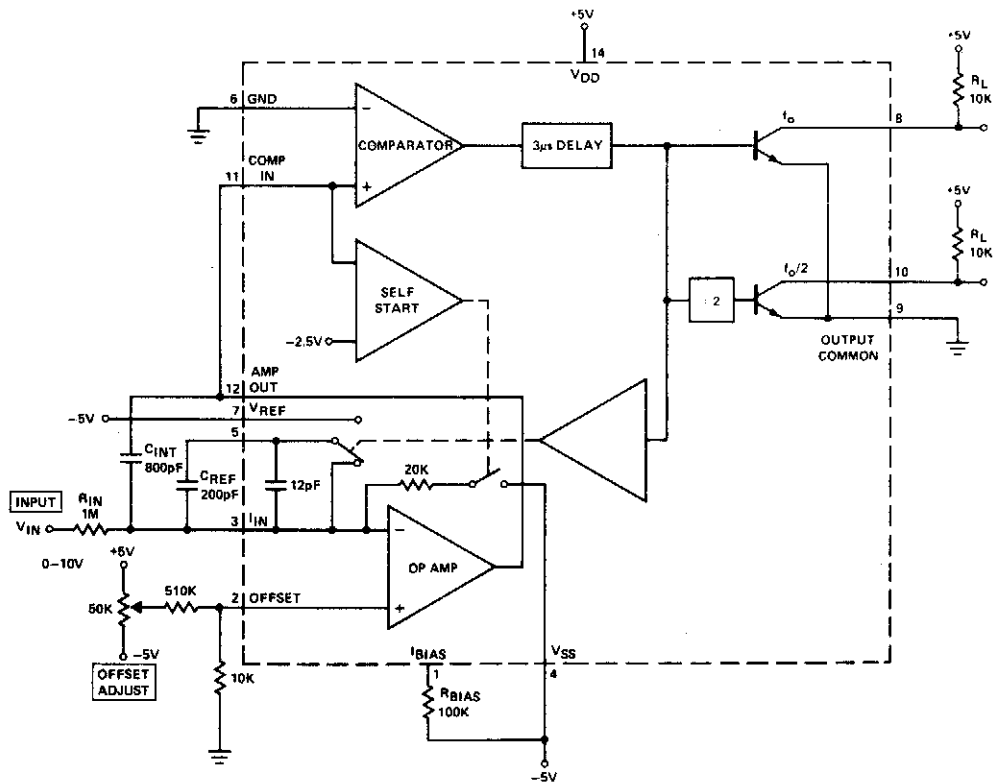
Voltage-to-Frequency Converter

V/F Conversion, Positive Input Voltage

Ultraprecision V/F Converter

V/F Conversion, Negative Input Voltage

10 Hz TO 10 kHz VOLTAGE/FREQUENCY CONVERTER



1. To adjust f_{min} , set $V_{IN} = 10mV$ and adjust the 50K offset for 10Hz out.
2. To adjust f_{max} , set $V_{IN} = 10V$ and adjust R_{IN} or V_{REF} for 10KHz out.
3. To increase f_{OUTMAX} to 100KHz change C_{REF} to 15pF and C_{INT} to 75pF
4. For high performance applications use high stability components for R_{IN} , C_{REF} , V_{REF} (metal film resistors and glass film capacitors). Also separate the output ground (Pin 9) from the input ground (Pin 6).

Output Waveforms

Fig. 95-1

The circuit diagram illustrates a 4-bit digital-to-analog converter (DAC) using two 741 op-amp comparators and a D198 decoder. The input voltage V_{IN} is applied to a resistor R_1 , which is connected to the non-inverting input of the first comparator (741). The output of the first comparator is connected to a resistor R_2 (10K), which is connected to the non-inverting input of the second comparator (741). The output of the second comparator is connected to a resistor R_3 (10K), which is connected to the non-inverting input of the D198 decoder. The D198 decoder has four outputs: OUT 1, OUT 2, OUT 3, and OUT 4. The output of OUT 1 is connected to a resistor R_4 (10K), which is connected to the non-inverting input of the first comparator. The output of OUT 2 is connected to a resistor R_5 (10K), which is connected to the non-inverting input of the second comparator. The output of OUT 3 is connected to a resistor R_6 (10K), which is connected to the non-inverting input of the D198 decoder. The output of OUT 4 is connected to a resistor R_7 (10K), which is connected to the non-inverting input of the D198 decoder. The D198 decoder is powered by a +5V supply and a -12V supply. The circuit also includes a 18K resistor, a 3K resistor, and a 8.2K resistor. The output of the DAC is connected to a 18K resistor, which is connected to the non-inverting input of the first comparator.

Equations and conditions:

$$V_o = R_2 C_1 \Delta V V_{IN}$$

$$\Delta V = 0.2V$$

$$V_{IN} = 0$$

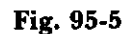
Fig. 95-2

The D169 serves as a level detector and provides complementary outputs. The op amp is used to integrate the input signal V_{IN} with a time constant of $R1C1$. The input (must be negative) causes a positive ramp at the output of the integrator which is summed with a negative zener voltage. When the ramp is positive enough D169 outputs change state and OUT 2 flips from negative to positive. The output pulse repetition rate f_o , is directly proportioned to the negative input voltage V_{IN} .

The circuit diagram shows a precision current source. A 9650-1C integrated circuit is configured with its non-inverting input (pin 4) to a +5V supply and its inverting input (pin 5) to a feedback network consisting of a 100k resistor and a 0.02μF capacitor. The output of the 9650-1C (pin 10) is connected to the non-inverting input of an A725 op-amp. The A725 op-amp is configured with its inverting input (pin 6) to a feedback network consisting of a 10k resistor and a 0.05μF capacitor. The output of the A725 op-amp (pin 2) is connected to the load resistor R_X , which is also connected to ground. The load current I_X is the current through R_X . The circuit is powered by a +5V supply and a -10V supply. A 10μF capacitor is connected to the -10V supply. A 30Ω resistor is connected between the +5V supply and the inverting input of the A725 op-amp. A 0.02μF capacitor is connected between the inverting input of the A725 op-amp and ground. A 0.05μF capacitor is connected between the output of the A725 op-amp and ground. A 10k resistor is connected between the output of the A725 op-amp and the inverting input of the A725 op-amp. A 100k resistor is connected between the output of the A725 op-amp and the non-inverting input of the A725 op-amp. A 10μF capacitor is connected to the -10V supply. A 30Ω resistor is connected between the +5V supply and the inverting input of the A725 op-amp. A 0.02μF capacitor is connected between the inverting input of the A725 op-amp and ground. A 0.05μF capacitor is connected between the output of the A725 op-amp and ground. A 10k resistor is connected between the output of the A725 op-amp and the inverting input of the A725 op-amp. A 100k resistor is connected between the output of the A725 op-amp and the non-inverting input of the A725 op-amp.

Fig. 95-3

Fig. 95-4



$$f_{OUT} = \frac{V_{IN}}{2.09V} \cdot \frac{R_S}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{R_T C_T} \quad \text{Full-scale output 10 kHz}$$

C_T is Teflon or Polystyrene

All diodes 1N457, 1N484, or FD333 (low-leakage silicon)

The circuit is capable of better than 0.02% error and 0.003% nonlinearity for a $\pm 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ range about room temperature.

Fig. 95-6

96

Voltmeters

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

3-¾ Digit DVM, Four Decade, ± 0.4 V, ± 4 V, ± 40 V, and ± 400 V Full Scale

Automatic Nulling DVM

3-½ Digit True RMS AC Voltmeter

3-½ Digit DVM Common Anode Display

DVM Auto-Calibrate Circuit

FET Voltmeter

Extended Range VU Meter (Bar Mode)

High Input Impedance Millivoltmeter

Wide Band AC Voltmeter

Suppressed Zero Meter

Ac Millivoltmeter

4½ Digit LCD-DVM

Sensitive Low Cost VTVM

3- $\frac{3}{4}$ DIGIT DVM, FOUR DECADE, ± 0.4 V, ± 4 V, ± 40 V, AND ± 400 V FULL SCALE

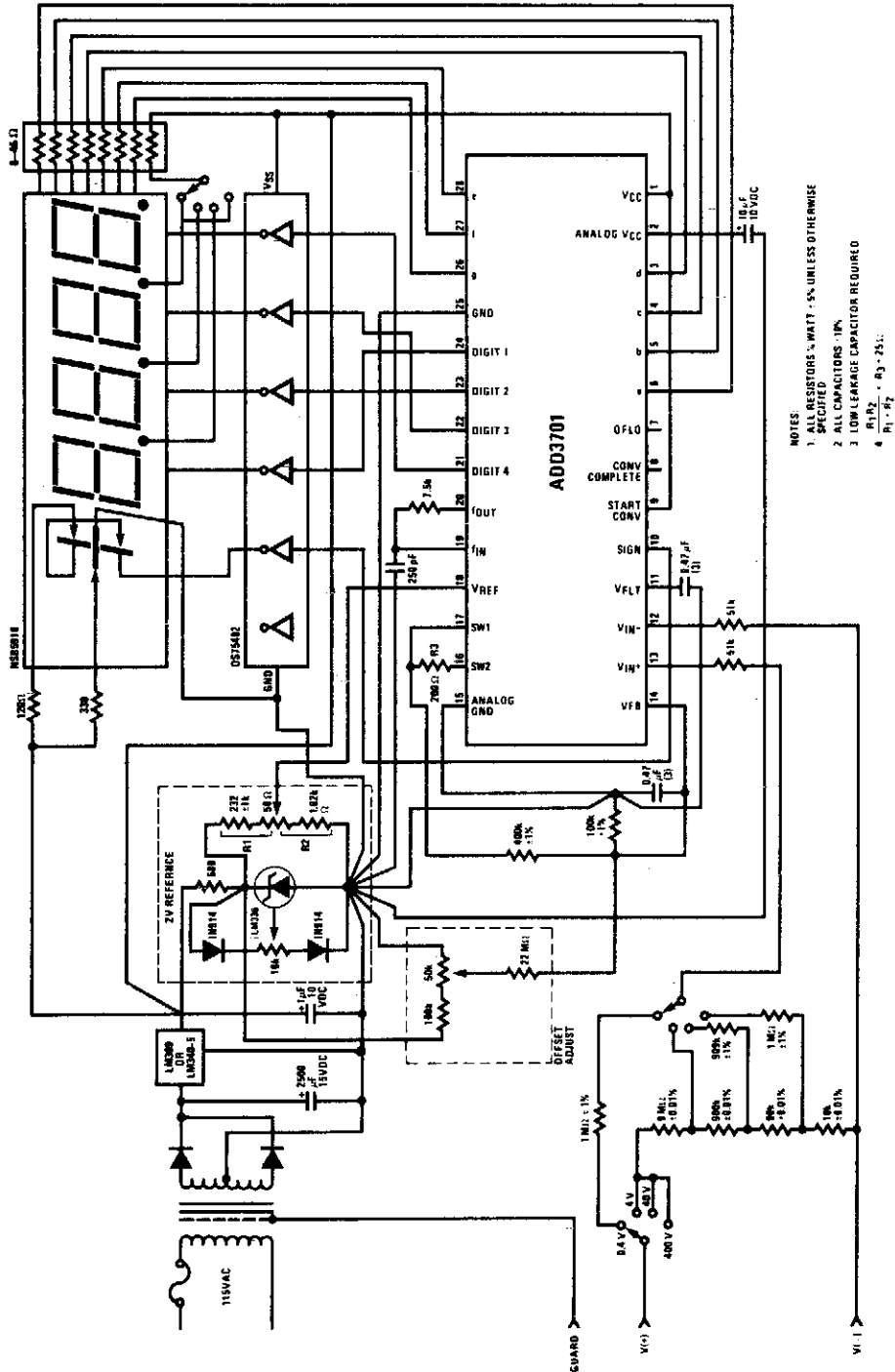


Fig. 96-1

3-1/2 DIGIT TRUE RMS AC VOLTMETER

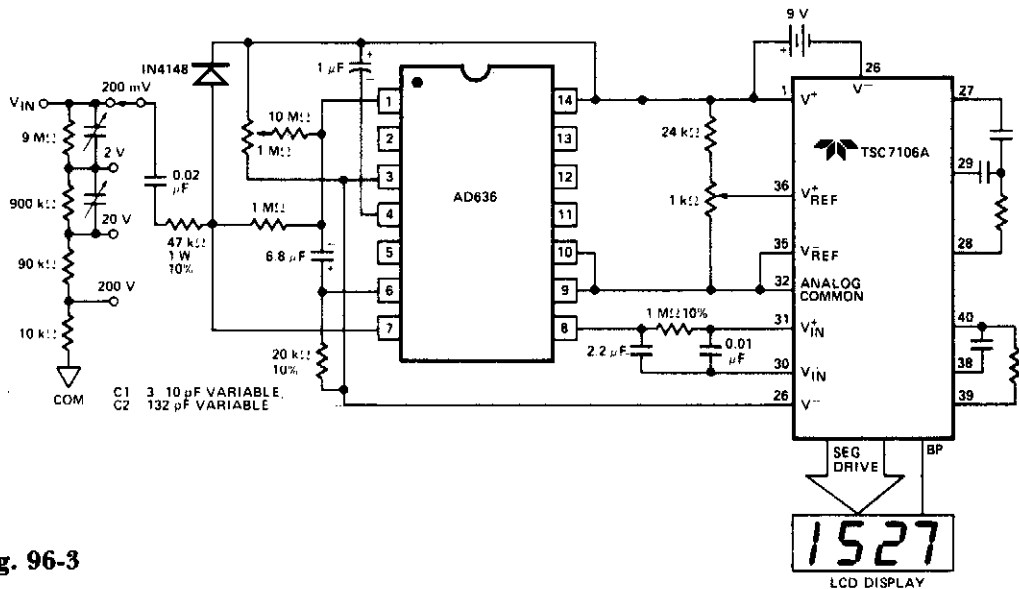


Fig. 96-3

3½ DIGIT DVM (± 200.0 mV) COMMON ANODE DISPLAY

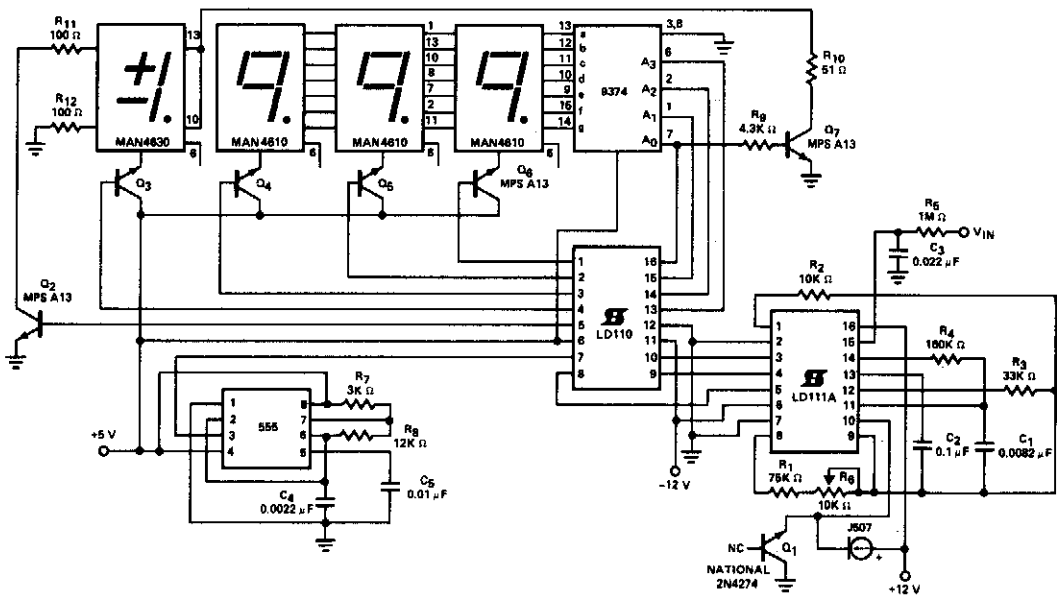


Fig. 96-4

DVM AUTO-CALIBRATE CIRCUIT

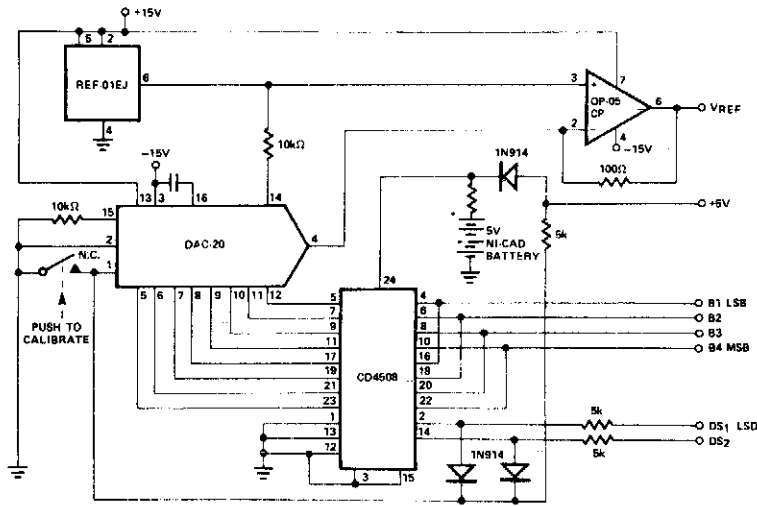


Fig. 96-5

FET VOLT METER

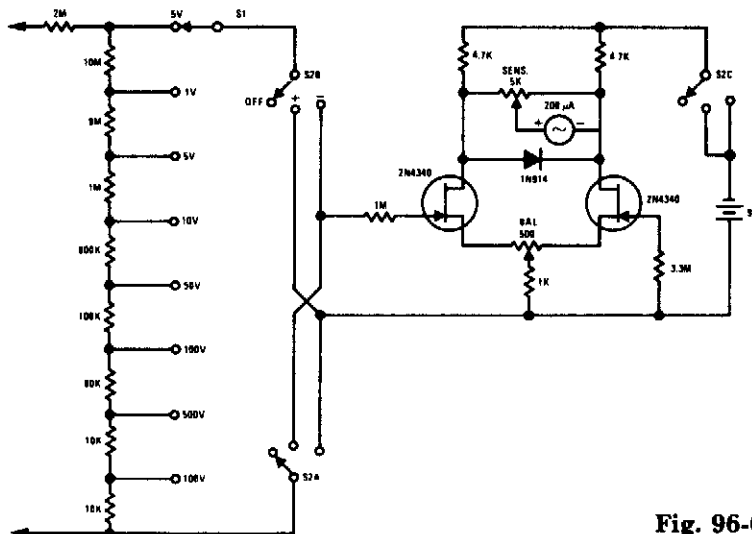


Fig. 96-6

Circuit Notes

This FETVM replaces the function of the VTVM while at the same time ridding the instrument of the usual line cord. In addition, drift rates are far superior to vacuum tube cir-

cuits allowing a 0.5 volt full scale range which is impractical with most vacuum tubes. The low-leakage, low-noise 2N4340 is an ideal device for this application.

EXTENDED RANGE VU METER (BAR MODE)

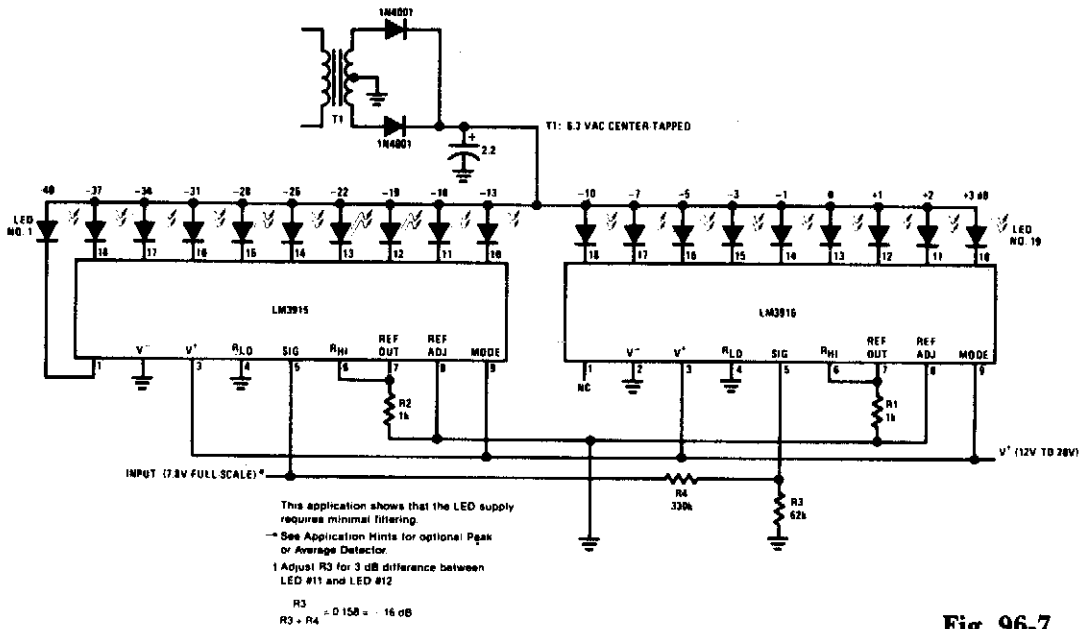
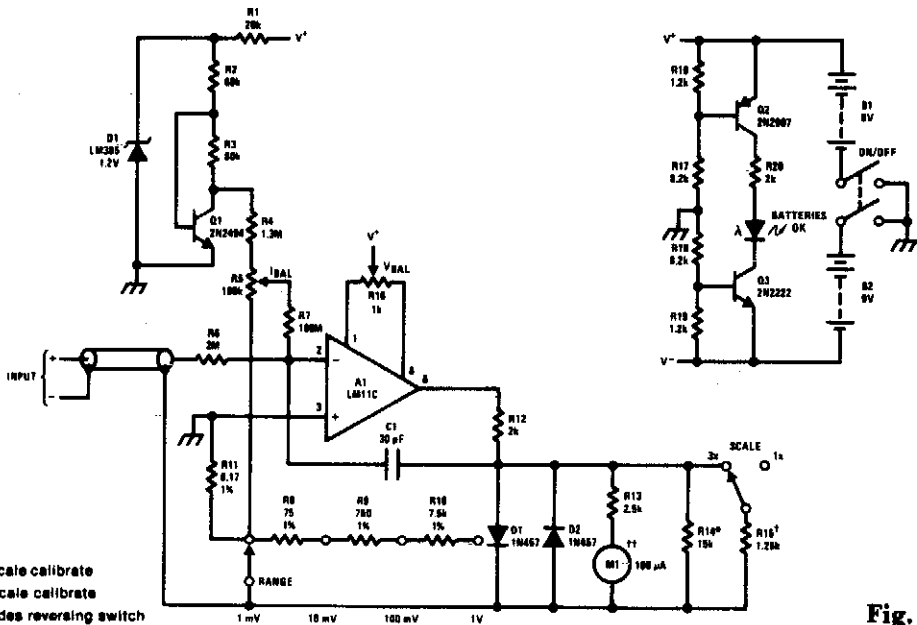


Fig. 96-7

HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE MILLIVOLTMETER



97

Waveform and Function Generators

The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Low Cost Adjustable Function Generator
DAC Controlled Function Generator
Programmed Function Generator
100-kHz Quadrature Oscillator
Strobe-Tone Burst Generator
Low Cost High Frequency Generator
Tone-Burst Oscillator and Decoder
Triangle and Square Waveform Generator
10 kHz Oscillator
50 kHz Oscillator
Variable Audio Oscillator, 20 Hz to 20 kHz

Gated Oscillator
Exponential Digitally-Controlled Oscillator
Function Generator
Clock Source
Precision Oscillator with 20 ns Switching
Oscillator with Quadrature Output
Wide Range Variable Oscillator
Frequency Divider and Staircase Generator
Precision Oscillator to Switch 100 mA
Loads

LOW COST ADJUSTABLE FUNCTION GENERATOR

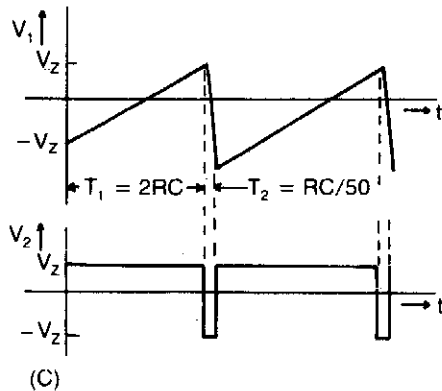
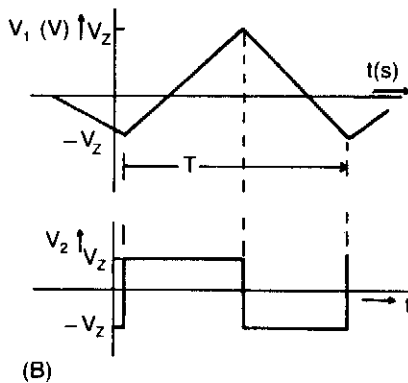
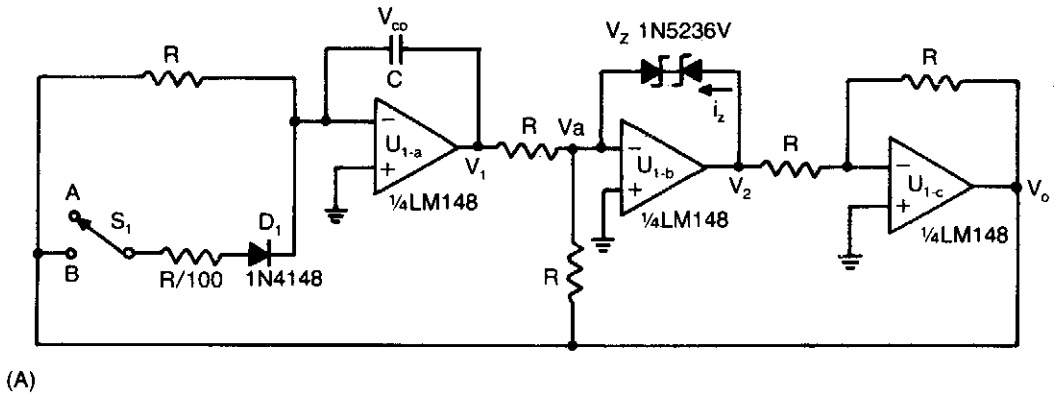


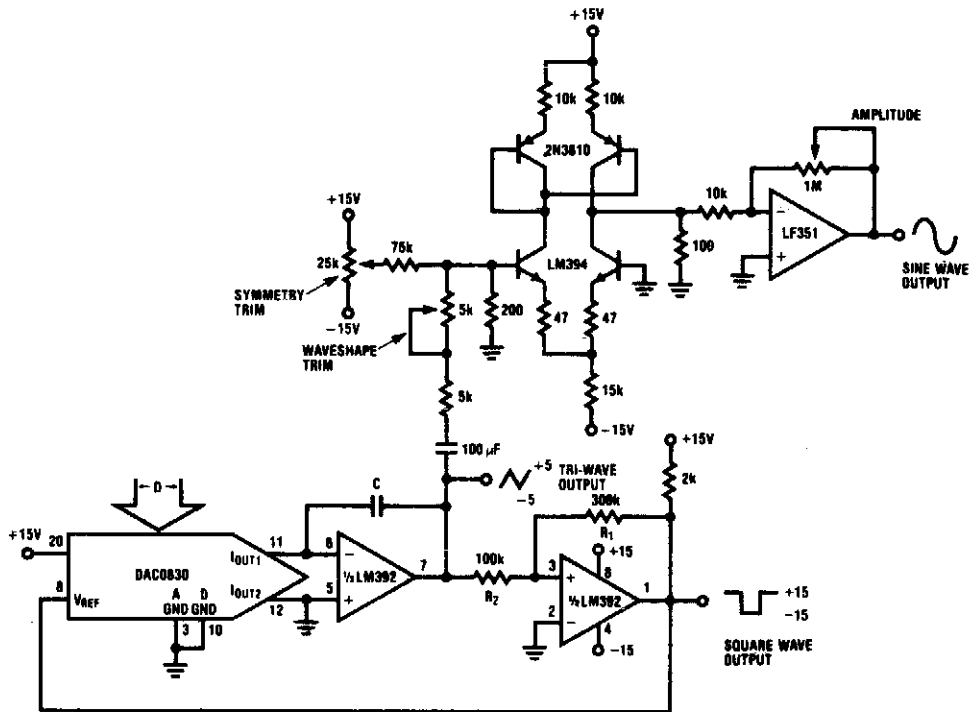
Fig. 97-1

Circuit Notes

This low-cost operational-amplifier circuit (A) generates four different functions with adjustable periods. For the components shown here, the period of the output waveforms is given by $T = 4RC$ and $T = 2RC$. With switch $S1$

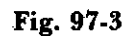
in position A, $V1$ is a triangular waveform, while $V2$ is a square wave (B). With the switch in position B, a sawtooth waveform is generated at $V1$ and a pulse at $V2$ (C).

DAC CONTROLLED FUNCTION GENERATOR



- DAC controls the frequency of sine, square, and triangle outputs.
- $f = \frac{D}{256(20k)C}$ for $V_{O\text{MAX}} = V_{O\text{MIN}}$ of square wave output and $R_1 = 3R_2$.
- 255 to 1 linear frequency range; oscillator stops with $D = 0$
- Trim symmetry and wave-shape for minimum sine wave distortion.

Fig. 97-2



Note A: These resistor values may be adjusted for a symmetrical output.

Fig. 97-4

TONE-BURST OSCILLATOR AND DECODER

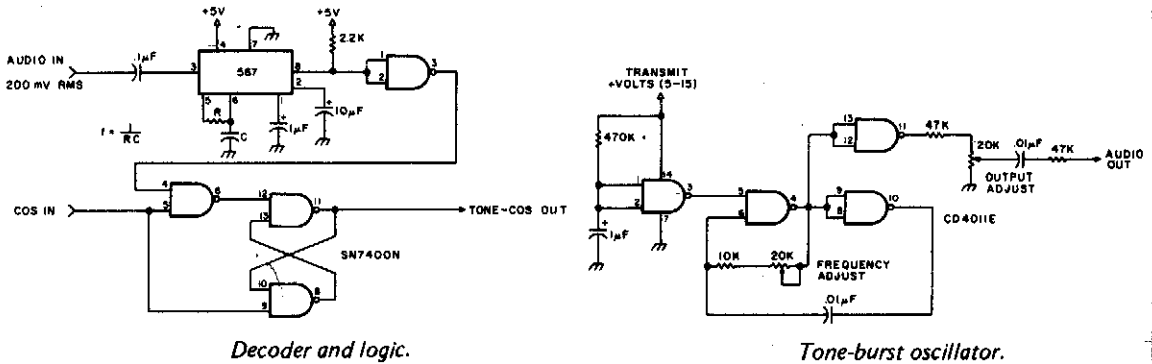


Fig. 97-7

Circuit Notes

A tone burst sent at the beginning of each transmission is decoded (at receiver) by a PLL causing output from pin 3 of logic gate to turn on carrier-operated switch (COS).

TRIANGLE AND SQUARE WAVEFORM GENERATOR

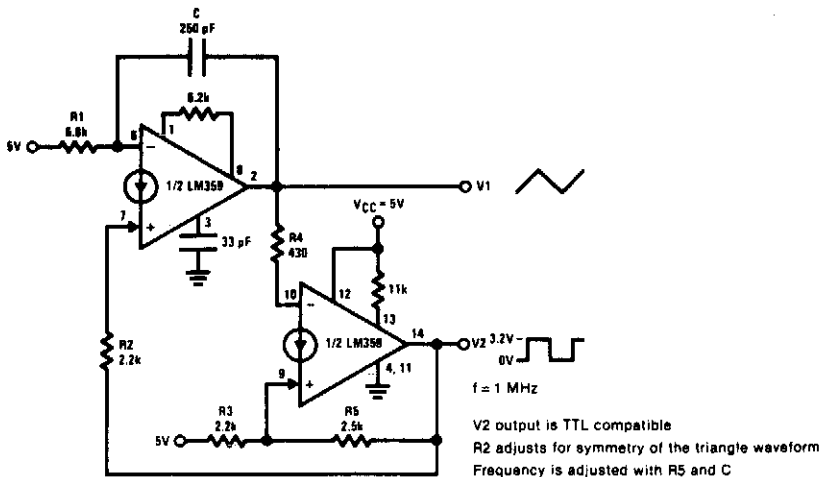
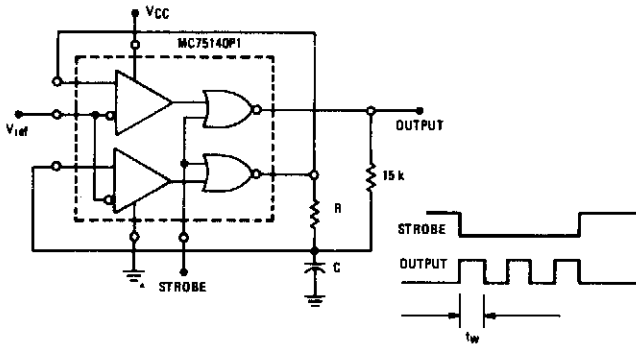


Fig. 97-8

GATED OSCILLATOR



**GATE OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY
versus RC TIME CONSTANT**

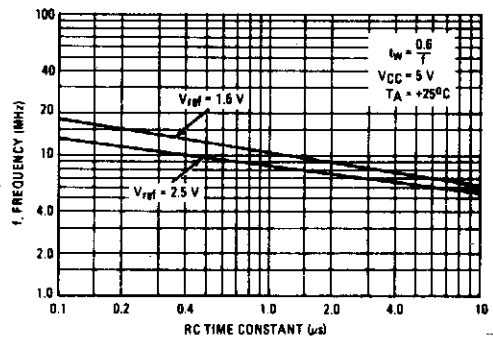


Fig. 97-12

EXPONENTIAL DIGITALLY-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR

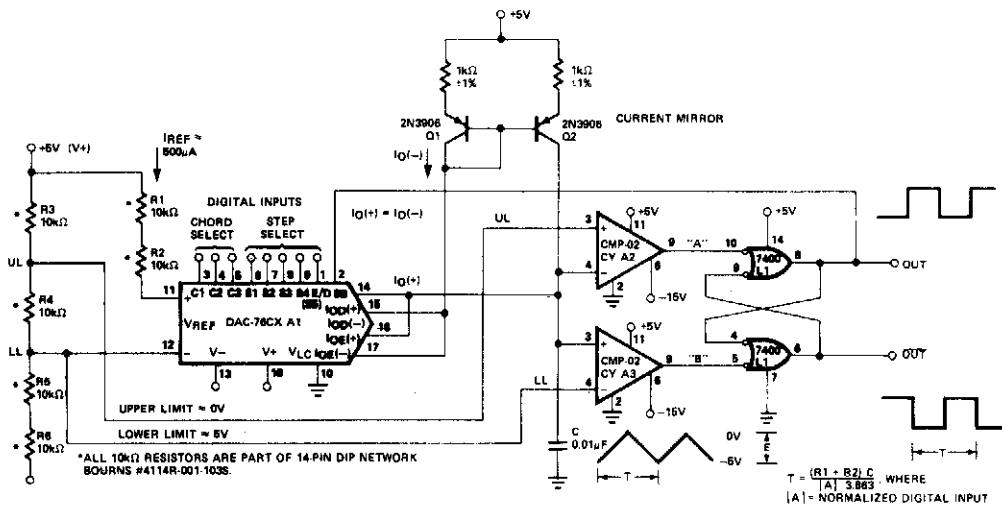


Fig. 97-13

Circuit Notes

The microprocessor-controlled oscillator has a 8159 to 1 frequency range covering 2.5 Hz to 20 kHz. An exponential, current output IC DAC functioning as a programmable current source alternately charges and discharges a

capacitor between precisely-controlled upper and lower limits. The circuit features instantaneous frequency change, operates with ± 5 V and -15 V ± 3 V supplies, and has the dynamic range of a 13-bit DAC.

FUNCTION GENERATOR

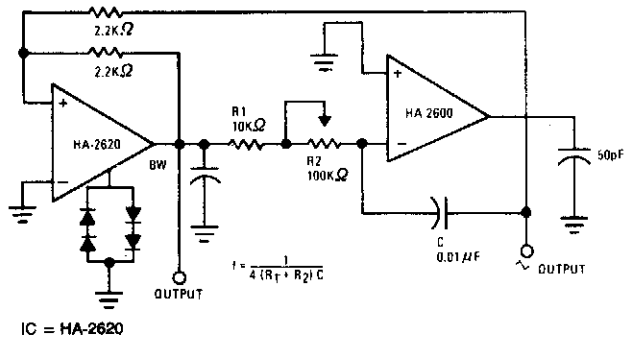
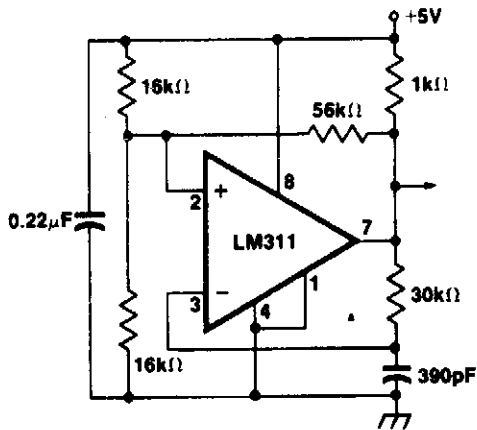


Fig. 97-14

CLOCK SOURCE



Circuit Notes

A clock source using LM311 voltage comparator in positive feedback mode to minimize clock frequency shift problem.

Fig. 97-15

PRECISION OSCILLATOR WITH 20 NS SWITCHING

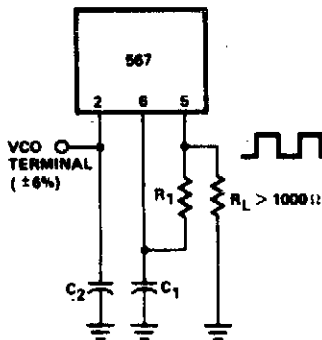


Fig. 97-16

OSCILLATOR WITH QUADRATURE OUTPUT

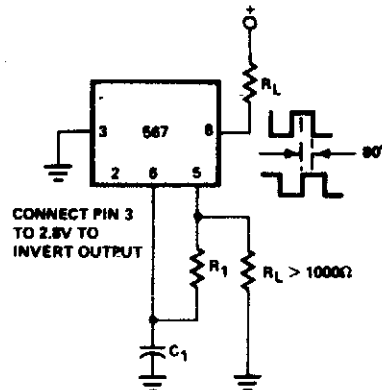


Fig. 97-17

98

Zero Crossing Detectors

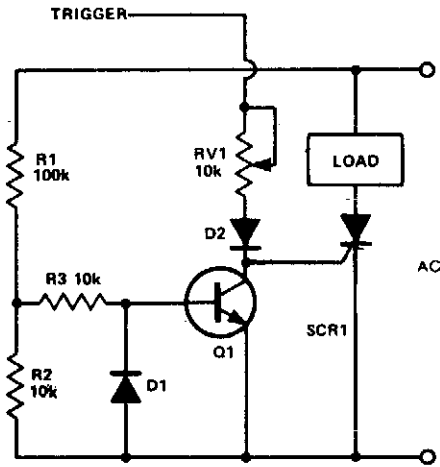
The sources of the following circuits are contained in the Sources section beginning on page 730. The figure number contained in the box of each circuit correlates to the source entry in the Sources section.

Zero Crossing Switch
Zero Crossing Detector
Zero Crossing Detector

Zero Crossing Detector with Temperature
Sensor
Zero Crossing Detector

Zero Crossing Detector

ZERO CROSSING SWITCH



Q1=GENERAL PURPOSE GERMANIUM
D1,2=GENERAL PURPOSE SILICON
SCR1=TO SUIT APPLICATION

Fig. 98-1

Circuit Notes

When switching loads with the aid of a thyristor, a large amount of RFI can be generated unless some form of zero crossing switch is used. The circuit shows a simple single transistor zero crossing switch. R1 and R2 act as a potential divider. The potential at their junction is about 10% of the ac voltage. This voltage level is fed, via R3, to the transistor's base. If the voltage at this point is above 0.2, the transistor will conduct, shunting any thyristor gate current to ground. When the line potential is less than about 2 V, it is possible to trigger the thyristor. The diode D1 is to remove any negative potential that might cause reverse breakdown.

ZERO CROSSING DETECTOR

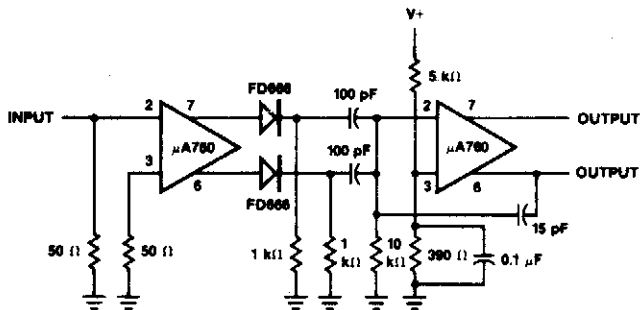


Fig. 98-2

Total Delay = 30 ns

Input frequency = 300 Hz to 3 MHz

Minimum input voltage = 20 mVpk-pk

ZERO CROSSING DETECTOR

Circuit Notes

This detector is useful in sine wave squaring circuits and A/D converters. The positive input may either be grounded or connected to a nulling voltage which cancels input offsets and enables accuracy to within microvolts of ground. The CMOS output will switch to within a few millivolts of either rail for an input voltage change of less than $200 \mu\text{V}$.

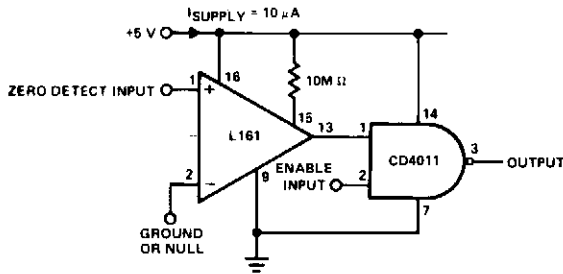


Fig. 98-3

ZERO CROSSING DETECTOR WITH TEMPERATURE SENSOR

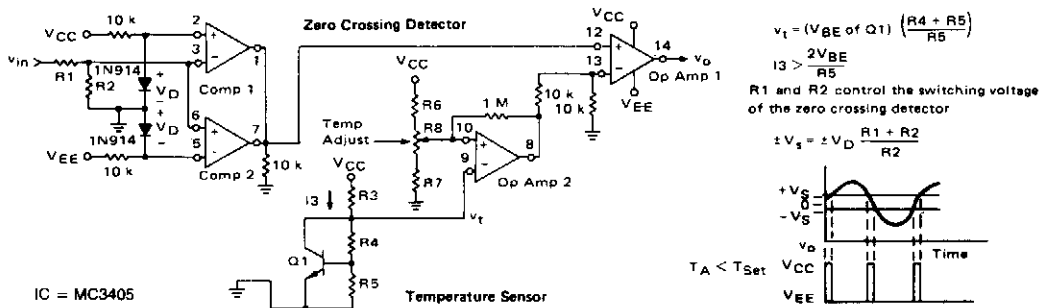


Fig. 98-4

ZERO-CROSSING DETECTOR

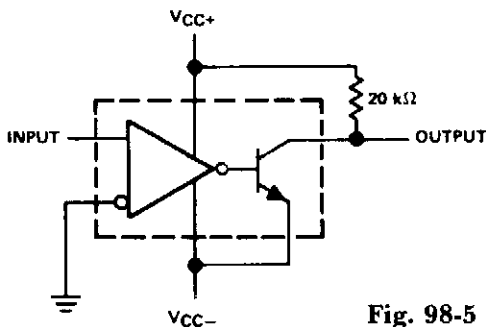


Fig. 98-5

ZERO CROSSING DETECTOR

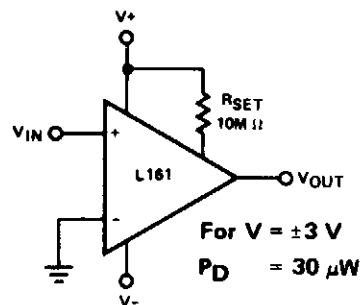


Fig. 98-6

For $V = \pm 3 \text{ V}$
 $P_D = 30 \mu\text{W}$

Sources

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 Fig. 1-2: *QST*, 7/81, p. 28.
 Fig. 1-3: *Radio Electronics*, 10/78, p. 41.
 Fig. 1-4: *'73 Magazine*, 10/77, p. 122.
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Fig. 2-2: *Electronics Today International*, 10/78, p. 30.
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 Fig. 3-3: *Teledyne Semiconductor, Data & Design Manual*, 1981, p. 11-207.
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Fig. 3-35: Courtesy of Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corporation. Linear Databook, 1982, p. 4-42.

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Fig. 4-2: Intersil Data Book, 5/83, p. 4-83.

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Fig. 4-4: Precision Monolithics Incorporated, 1981 Full Line Catalog, p. 16-12.

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Fig. 6-1: Electronics Today International, 3/82, p. 66.

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Fig. 6-7: Electronics Today International, 3/75, p. 66.

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Fig. 7-4: 73 Magazine, 12/76, p. 97.

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Fig. 7-10: How to Design/Build Remote Control Devices TAB Book No. 1277, p. 230.

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Fig. 97-9: Reprinted with permission from General Electric Semiconductor Department. GE Semiconductor Data Handbook, Third Edition, p. 577.

Fig. 97-10: Reprinted with permission from General Electric Semiconductor Department. GE Semiconductor Data Handbook, Third Edition, p. 1183.

Fig. 97-11: Intersil Data Book, 5/83, p. 5-238.

Fig. 97-12: Courtesy of Motorola Inc. Linear Interface Integrated Circuits, 1979, p. 5-119.

Fig. 97-13: Precision Monolithics Incorporated, 1981 Full Line Catalog, p. 16-81.

Fig. 97-14: Harris Semiconductor Linear - Data Acquisition Products, p. 2-46.

Fig. 97-15: Intersil Data Book 5/83, p. 4-93.

Fig. 97-16: Signetics Analog Data Manual, 1982, p. 16-29.

Fig. 97-17: Signetics Analog Data Manual, 1982, p. 16-29.

Fig. 97-18: Signetics Analog Data Manual, 1977, p. 264.

Fig. 97-19: Courtesy of Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corporation. Linear Databook, 1982, p. 5-25.

Fig. 97-20: Signetics Analog Data Manual, 1982, p. 16-29.

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Fig. 98-1: Electronics Today International, 8/78, p. 69.

Fig. 98-2: Courtesy of Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corporation. Linear Databook, 1982, p. 5-32.

Fig. 98-3: ©Siliconix incorporated. Analog Switch & IC Product Data Book, 1/82, p. 6-18.

Fig. 98-4: Courtesy of Motorola Inc. Linear Integrated Circuits, 1979, p. 6-123.

Fig. 98-5: Courtesy of Texas Instruments Incorporated. Linear Control Circuits Data Book, Second Edition, p. 205.

Fig. 98-6: ©Siliconix incorporated. Analog Switch & IC Product Data Book, 1/82, p. 6-14.

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